

COM

ROUT

210 B

A

DICTIONARY
OF
TRADE PRODUCTS,

COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND TECHNICAL TERMS:

WITH A DEFINITION OF THE

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,

OF ALL COUNTRIES,

REDUCED TO THE BRITISH STANDARD.

BY ROSE SIMMONDS, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.,

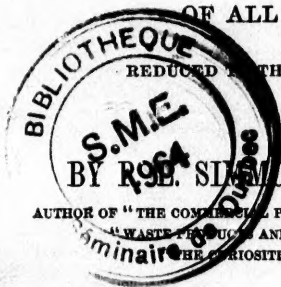
AUTHOR OF "THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM,"
"WASTE PRODUCTS AND UNDEVELOPED SUBSTANCES,"
"THE CURIOSITIES OF FOOD," ETC., ETC.

New Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

LONDON:

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, & ROUTLEDGE, FARRINGTON STREET;
AND 56, WALKER STREET, NEW YORK.

1863.



PE

FROM I

TO

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, LL.D., C.B., F.R.S.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

WHO,

FROM HIS LONG-CONTINUED AND SUCCESSFUL LABOURS IN THE INTEREST

OF

Science, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

WILL READILY APPRECIATE ITS EXTENDED RANGE AND
GENERAL UTILITY,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS DEDICATED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

new
diffu
and
reaso
Com
inter
coun
Comm
throu
estab
and a
it is c
keep

We
to on
merch
into v
graph
work
consu
raw m
have

PREFACE.

THE present is especially a practical, commercial, and industrial age: newspapers, lecturers, popular authors, all lend their efforts towards the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge among the masses; and the commercial and industrial element has become the leading feature of instruction. The reason of this is obvious, if we but glance at the amazing strides of British Commerce, the wide range of Products and Manufactures in which we are interested, the constant and rapid inter-communication carried on with Foreign countries, and the progress of settlement in our Colonies. The Trade and Commerce of all Nations are now daily brought before us prominently through the press; new Products are continually introduced, new Trades are established, and the Raw Materials of Commerce now imported, are so numerous, and so widely different from what they were a quarter of a century ago, that it is difficult for those who are not specially engaged in a particular trade, to keep pace with the general information necessary to be acquired.

We have scientific dictionaries in abundance, purely technological, or devoted to one or other of the arts and sciences. We have popular and useful commercial and nautical dictionaries, and cyclopedias—works, entering elaborately into the discussion of the laws, history, and regulations of trade, the geography of countries, &c.—but we have hitherto had no popular and concise work of reference on Trades and Trade Products, which might be conveniently consulted for the simple explanation of some strange term, some undefined raw material, or some new manufacture. The several International Exhibitions have rendered such a handbook more than ever necessary.

As the city editor of a daily paper, and contributing largely to many class journals, I especially found the want of a work of easy reference, defining the moneys, weights, and measures of the foreign countries with which we are engaged in trade. On the arrival of any foreign mail, extracts are made from the journals and prices-current thus received, in which such words as arrobas, piculs, maunds, garces, contos, milreis, &c. are mentioned; or products are named and quoted, probably under their local or native designations, of which the majority of readers know nothing, but to which they can now readily turn for a definition. Any one who glances through the various foreign tariffs will be especially struck with the number of articles which are perfectly unintelligible by the names in which they appear, and yet a word or two of explanation would suffice to point them out clearly and intelligibly. The attention which India has lately attracted, and the abstracts from letters and Eastern journals, led also to the continual recurrence of names and terms which were not understood by the ordinary reading public, and an explanation of which appeared to be exceedingly necessary.

Commencing with a limited list of definitions for my own use as a journalist, I was gradually led to extend it, and have been induced to include in the work many foreign names for trades and products, which it appeared desirable to define, and to render accessible to those who had not various foreign dictionaries at hand.

The scope and objects of the work are specially stated on the title-page; and I trust it will be found useful to many classes young and old, and supply a want as yet unfilled by the bulky and expensive books previously published; for of the 22,000 words and upwards given, the greater proportion could not be found in any other work of reference. It is especially a dictionary of substances or articles manufactured, imported, bought, sold, or dealt in, at home or abroad, and of the makers or dealers in these.

It professes to define only the ordinary and popular names—English or foreign; and consequently an article must be sought for under its common designation. If an animal or vegetable product, its scientific name is given, and as much general information relating thereto as the limited space at command, in order to secure a cheap and portable volume, would allow. The statistics have been brought down, in all cases, to the latest period; and this feature alone

will be found exceedingly valuable for the ordinary purposes of ready consultation, by saving much time and trouble in referring to bulky Parliamentary papers and numerous trade reports.

I may state, without fear of contradiction, that few persons have possessed such peculiar facilities for the completion of a work of this kind. From my extended connection with periodical literature, and receiving regularly, for a long period, nearly all the brokers' circulars, the principal foreign and colonial journals, and prices-current, I have become familiarized with the products, terms, and customs of different countries.

As one of the editors of the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, and a regular contributor to the *Mark-lane Express*, the *Farmer's Magazine*, and the *Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture*—as a writer for many years past in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, the *Engineer*, the *Mining Journal*, the *Civil Engineer's Journal*, the *Building News*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and other class publications, I have necessarily become acquainted with the technicalities, the subjects, and the products brought under discussion; and there is scarcely a trade article named which has not come under my notice, from specimens in my own private collection, or in the South Kensington Museum, at which I am engaged. The information and materials thus derived from so many original sources, have been carefully weighed, compared, and tested.

A work like this, however, can never be complete. With the extending range and wants of Commerce, new articles are brought in, new trades arise, new technical terms are introduced in the arts and manufactures, with which it is scarcely possible to keep pace, unless by an annual edition. Yet the groundwork has been here laid for a more extensive and comprehensive work, should it be considered desirable; and those readers into whose hands this little volume passes, will, at least, have the advantage of much useful information in a small compass, which has only been acquired by very extensive research, and years of assiduous plodding over volumes and journals and trade circulars in all languages.

During the progress of the work, I have experienced the advantage of a careful second revision of the proof sheets by Dr. P. A. Nuttall, an experienced lexicographer; and amongst numerous other friends to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, are Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S.; Mr. Hyde Clarke,

the author of a new and comprehensive dictionary of the English language; Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts; Mr. Daniel Hanbury; Messrs. Adam Spielmann and Co., foreign bankers and billion merchants; and Messrs. Spon, of Bucklersbury. Nor, must I omit to mention my especial indebtedness to Mr. John Christie, the well-informed Reader in the office of Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co., who has, from time to time, suggested many additions, modifications, and corrections, and bestowed the most careful revision on the work, while passing through the press, so as to contribute in every respect to its accuracy and completeness.

Notwithstanding all the attention and care, however, which have been given to the work by myself and friends, I can scarcely expect that a dictionary of so novel a character, and embracing so wide a range of subjects, can be wholly free from error. I shall therefore be glad to be favoured with any suggestions or corrections for adoption in future editions.

P. L. SIMMONDS.

8, WINCHESTER STREET, PIMLICO,
February, 1858.

TRADE

A 1, a
the
racter;
ness;
in rig
imply
AAL, a
Mort
AAM, a
written
corres
rangin
AB, the
ABA, a
ABAB, t
of rev
ABACA,
is ter
obtain
the pl
ABACUS
arith
ABAD,
tract
ABADES
thari
ABAS
medic
ABASE
charc
ABAMU
ABAND
a shi
rellin
estab
ABAS, a
occas
East
grain
ABASSE
ABATE
pron
other
ABATT
ABBAJ
ABBAJ
jority

guage; Mr.
l Hanbury;
phants; and
my especial
the office of
tested many
ful revision
te in every

en given to
onary of so
wholly free
gestions or

TONDS.

A DICTIONARY

OF

TRADES, TRADE PRODUCTS, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND OTHER
TECHNICAL TERMS: MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, &c.

~~~~~  
Whenever additional information or further explanation of a word is given  
in the SUPPLEMENT, a \* is appended.  
~~~~~

A.

A 1, an affix to a vessel's name at Lloyd's, the letter denoting the first class character of the hull for build and sea-worthiness; the figure 1 that she is well-found in rigging, gear, &c.; the figure 2 would imply that she was insufficiently found.

AAL, an Indian name for the root of the *Morinda citrifolia*, a dyeing substance.

AAM, a Dutch liquid measure, in German written Ahme, sometimes Alme and Aum, corresponding to the English tierce, and ranging from 29 to 39 gallons.

AB, the Hindustanee name for water.

ABA, a woollen stuff made in Turkey.

ABAB, the government proportion or share of revenue accounts in the East Indies.

ABACA, a name in the Philippines for what is termed Manila hemp, which is the fibre obtained from *Musa textilis*, a variety of the plantain.

ABACUS, a counting machine for performing arithmetical calculations.

ABAD, an Eastern term for a cultivated tract of country, or settled village.

ABADES, the Spanish name for the cantharides, or blistering flies.

ABAESUM, an oxide of iron formerly used in medicine.

ABAISER, a name for ivory black, or animal charcoal.

ABAMURUS, a buttress or support to a wall.

ABANDONMENT, in navigation, the leaving a ship as dangerous or unseaworthy; a relinquishment of vessel and cargo to establish a claim on the underwriters.

ABAS, a Persian silver coin worth about 10d., occasionally called Abbajeer; also an Eastern weight for pearls equal to 2½ grains troy.

ABASSI, a Persian coin. See ABUSHEE.

ABATEMENT, a rebate or discount allowed for prompt payment, damage, overcharge, or other reasons. [house.

ABATTOIR, the French name for a slaughter-house.

ABRAJEEH. See ABAS.

ABBAH, coarse woollens worn by the majority of the people in Turkey.

ABBA, a term in the wool-trade for the yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABDA, land in the East, which is held rent free.

ABEE, a woven stuff of wool and cotton made in Aleppo.

ABEER, an Indian incense.

ABELMOSCHUS, the musk seed of the Hindoos, the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, used by the Arabs to flavour coffee.

ABERMOORDEEF, the Persian name for sponge.

ABGANGS-RECHNUNG, in German commerce the amount of tare allowed on goods.

ABHIR, in India one engaged in pastoral occupations, as herding cattle and tending sheep.

ABHUL, an Indian name for the common juniper berries.

ABZ, or **ABISTAZI**, in the East, land artificially watered.

ABIR-UBEER, a yellowish red powder, with which the natives in the East stain their flesh and clothes.

ABKAR, a maker or retailer of spirituous drinks in India.

ABKARY, revenues in the East Indies derived from various duties or licences on spirits, opium, and from gaming-houses, &c.

ABLETTE, a French name for the bleak fish (*Leuciscus alburnus*); from a solution of the bright silvery scales of this fish and the dace, artificial pearls are made.

ABNOOE, an Eastern name for ebony wood.

ABORDAGE, the French term for a collision between ships at sea.

ABRA, a Polish silver coin about the value of a shilling; also a Spanish mining term for a fissure in a mountain, or a cavity in the rock or lode.

ABRAC, **ABRAKA**, names for tale, of which in India there are several kinds obtained from Bengal, Behar, Ghatti, &c.

ABRAUM, a red ochre used to darken new mahogany.

ABRONZADO, the Spanish name for sulphuret of copper.

ABROTANUM, a name given by Pliny to the southernwood, a species of *Artemisia*, *A. abrotanum*; hence its specific name.

ABSENTH, or wormwood, is the produce of *Artemisia absinthium*, which is much used in medicine for its bitter properties.

ABSTECHMESSER, a German butcher's knife.

ABSTERGENTS, lotions and other cleansing medicines.

ABUCCO, a Burmese weight which is less than half-a-pound avoirdupois, viz., 2969 grains.

ABUQUELP, another name for the griselo, an Egyptian coin, worth 90 aspers, or about 7s.

ABUSHER, a money of Persia and Arabia, worth about 1s. 8d.

ABESIVA, an undefined money of account, employed in minor trading operations in Genoa.

ABYSSINIAN TEA, the dried leaves of the *Catha edulis*, used by the Arabs.

ACACIA, the *Mimosa* tribe of trees, which furnish to commerce various gums, extracts, and barks for tanning.

ACADEMY, in popular phraseology a school: thus there are educational academies, dancing academies, &c.

ACAJOU, the French name for mahogany.

ACAJOU-NUT, a German name for the cashew-nut.

ACAYOBA, a Spanish name for mahogany.

ACCEPTANCE, in commercial transactions agreeing to the price or terms proposed; the acknowledgment of a debt, equivalent to a promise to pay; the debtor's name written on a bill of exchange, usually with the word accepted.

ACCOMMODATION-BILL, a fictitious bill of exchange, drawn and accepted to raise money on, and not bona-fide given in payment of a debt.

ACCOMMODATION-LADDER, a set of suspensory steps fixed at the side of a large ship when lying high out of the water, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats.

ACCON, a small French flat-bottomed boat.

ACCORDION, a small keyed wind instrument played by the hand.

ACCORDION NOTES, printed music for the accordion, which is largely imported from the continent into London.

ACCOUSEUR, a man who sues.

ACCOUNTANT, a professional or official calculator, skilled in posting and balancing the books of tradesmen or joint-stock associations.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, a comptroller of accounts; superior public officers of the Crown, having charge of the finances of the Navy, &c.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditure.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MAKER, a stationer who makes account-books, such as ledgers, journals, day-books, &c.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT, a plain statement of account, or bill of particulars rendered to a party, showing his transactions with another.

ACCOUNT DAY, a half monthly settling day on the Stock Exchange, when differences are adjusted between stockbrokers.

ACCOUNT-SALE, a statement of particulars of the details rendered by a merchant to his consignee, of the disposition of a parcel of goods.

ACCOUTREMENTS, the military dress, fittings, and equipment of a soldier.

ACCUMULATOR, an India-rubber spring, either simple or compound; which accumulates lifting force and can be applied to many useful purposes in ships, machines, work-shops, &c.

ACEITE, the Spanish name for oil; also for a resin which exudes from the fir-trees.

ACEMITE, grits; a pottage made of parched half-ground wheat in Spain.

ACENE, an ancient Greek measure of length; the Olympic acene being equal to 3½ English yards.

ACERO, the Spanish name for steel.

ACETABULUM, an ancient Roman dry and liquid measure, the former = 0.00191 bushel, the latter to 0.0173 gallon.

ACETATES, crystallisable salts, formed by the combination of any salifiable base with acetic acid; thus there are acetates of copper, of lead, of potash, &c., which bear other names in commerce, as verdigris, sugar of lead, &c.

ACETIC ACID, or pyroigneous acid, a concentrated vinegar obtained by distillation from wood.

ACETIFIER, an apparatus for acidifying fermented liquors.

ACETOMETER, a species of hydrometer, for testing the strength of acids.

ACETONE, a name for pyro-acetic spirit.

ACH, an Indian name for the *Morinda tinctoria*, which furnishes a red dye-stuff.

ACHANA, an ancient Greek grain measure, equal to rather more than 1½ English bushel.

ACHAR, the Malay name for pickles.

ACHARI, skilled artisans, mechanics, smiths, &c., in the East; masters or teachers of the arts.

ACHAT, the French name for a purchase.

ACHCHA, a name in parts of India for a printer, or pressman, and for the mould or press for taking impressions.

ACHETEUR, the French name for a purchaser.

ACHAR, the young shoots of the bamboo pickled, imported into Holland from the Eastern Archipelago.

ACHIDAITAN, the Tamil name for a barber.

ACHIOTE, an American name for the seeds of the annatto plant, *Bixa orellana*.

ACHIRA, a plant with a large esculent root, a species of *Canna*, which yields a quantity of starch superior to the ordinary arrow root, or *Maranta arundinacea*.

ACHITA, in the East a cartload of ten binars, or about two tons.

ACHRA, the Bengalee name for rice-straw.

ACHRO, an Indian drug.

ACHROMATIC GLASSES, object lenses which collect light without producing coloured images.

ACHTEL, in Germany, the eighth part of a weight or measure; also a grain measure equal to 1.69 imperial bushel; in Austria and Holland it is occasionally known as achtelung.

ACHTER

land,

applied

Dutch

ACHTER

the el

rather

ACHU

in In

crops.

ACICUL

term i

ACIDIM

streng

ACIDIM

streng

ACIDS

sour t

large,

tance

order.

that t

the st

to the

a wea

ACIDUL

contal

ACIER

1090 k

freigh

ACINO

trapes

once

ACTIOM

tainin

by we

ACKER

variab

rangin

rather

ACKIE

valent

about

ACKNOW

ACKEROO

walnu

ACORI

ACORN

quanti

ACORN

use of

ACORN

of the

ACORUS

sweet

in repu

ACOTAR

the fic

French

ACOME

the ex

ACOW

for wo

ACQUIT

or rece

ACRE

acre is

ACROSPI

the sp

germi

ACURAT

the int

of particulars of
merchant to his
on of a parcel of

ry dress, fittings,

rubber spring,
and; which ac-
and can be applied
in ships, ma-

for oil; also for a
the fir-trees.
made of parched
ain.

measure of length;
equal to 3½ Eng-

for steel.

Roman dry and
= 0.00191 bushel,

salts, formed by
soluble base with
are acetates of
, &c., which bear
ce, as verdigris,

eous acid, a con-
ded by distillation

s for acidifying

of hydrometer, for
acids.

-acetic spirit.
the *Mordida tinc-*
red dye-stuff.

ak grain measure,
than 1½ English

for pickles.
mechanics, smiths,
ers or teachers of

for a purchase.
ts of India for a
nd for the mould
essions.
ne for a purchaser.
ts of the bamboo
Holland from the

name for a bar-
ame for the seeds
iza orellana.

large esculent root,
ch yields a quan-
ter to the ordinary
arundinacea.
load of ten buharas,

ne for rice-straw.

ject lenses which
roducing coloured

the eighth part of a
to a grain measure
bushel; in Austria
tionally known as

ACHTENDEKEL, an old dry measure of Hol-
land, about 8 gallons; the name was also
applied to the old schepel or bushel of the
Dutch towns.

ACHTERL, a dry measure in Switzerland,
the eighth part of a maess, and equal to
rather more than three English pints.

ACHU-KAVALL, a grant or allowance given
in India to one who watches growing
crops.

ACICULAR, needle-shaped, a Cornish mining
term for slender, straight crystals.

ACIDIMETER, an instrument for testing the
strength of acids.

ACIDIMETRY, the process for measuring the
strength of acids.

ACIDS, chemical preparations of a sharp and
sour taste, of which the number is very
large, but those of commercial impor-
tance will be found in their alphabetical
order. It may be here stated, however,
that the termination of the suffix denotes
the strength of the acid, *ic* being applied
to the stronger acids and *ous* to those of
a weaker kind.

ACIDULOUS WATERS, mineral waters which
contain free acids in solution.

ACIER, the French name for steel; in France
1000 kilogrammes of steel go to the ton of
freight.

ACINO, the twentieth part of the Neapolitan
trapezo, which is the thirtieth part of their
ounce, and equal to 0.887 English grains.

ACTROMETRY, the chemical process of ascer-
taining the quantity of acid in a sample
by weight.

ACKER, a German superficial measure of
variable proportions in different states,
ranging from half an English acre to
rather more than two acres.

ACKIE, an African monetary term, the equi-
valent of 1600 cowry shells, and worth
about 4s. 2d. English. *See AKE*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, a receipt, an admission.

ACKROOT, or **AKROOT**, the Indian name for
walnuts.

ACORI, **ACORUS**, an African blue coral.

ACORN, the seed or fruit of the oak, fre-
quently used for food.

ACORN CUPS, a large article of import for the
use of tanners. *See VALONIA*.

ACORN OIL, an oil expressed from the seed
of the oak.

ACORUS CALAMUS, the aromatic root of the
sweet flag, imported as a drug, and also
in repute in the bazaars in India.

ACOTARS, pieces of wood fitted in between
the flooring timber under the keelson in
French ships.

ACOUMETER, an instrument for measuring
the extent of hearing power.

ACOW, a name in some of the Pacific Islands
for wood.

ACQUITTANCE, a release, a written discharge
or receipt in full for money due.

ACRE, a land measure; the English standard
acre is 4840 square yards.

ACROSPIRE, a name given by the maltster to
the sprout or plumule of barley when
germinating. [coated black.

ACRUSITE, a crystal of carbonate of lead
ACRUMETER, an instrument for measuring
the intensity of the rays of the sun.

ACTION, a suit of law; also the name for
shares in French and other Continental
companies, hence the owner is styled the
actionnaire—equivalent to our term share-
holder.

ACTOR, a player; one who takes a part.

ACTUARY, a skilled calculator, an officer of
an insurance company.

ACTUS, an ancient Roman superficial mea-
sure applied to a slip of ground, 120 Ro-
man feet long by four broad = 3865 yards.

ACUEICO, the Spanish name for a ball of
coca leaves, &c. prepared for mastication.

ACUMBRE. *See AZUMBRE*. [ginger.

ADA, the Hindoo and Bengalee name for
ADADA, the Indian name for a bark canoe
made in Demerara. *See WOOD-SKIN*.

ADAHARI, the Hindoo name for an unbroken
steer.

ADAMANTINE SPAR, a brown species of cor-
undum. *See CORUNDUM*.

ADAM'S NEEDLE, a name for the dagger-
plant (*Yucca aloifolia et gloriosa*), useful
for its fibre.

ADARME, or **ARIENZO**, the sixteenth part of
the Spanish ounce, agreeing very nearly
with the English drachm, although only
half a Spanish drachm.

ADAS-MANIS, the Malay name for aniseed.

ADAT, the Bengalee name for a wholesale
store or monopoly warehouse.

ADDA, a measure in India, equal to 84 pints;
also a station where people assemble for
business or pleasure. In some places it is
applied to a salt-heap.

ADDACA, a name for betel-nut in Travancore.

ADDANA, an Indian measure equal to half a
pint.

ADDA-SUNKA, a duty collected in India from
those who sell sheep.

ADDE, an Indian name in some localities for
rent or wages.

ADDENDUM, something added to.

ADDI, a Bengalee money-changer.

ADELANTADILLO, red wine, made of the first
ripe grapes in Spain.

ADEMAJOR, the Spanish name for a carpen-
ter, or workman employed in lining the
sides of mines with planks.

ADENANTHERA, the small red seeds of a
leguminous tree, weighing almost uni-
formly four grains, which are frequently
employed by jewellers in the east as
weights; so are those of *Abrus precatorius*.

ADENOS, the Spanish name for a kind of
cotton.

ADEPS, a concrete oily matter contained in
the cells of the adipose tissue; the fat
about the loins and kidneys of animals.

ADHACA, an ancient Hindoo measure of
capacity, equivalent to 7½ English pints.

ADHAK, an Indian dry measure, the 16th
part of a khari; of variable capacity; for
grain ranging from 7lbs. to 7lbs. 11oz.
avoirdupois. It is also called a marcal.

ADELL, an Indian term for half, as half a
rupee.

ADELO, a name for the half pice, a petty
Indian copper coin less than a farthing.

ADHESIVE PLASTER, a preparation for hold-
ing the edges of wounds together.

ADHESIVE SLATE, a yellow or gray mass
found in the gypsum beds of Paris.

ADHI, or **ADI**, a Bengalee dry measure equal to two maunds, 156 to 164 lbs.; also the Tamil short foot, equal to about 10½ inches.

ADHOLY. See **ADOWLY**.

ADIKE, a Karnatic name for the betel-nut.

ADIKOL, an Indian measuring-rod.

ADILLAH, an imaginary money of Malwa, the half of a pice, or less than a farthing.

ADINOLE, a fusible horn-stone, or compact feldspar.

ADIPOSE, fat in general, the fat of the kidneys.

ADIT, a horizontal shaft or sough for draining or ventilating a mine.

ADJALI, an undefined oil obtained in the East Indies.

ADJOURNMENT, the postponement of a meeting; putting off till another time.

ADJUDICATION, a legal decision or sentence.

ADJUTAGE, the tube through which a fountain is played.

ADJUTANT, **ADJUTANT-GENERAL**, officers who have charge of the discipline of an army.

ADL, an eastern term for a stamp or impression. [stone]

ADLER-STEIN, the German name for eagle.

ADMINISTRATOR, a person empowered by the Ecclesiastical Court to manage the estate of a deceased individual.

ADMIRAL, the leading or directing ship in a fleet of merchantmen; also a superior officer of the Royal Navy.

ADMIRALTY COURT, a supreme marine tribunal which holds jurisdiction over causes arising on the high seas and coasts. *

ADMIRALTY DECK, pieces of wreck and other articles without owner, found at sea, claimed by the Admiralty.

ADOBADO, the Spanish name for pickled pork.

ADOBES, unburnt bricks made of straw, earth, and dung dried in the sun.

ADOWLY, **ADHOLY**, an Indian dry measure, which varies both as a weight and measure in different localities; as a weight it ranges from 4 to 5½ lbs. avoirdupois.

ADPAO, **ADPOWE**, a weight in the Bombay presidency, the half of the pao seer, and equal to 1725 grains; in Bangalore and Mysore it is 1849 grains.

ADRAK, the vernacular name in Bengal and many parts of the East for ginger, which is sold either rough or scraped.

ADRIAN, the Spanish name for corn.

ADRIATIC OAK, the *Quercus cerris*.

ADRUCK. See **ADRAK**.

ADSEER, or **ASHWA**, the half of a seer in Bombay, and equal to nearly one pound avoirdupois.

ADU, or **ATRU**, an Indian name for goats and sheep.

ADUCAR, a coarse kind of silk stuff formerly used in Spain.

ADULARIA, a name for the moon stone; a transparent gem used for ornaments.

ADUL OIL, a medicinal oil obtained in Travancore, and shown at the Great Exhibition in 1851; the botanical name of the plant producing it is not yet given.

ADULTERATION, the injuring or debasing by foreign and spurious admixtures. In commerce there are several kinds of adulteration: conventional, to suit the

taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional adulteration, arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment.

AD-VALOREM, according to the value, an assessment by the Customs for duty.

ADVANCE, a sum of money paid on account of goods, or before receiving the work to be done, &c.

ADVANCE-NOTES, authorized drafts on the owner or agent of a vessel, executed by the master, generally for one month's wages, given to the seamen on their signing the articles of agreement.

ADVENTURE, an enterprise or doubtful speculation of any kind, commercial or financial. *

ADVENTURER, in mining phraseology, a shareholder in working a mine; in commerce a speculator, or one who undertakes a risk.

ADVERTISEMENT, a business announcement in a public journal or periodical.

ADVICE, due notice given in respect of any monetary or commercial transaction; notice of a bill drawn or sent.

ADY, the name of the Malabar foot, equal to about 10½ English inches.

ADZE, a sharp-edged tool for shaping timber; an axe with an arched edge, and its blade athwart the handle.

AEM, a local mode of spelling the Aum.

AEMGEN, a liquid measure of Prussia, equal to 8½ imperial gallons.

AERATED WATERS, soda water, lemonade, and other waters artificially impregnated with carbonic acid.

AERATING MACHINE, a syphon and apparatus for making soda water and other gaseous drinks.

AERATOR, a blower or contrivance for fumi-gating wheat, and other corn, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects.

AEROMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

AERONAUT, a traveller in the air, one who ascends in or manages a balloon.

AEROPHANE, a kind of light gauze, or imitation crape.

AERUGO, a name for carbonate of copper.

AETTE, a name for eagle-stone, formerly used in medicine.

APEEM, a vernacular name in some parts of India for opium.

APFA, a weight on the Guinea coast of Africa, equal to an English ounce.

APFICHE, the French name for a posting bill.

AFIDAVIT, a declaration in writing made on oath before a magistrate or some competent officer.

AFFINAGE, a refining of metals.

AFFIRMATION, a declaration made in courts of law by those who object to taking oaths.

AFRETEUR, in French, one who chartered or freights vessels.

AFIM, a Hindustanee name for opium.

AFLATOON, the Arabic name for gum bdellum.

AFRICAN HEMP, one of the names of the fibre obtained from the leaves of the *Sansevieria Guineensis*.

AFRI
SOI
fro
AFSU
AF
AFTE
wa
atte
AFTE
par
AFTE
AGAR
ma
AGAR
East
nan
AGAL
AGAL
the
or e
best
lari
aga
car
of al
also
AGAPF
quol
AGAR
an o
AGAR
aric
being
fenn
AGAR
incul
ing o
ing,
AGAR
for th
AGAST
lonia
AGATE
of qu
ter, a
AGAVE
and f
know
AGAYA
plant
AGED
busin
AGENT
buys
there
lar 10
India
agent
passe
&c.;
land.
AGENT
stock
AGER,
AGHAN
is res
vent
AGI, A
India
capsl
sauc
GILA
aloe-

AFRICAN OAK OR TEAK, a valuable wood for some purposes of ship-building, obtained from the *Odiefidia Africana*.

ARSUNTEEN, a vernacular name among the Arabs for absinth.

ART, ABAFT, a nautical term, denoting towards or near the stern; hence we have after-part, after-body, after-timbers, &c.

AFTAB-GIR, a large portable sun-shade or flat parasol used in the East.

AFTERMATH, the second crop of grass.

AGABANEE, cotton embroidered with silk made in Aleppo.

AGARTI, a plant cultivated for its oil in Eastern Africa, believed to be the *Didymopanax gymnosperma*.

AGALLA, a Spanish name for the nut gall.

AGALLOCHUM WOOD, a celebrated wood of the ancients, the lign aloes, calambak, or eagle-wood of Eastern commerce; the best is supposed to be obtained from *Aquilaria Malaccensis*, while the *Aloeygium agallochum* of Loureiro and the *Excoecaria agallocha*, also furnish other kinds of aloes wood. It is used medicinally, and also for inlaying cabinet work.

AGAPHITE, a mineralogical term for turquoise.

AGAR, an Eastern name for a salt-pit; also an orchard or plantation of palms.

AGAR-AGAR, a sea-weed forming a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, being used for making jellies, and for stiffening purposes.

AGARIC, a generic name for many fungi, including the *Polyporus igniarius*, growing on the larch, oak, &c., and used for dyeing, and in medicine as a styptic.

AGARIKOOH, the name in the Indian bazaars for the agaric fungus.

AGASTERA, a liquid measure in some of the Ionian Islands, equal to about 2 pints.

AGATE, a silicious stone, chiefly composed of quartz variegated with colouring matter, as in the Scotch pebble.

AGAVE, a genus of plants producing fibre, and furnishing an intoxicating beverage, known in Mexico as pulque.

AGAYADI, a small rice nursery for transplantations.

AGENDA, a list or memorandum-book of business to be done.

AGENT, one who represents a principal, or buys and sells for another. In large cities there are many special agents for particular localities or separate trades, as East Indian, colonial, Australian, and American agents—news-agents, advertising-agents, passenger-agents, custom-house-agents, &c.; the manager of an estate in Ireland.

AGENT DE CHANGE, the French name for a stockbroker.

AGER, a Roman acre of land, a field.

AGHANI, the grain harvest in India, which is reaped during the cold season of November and December.

AGI, AJI, a name for the Guinea or red Indian dwarf bird-pepper, a species of capsicum, grown in Peru; also a sort of sauce made of it in America.

AGILLA WOOD, the name in Siam for the aloe-wood.

AGIO, a term on the Continent for the premium or percentage allowed between two sorts of money, one being of a superior mintage value to the other, or between paper and specie.

AGIOTADOR, the Spanish name for a bill-broker.

AGIOTAGE, stock-jobbing, speculation on the rise or fall of the public funds.

AGIOTEUR, the French name for a stock-jobber.

AGIRAGUE, a weight on the Guinea coast of Africa equal to sixty-two grains.

AGISTMENT, taking in cattle to pasture.

AGITO, the fourth part of a *via*, a weight used in Pegu, and equal to 5387½ grains; it is sometimes called a giro.

AGNEL, an ancient French coin worth less than 1s.

AGNESITE, a name for carbonate of bismuth.

AGOUND, in Bengal the flowering shoot or upper part of the sugar cane.

AGREES, certain special advocates, employed in pleading before the tribunals of commerce in some of the large cities of France.

AGRES, the French name for the rigging and tackle of a ship.

AGRIAZ, the Spanish name for cinnamon.

AGRICULTURAL AGENT, one who attends to the business of farmers, receiving and executing orders for purchases and sales.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST, one skilled in the chemistry of agricultural products, and who makes it a business to analyze and report upon soils, manures, the component parts of plants, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, various mechanical implements and tools for tillage, &c., as ploughs, harrows, horse-hoes, thrashing-machines, &c., made for home use and export.

AGRICULTURIST, a farmer or husbandman.

AGROFILA, a Spanish name for the German bezour.

AGTENDEEL. See **ACHTENDEEL**.

AGUAJAQUE, the Spanish name for a kind of gum ammoniac.

AQUAMEL, HYDBOMEL, a name given to the sap of the American aloe, as it flows from the leaves, which has the flavour of honey-water.

AQUANAPA, orange-flower water made in Spain.

AGUADIENTE, a name for alcohol, principally applied to brandy in Spain.

AQUARRAS, the Spanish name for spirits of turpentine.

AGUILA, the Spanish term for a gold coin—the American eagle, worth nearly £2, 2s.

AGUSTITE, a scientific term for the emerald.

AHAK, in India slaked lime.

AHAN, an Eastern name for iron.

AHAR, in Bengal a small pit; also a channel for irrigation.

AHI, a name in the Pacific islands for sandal-wood.

AHLA WOOD, a name for the aloe-wood.

AHKU, an Eastern name for the sugar-cane.

AHM. See **AUM**.

AHMEDI, an old Indian gold coin of five pagodas, value £2 5s. [&c.]

AIGRETTE, a pointed tuft of feathers, jewels,

AIN, a large French fishing-hook.

AIPI, a Brazilian edible root, from which a beverage is also extracted.

AIR-BED, an Indian-rubber or other air proof case or mattress inflated with air for the use of invalids.

AIR-BLADDER, the floating organ of many fishes. See ISINGLASS and FISHMAW.

AIR-CANE, usually an atmospheric gun fitted in a walking-stick.

AIR-CUSHION, an inflated seat for railway carriages, chairs, &c.

AIR-FUNNEL, a cavity formed in the openings of the timbers of a ship to admit the free passage of air.

AIR-GUN, a pneumatic machine, whose propelling force is condensed air.

IRISH MOW, a contrivance for the preservation of corn in rainy seasons.

AIR-PIPES, tubes of iron or wood for ventilating a mine.

AIR-PUMP, a pneumatic machine for producing a vacuum; part of a steam-engine which draws off the water from the condenser.

AIR-VALVE, the safety valve fixed at the top of the boiler of a steam-engine.

AJI. See **AGI**.

AJINA, in India a tiger's or antelope's skin dressed for a seat.

AJIR, AJURA, a slave or hired servant in India.

AJMOM, the Hindoo name for a species of Aplium, *Aplium involucreatum*.

AJONJOLI, an oily purging grain, in Central America; the small seeds closely resemble the seed seed of India, *Sesame orientalis*.

AJOUAN, AJOWAN, one of the vernacular names in India for the *Ptychotis Ajowan* of Roxburgh, a useful umbelliferous plant. The fruits have an aromatic smell and warm pungent taste, and are used medicinally. It is also called lovage.

AK, one of the Hindoo names of the mudar, *Calotropis gigantea*, a large shrub, the roots and milky juice of which have medicinal properties.

AKAVACATH, the vernacular name in India for the pellitory root (*Anthemis pyrethrum*), which is esteemed as a masticatory, and for its excitant properties; also written Akavakura.

AKE, an abbreviation of Ackle or Akey, the monetary standard of the Gold coast of Africa. As a weight for gold dust it is considered to be equal to 20 grains. See **ACKIE**.

AKEEK, an Indian name for carnellan.

AKENA, an ancient Greek superficial measure equal to 0.0023 acre.

AKHA, water-bags or panniers carried by a horse or bullock in the East.

AKKI, husked rice for boiling in India.

AKRA, a twining grass, the vetch (*Vicia sativa*), used in India for fodder.

AKROT, ACKROOT, an Indian name for walnuts.

AKSHATA, coloured grains of rice, presented by way of compliment to guests in India.

AKU, the Eastern name for a leaf, as of the betel, &c.

AKUND, a Sanscrit name for the mudar, *Calotropis* (or *Asclepias*) *gigantea*. See **AK**.

AL, OF AAL. See **AWL**.

ALABANDINE, a name for sulphuret of manganese.

ALABASTER, a species of granular gypsum, or massive sulphate of lime, semi-transparent and resembling marble, used for statuary and ornamental purposes, of which we import several hundred tons. Also the name of an ancient liquid measure, containing 9 oz. of oil, or 10 of wine.

ALAGA, a species of Spanish yellow wheat.

ALAGAI, a kind of silk with a little cotton interwoven, imported into Turkey from the Black-Sea ports.

ALAM, the Hindoo name for sticks or supports for climbing plants.

ALAMODE—fashionable; the name of a thin glossy black silk, formerly made, used chiefly for women's hoods and men's scarfs.

ALAMODE BEEF, a thick gravy soup or bouillabaisse made from shins of beef.

ALARIJES, a large sort of grapes in the Peninsula.

ALARUM, an alarm-bell or warning applied to watches, timepieces, bells, &c.

ALASANDI, the Karamite name for a common pulse in the East, the *Dolichos catjang*.

ALATA, one who measures land and grain in Mysore.

ALAVI, a ryot's lease or agreement in India.

ALAWA, the Indian name for a fire-place.

ALB, another name for a Turkish asper.

ALBA, in low Latin, a lighthouse or sea beacon; a white surplice of muslin worn under the vestment, used by Catholic priests.

ALBAAJEER, another name for the abas, a Persian silver coin worth about 10d.

ALBANGKA, the Malay name for a crowbar.

ALBANIL, the Spanish name for a mason or bricklayer.

ALBARICOQUERO, the Spanish name for the apricot (*Armeniaca vulgaris*).

ALBAHJO, a variety of Spanish wheat.

ALBARIUM, a pure white lime or stucco, obtained from burnt marble.

ALBATA, a name for British plate, also called German silver.

ALBATOZA, a small Spanish covered boat.

ALBATRE, the French name for alabaster.

ALBETOLA, a slight net made of very thin twine, for catching small fish.

ALBERT CHAIN, a short gold chain for attaching to a watch in the waistcoat pocket from the buttonhole.

ALBERT COAL, a beautiful carbonaceous product from New Brunswick, which is referred to both coal and asphaltum.

ALBERTUS, or ALBERT'S DOLLAR, a Dutch silver coin, and money of account in Russia, worth 4s.

ALBICORE, a large sea-fish (*Auxis Sloanes*) much resembling the tunny.

ALBITE, a variety of felspar.

ALBORGA, a kind of sandal made of mat-weed.

ALBORNOZ, a sort of coarse Spanish woollen cloth; a cloak.

ALBUM, a Danish superficial measure of 0.0568 acre; also a book kept for the writings and inscriptions of friends.

ALBUMEN, a constituent of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids, which enters

or sulphuret of man-
of granular gypsum,
of lime, semi-trans-
marble, used for
mental purposes, of
veral hundred tons,
ancient liquid mea-
of oil, or 10 of wine,
ish yellow wheat,
with a little cotton
d into Turkey from

for the sticks or sup-
nts.
the name of a thin
ormerly made, used
ods and men's scries.
a kavy soup or bou-
of beef.
of grapes in the Pe-

or warning applied
s, bells, &c.
e name for a common
Dotichos catjang.
ures land and grain

agreement in India.
e for a fire-place,
a Turkish asper.
a lighthouse or sea
lice of muslin worn
used by Catholics

ame for the abas, a
e for about 10d.
ame for a crowbar.
ame for a mason or

ish name for the
algaria).
ish wheat.
e lime or stucco, ob-
rable.
British plate, also

ish covered boat.
ame for alabaster.
e made of very thin
hall fish.

gold chain for at-
in the waistcoat
nhole.

al carbonaceous pro-
swick, which is re-
d asphaltum.

y DOLLAR, a Dutch
y of account in Rus-

ish (*Auris Sloanei*)
tunny.
spar.

ndal made of mat-
se Spanish woollen

erficial measure of
k kept for the writ-
friends.

of the animal and
olds, which enters

into commerce in a dried state; chiefly the albumen of the egg and of blood. The principal use of albumen is in photography, and in the print manufactories at Manchester and in other districts.

ALBUM-GRÆCUM, a name given to the white fæces of dogs, collected in kennels, consisting chiefly of bone earth, which is used by tanners for one or two commercial purposes.

ALBUMINOUS, consisting of albumen.

ALBUS, a petty silver German coin, the Hessian albus being worth about one-fifth of a penny, and the imperial albus of some of the other states about one penny.

ALCALDE, **ALCAIDE**, a Spanish judge; a parish officer, a governor, and jailer.

ALCANDIA, the Spanish name for millet.

ALCANFOR, the Spanish name for camphor.

ALCAPARRA, the Peninsular name for the caper bush, *Capparis Spinosa*.

ALCOBAHUEYA, the Spanish name for the caraway seed.

ALCARBAZAS, the Spanish name for porous unglazed earthenware coolers.

ALCAVALA, a customs duty levied on foreign goods at the Spanish ports.

ALCHEMY, the art of transmuting metals.

ALCHORNEA, a Jamaica tree, to which has been ascribed the alcornoque bark.

ALCOHOL, a term frequently given to spirituous liquors, but properly applied only to highly rectified spirits of wine; also the Spanish name for antimony, and galena or sulphuret of lead.

ALCOHOLOMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits.

ALCOHOLOMETRY, the process for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol in a fluid.

ALCORAN, in the East, a high slender tower or minaret.

ALCORNOCUE, the Spanish name for the cork-tree, *Quercus suber*.

ALCORNORCO BARK, a bitter and astringent medicinal bark derived in Venezuela from the *Bowdichia virgilodes* of Kunth.

ALCORQUE, clogs or soles made of cork wood.

ALCOSEA, in Spain, a paste of sugar and starch for sweetmeats.

ALCPEEN, a manufacture of silk and cotton, imported at the Danubian ports.

ALDER, the wood of the *Betula alnus*, much used by turners, and also valuable for pumps, pipes, &c. The bark can be used for tanning.

ALDERMAN, a civil magistrate of a corporate city.

ALE, a fermented liquor, made by infusing malted barley and hops in water. The mercantile varieties of ale are very numerous, comprising old ale, mild ale, bitter or pale ale, Burton ale, Stogumber ale, Scotch ale, &c.

ALE, **ALAI**, the name for a sugar-mill or cane-press, in some parts of the East Indies.

ALEATORY SALE, a contingent sale, the completion of which depends upon the passing of some uncertain event or events.

ALE CONNER, a legal officer appointed to inspect measures used by publicans.

ALEK, **ALI**, a Hindustanee land measure of four bisils, or 12,200 square yards.

ALLEGAE, sour ale or beer used for dyeing and other manufacturing purposes.

ALE HOOF, a common name for the ground Ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*), owing to its use for preserving ale before the bitter property of hops was known.

ALEJIAS, a Spanish name for soup made of barley.

ALEMBOIC, a vessel used in distillation; the head of a retort or still.

ALEN, **ALN**, a Danish long measure of 24½ inches; in Iceland it is rather less.

ALENCON LACE a kind of French lace, with a six-sided mesh of two threads, made with pure hand-spun linen thread; it is the richest, finest, strongest, and most expensive of the French laces, and second only to Brussels lace.

ALEUROMETER, an instrument for determining the quantity of gluten in flour.

ALEWIFE, a name in the British North American colonies for a fish of the herring family (*Alosa tyrannus*).

ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL, the *Ruscus racemosus*, from which an oil is obtained.

ALFENCHA, a name in Portugal for the legume or pods of the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), used as food.

ALFENIQUE, a sugar paste in Spain flavoured with oil of sweet almonds.

ALFLETE, dough made with coarse flour of wheat.

ALFOLI, the Spanish term for a granary, and a depository of salt.

ALFONSGO, the Spanish name for the pistacio nut.

ALFORON, a name for buck-wheat in Spain.

ALGE, a general name for sea-weeds.

ALGARTH POWDER, an oxychloride of antimony, used in the preparation of tartar-emetic.

ALGAROVILLA, the agglutinated seeds and husks of the legumes of *Prosopis pallida*, occasionally imported in mass from Chile. It contains a good deal of tannin.

ALGARROBO, the Spanish name for the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); the legumes contain a large proportion of saccharine, and are consumed to a considerable extent as cattle food in Spain, Portugal, &c.

ALGATRANE, a kind of pitch.

ALGODON, the Spanish name for cotton wool, or pods; Algodon being a cotton-plantation, and Algodonero, the cotton-plant.

ALGORIN, a place in the oil-mills in Spain, for receiving the olives for expressing.

ALHOCIGO, another name for the pistacio-tree.

ALHONDIGA, the Spanish name for a public granary or corn market.

ALIAKOO, an Indian tree, the *Memeylon tinctorium*, the leaves of which are used for dyeing yellow.

ALIAS, a false name.

ALIEN, a foreigner, or person not naturalized, not a denizen or subject of the state, and therefore incapable of inheriting land, or acquiring or succeeding to property.

ALIJAR, a Spanish term for separating the wool of cotton from the seed.

ALIMENT, any substance which may be used as food.

ALIZARI, a name in France and Tripoli for madder-root.

ALIZARINE, a fine red volatile colouring matter, in the form of crystals, found in madder, and which yields the Turkey-red dye.

ALJEZON, the Spanish name for gypsum.

ALK, a resinous gum of Northern Africa, which flows from the *Pistacia terebinthus*, also called Lek.

ALKALIES, saline bases, of which the principal entering into commerce are **AMMONIA**, **POTASH**, and **SODA**.

ALCALIMETER, a graduated glass tube divided into one hundred parts for measuring and determining the quantity and strength of free alkali in the potash and alkali of commerce, first invented by M. Descroizelles; much more simple instruments, such as Dr. Ure's and Mr. Griffin's, are now in general use.

ALKALUX, a striped shawl material of Cashmere wool, worn by the nobles of Lucknow in the cold season in India.

ALKANET, the commercial name for the root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, a species of buglossa, from the South of Europe and the Levant, which imparts an elegant red colour to oils, and is used for staining wood.

ALKERMES, a confection of kermes berries (*Coccus ilicis*), used in Tuscany, also imported as a liqueur.

ALKOOL, a black dye used by females in eastern countries to tinge their eyelids. See **HENNA**.

ALLEG, the French term for a tender or lighter for a ship.

ALLIGATOR PEAR, a vulgar name for the Avocado pear, the succulent fruit of *Persea gratissima*.

ALLIGAZANT, a kind of black rosewood.

ALLMICHLER, an old Turkish silver coin worth 3s.

ALLODIAL TENURE, a free tenure of land among our ancestors, by which the tenant had no quit-rent to pay.

ALLOTMENT NOTE, an order for periodical payment of a portion of a seaman's wages to some second party.

ALLOTTEE, one to whom an allotment is made, as in the case of the holder of an allotment note of newly issued shares in a joint-stock company, &c.

ALLOY, in coinage a mixture of baser metal added to gold or silver; there are other alloys also in trade manufactures, consisting of the fusion of metals, such as bronze, brass, and printing-type.

ALLSPICE, the popular name for the dried berries of *Eugenia pimenta* of Decandolle, used as a spice in cookery.

ALLU, an Indian name for a handful of grain or merchandise, taken as a cess or payment.

ALLURODAN, a common building wood of Ceylon, obtained from the *Calyptanthus jambolana*.

ALLUVIUM, the earthy deposits left by rivers.

ALMACEN, the Spanish name for a warehouse or store-room.

ALMACENAGE, housage or warehouse rent.

ALMACIA, one of the Spanish names for mastic.

ALMADRABA, a general name in the Peninsula for the tunny fishery.

ALMADY, a bark canoe, or fishing vessel of Africa; a larger boat, bearing the same name, is common in Southern India.

ALMAGRA, a purplish red ochre, formerly used in medicine and as a pigment.

ALMANAC, a book or sheet containing a calendar for the year, with other useful details for reference.

ALMANCEBE, a Spanish fishing-boat.

ALMANDINE, a name for the carbuncle or precious garnet of mineralogy.

ALMARA, the Hindoo name for a cabinet or wardrobe, probably derived from the Portuguese ultimately.

ALMARRAES, combing instruments in the Spanish colonies by which the cotton wool is separated from the seed.

ALMAS, the Arabic name for the diamond.

ALMATREBO, a fisherman in the Peninsular ports who fishes with nets for shad.

AMAZARA, an oil-mill in Spain.

ALMECHA, the Spanish name for shell, and for some shell-fish.

ALMENDRO, **ALMENDRON**, woods of Central America, the produce of varieties of the almond-tree.

ALMENE, an Indian weight of about 2lbs., formerly used for weighing saffron.

ALMIBAB, the Spanish name for syrup, and for succades or fruits preserved in sugar.

ALMIDON, the Spanish name for feculas or starches.

ALMIRAH, an Indian name for a wardrobe or clothes' press. See **ALMARA**.

ALMIZCLE, the Spanish term for musk.

ALMOGRATE, the Spanish name for salmoniac.

ALMOJABA, smoked tunny fish.

ALMOJABANA, a kind of omelet or cake made in Spain, of cheese and flour, or of butter, eggs, and sugar.

ALMONA, the Spanish term for the shad fishery, also for a soap manufactory.

ALMOND, COUNTRY, a name in the East for a kind of myrobalan, the fruit of *Terminalia catappa*, used for tanning and dyeing.

ALMOND, JAVA, a name in the east for *Canarium commune*.

ALMOND-OIL is obtained both from the bitter and sweet almonds, but the former are chiefly turned to account for that purpose; on the Continent, sweet almond oil is largely used for its medicinal properties.

ALMONDS, the fruit of some varieties of *Amygdalus*, which enter largely into commerce, and are ranged under two great classes, the sweet and the bitter.

ALMUDE, variable measure for liquids and grain in the Peninsula, ranging for liquids from 34 to 54 English gallons; for grain from 34 to 11 pints.

ALMUDADA, in Spain, a piece of ground which takes half a fanega of grain to sow it; the fanega weighs about half a hundred-weight. See **FANEGA**.

ALMUDO, a Spanish dry measure containing six cahices or bushels. [pints.]

ALMUT, a grain measure of Majorca, of 34

ALM,
equi
ALNAC
cloth
ALNAC
sug
ALO.
lard
ALOSB
obdu
leave
in A
the C
der S
cotri
ALOF-V
ALOJA
com
ALOO.
ALOA.
See S
ALONA
ALPAC
Peru
a mil
the h
ALPAM
of th
very 4
ALPARG
made
worn
ALPHAB
Index
ALPISTE
ALQUIE
24 to
in diff
ALQUIE
for an
ALQUIT
canth
ALROTA
ALBI, ar
ALTA, a
lac dy
ALTIME
taking
geom
ALTRIN
coppel
3-8ths
ALTRICH
value
ALTRONE
instru
tances
ALTO-R
ALUBO,
the C
comm
ALUCHI
believ
malice
ALUDE
the A
witho
ration
ALUM,
rocks
vario
dyein

ish names for
e in the Penin-
ishing vessel of
saring the same
ern India.
ochre, formerly
piment,
at containing a
ith other useful
ng-boat
ne carbuncle or
logy.
for a cabinet or
ed from the Por-
uments in th
ch the cotton
e seed.
the diamond.
et the Peninsular
s for shad.
pain.
ne for shell, and
oods of Central
varieties of the
t of about 2lbs,
g saffron.
e for syrup, and
erved in sugar.
e for feculas or
for a wardrobe
MARA.
h for musk.
name for sal-
ish.
et or cake made
ur, or of butter,
n for the shad
nufactory.
in the East for
uit of *Termina-*
ng and dyeing.
the east for
oth from the
but the former
or that pur-
weet almond oil
medicinal pro-
ne varieties of
largely into
ed under two
d the bitter.
for liquids and
ing for liquids
ons; for grain
eece of ground
rain to sow it;
alf a hundred-
ure containing
oints.
Majorca, of 3

ALY, the Swedish ell, or suna of two feet; equal to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ALMAGE, a toll or due paid for measuring cloth.

ALMAGE, a continental term for an ell measure.

ALO, a name in the Pacific islands for hogs' lard.

ALOSA, a drastic drug of large consumption, obtained from the inspissated juice of the leaves of several varieties of the aloe plant in Asia, Africa, and the West Indies; the drug is, however, usually classed under four commercial denominations, Socotrine, Barbados, Cape, and Hepatic.

ALOE-WOOD. See AGALLOCHUM WOOD.

ALOJA, the Spanish name for metheglin, a common sweet beverage.

ALOO, the Persian name for prunes.

ALOSA, the generic name for the shad fish. See SHAD.

ALOSNA, the Spanish name for worm-ALPACA, the wool of the llama, or goat of Peru and Chile; also a fabric made from a mixture of the silky goat's hair with the harsher fibre of sheep's wool.

ALPAMISQUA, a kind of honey made in some of the districts of the river Plate by a very small bee.

ALPARGATA, a light kind of sandal or shoe, made of rushes (*Microchloa tenacissima*), worn by the Valencian peasantry.

ALPHABET, a set of letters or types; the index to a ledger.

ALPISTE, the Spanish name for canary seed.

ALQUIERE, a Portuguese wine measure, of 25 to 34 gallons, but varying considerably in different parts of Portugal and Brazil.

ALQUIFOUX, AQUIFOUX, a continental name for an ore of lead, used in glazing pottery.

ALQUITIRA, a Spanish name for gum tragacanth.

ALROTA, in Spain a very coarse sort of tow.

ALSI, an Indian name for flax.

ALTA, an Indian name for cotton steeped in lac dye.

ALTIMETER, a quadrant or instrument for taking altitudes, or measuring heights geometrically.

ALTIM, a Russian money equal to three copecks, worth about threepence and 3-fifths of a penny sterling.

ALTMICHIKKE, a silver Turkish coin of the value of 2s. 6d.

ALTO-METER, a name for the theodolite, an instrument for measuring heights and distances. [relief]

ALTO-RELIEVO, sculptured works in high

ALUBO, a Ceylonese name for the wood of the *Calyptrothoe jambolana*, used for common house buildings.

ALUCHI, a resin obtained from Madagascar, believed to be the produce of *Winteria aromatica*.

ALUDEL, a name in Ceylon for the wood of the *Artocarpus pubescens*, used for boats and buildings; also an earthen vessel without a bottom, used in chemical operations.

ALUM, an efflorescence found in aluminous rocks and lava, used in medicine, and in various manufactures of leather, paper, dyeing, &c.

ALUM, FACTITIOUS, a powerful astringent salt in crystals, a bisulphate of alumina and potash, used in medicine and dyeing; of which many thousand tons are annually manufactured.

ALUMINA, a kind of earth, which consists of pure clay or argil; in its crystalline form it is the base of corundum, emery, and other hard polishing substances used in the arts; combinations of it yield fuller's earth, pipeclay, ochres, &c.; a dye for calico-printers is procured from it, and it enters into the manufacture of porcelain.

ALUMINIUM, a new metal, on which much experimental research has recently been expended in France, by M. Deville, at the chemical works at Javel.

ALUM MEAL, the granular alum which occurs in the manufacture of salt.

ALUM SLATE, a bituminous slate of a dark colour.

ALUM STONE, a crystalline rock from which alum was formerly made.

ALUNITE, a hard variety of alum stone, which in Hungary is used for millstones.

ALVA, a conserve of quinces, forming an article of commerce in the East.

ALVA-MARINA, a commercial name for certain dried sea-weeds used for stuffing beds, &c.

ALVERJA, the Spanish name for the common vetch or tare.

AMADA, a vernacular name in Bengal for the root of *Curcuma amada*, also known as mango ginger.

AMADOU, a species of fungus, *Polyporus ignarius*, which, after having been beaten with a mallet, and dipped in a solution of saltpetre, forms the sunk or German tinder of commerce; it is also used as a styptic, and made into razor strops.

AMADUM, a vernacular name in some parts of India for the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

AMALACA, the Sanscrit name for the Emblic myrobalan, or fruit of the *Embellica officinalis*.

AMALDAR, an Indian revenue or tax collector.

AMALGAGAR, the Hindoo name for a government revenue officer.

AMALGAM, a mixture of metals, as of quicksilver with gold or silver, zinc, sulphur, &c. An amalgam of tin and mercury forms the coating of glass for mirrors.

AMALGAMATION, the process of extracting gold and silver from their ores by means of quicksilver or mercury.

AMAN, an Indian name for the winter crop of rice; a blue cotton cloth from the Levant.

AMANBLUCE, a kind of calico made in France.

AMANDE, the French name for almond; *amandes cassées* being shelled almonds, and *amandes en coques*, unshelled.

AMANJ, AMJ, compulsory service exacted from the natives in the East.

AMATEUR, an unprofessional actor, one who works for amusement.

AMA-TSJA, the Japanese name for the dried leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergii*, figuratively meaning the tea of heaven.

AMAZON STONE, a variety of feldspar of a beautiful apple-green colour.

AMBALO, an article of merchandise in the Netherlands' Indian trade; the fruit of an undeciduous tree, believed to cure the ear-ache.

AMBAR, a common name in many of the Indian dialects for a store or heap of any thing, as a granary.

AMBARAI, in India a grove of mango-trees.

AMBARÉE, a vernacular name for the fibre of the brown Indian hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*).

AMBASHTA, a Sanscrit name for the three-leaved sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*).

AMBASSADOR, a delegate, but in ordinary acceptation the representative of his sovereign in a foreign country, and thence enjoying, with his staff, special immunities and privileges.

AMBER, a valuable fossil resin used in the arts, in pharmacy, and for articles of personal decoration.

AMBERGRIA, an odoriferous substance obtained from the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), valued as a perfume and as a stimulant aromatic. In the East it is used in cookery.

AMBLI, an Indian name for the tamarind.

AMBOOSEA, an Indian name for dried mangoes.

AMBOYNA-WOOD, a beautiful mottled and curled wood, obtained from the *Pterospermum Indicum*, a tree of India.

AMBRA, a mode of spelling amber in some of the Continental states; also, in Saxon times, a measure of salt.

AMBREINE, a peculiar fragrant fatty substance contained in ambergris, soluble in alcohol, to which its use as a perfume is owing.

AMBRETTE, a kind of French pear.

AMBULANCE, a travelling medical carriage for transporting invalids or wounded persons.

AMBULANTS, uncertificated brokers in Holland.

AMELCORN, a name given to corn used for starch.

AMELEON, the French name for weak cider.

AMENKA, the Singhalese name for the seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

AMERICAN-ALOE, the *Agave Americana* or *Mexicana*, from which the intoxicating liquor named pulque is made.

AMERICAN-DOLLAR, a silver coin in large circulation in various countries, of the intrinsic value of about 4s. 2d., but in many localities at a high premium. See DOLLAR.

AMERICAN-LEATHER, a kind of varnished or enamelled cloth, prepared in imitation of leather for covering chairs, sofas, &c.

AMERICAN-POLISH, an invaluable powder of silica, made from a calcareous rock in Vermont, and used for the same purposes as emery.

AMERICAN-VERMILION, an incorrect name given to a red pigment, which consists principally of subchromate of lead.

AMERSFOORT, a kind of tobacco used for cigars and snuff.

AMETHYST, a precious stone, a species of quartz, of a purple or violet colour.

AMFUK, a name given locally to the cloth made in India from the reticulated bark of *Celtis orientalis*.

AMIANTHUS, one of the names for asbestos.

AMIDINE, the soluble part of starch.

AMIDONNIER, a starch-maker in France.

AMIDULINE, a modified starch.

AMINETE, a French salt meter.

AMINCLAS, thin sheepskins prepared for the lining of hats in Spain.

AMLA, the Bengalee name for the fruit of the *Emblia officinalis*, used in tanning and dyeing.

AMLIKA, one of the Sanscrit names for the three-leaved sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*).

AMMA, MAS, a weight in the Sunda Islands, the 16th part of the tael or Eastern ounce, rather more than 39 grains.

AMMAH, an ancient Hebrew measure of length, equal to about half a yard.

AMMAS, a weight for gold and silver in Madras, equal to 89½ grains.

AMMIOLITE, a mineral from Chile in red powder, which appears to be an antimonite of quicksilver.

AMMOMUM, a dry measure of Ceylon, containing 8 parabs — rather more than 5½ bushels.

AMMONIA, a volatile alkali, a compound of azote and hydrogen; several combinations of it enter into commerce, as liquid or caustic ammonia, spirits of hartshorn, and sulphate of ammonia from the liquor of gas-works.

AMMONIACUM, a fetid gum-resin, having properties similar to asafetida, obtained from *Dorema ammoniacum*.

AMMONITES, spiral fossil shells, collected for cabinets, &c.

AMMUNITION, a general term in commerce for certain military stores, such as powder, shot, shells, &c., required for large and small arms.

AMOLA, a liquid measure of Genoa, equal to about a quarter of a gallon.

AMONTILLADO, a dry kind of sherry of a light colour, much used to reduce the colour of other sherries when too high.

AMOMUM, a land measure in Ceylon equal to about two acres and two roods. [AJOUAN.]

AMOOA, the Arab name for lovage. See

AMORGIA. See ARCHIL. [fund.

AMORTIZATION, the redemption by a sinking

AMPELITA, the Spanish name for cannel coal.

AMPELITE, a generic name given to slates.

AMPHIBIOUS, living in or frequenting land

and wat'r.

AMPHIGENE SPAR. See LAPIS LAZULI.

AMPHIOEN, a name in some parts of the

Eastern archipelago for oplum.

AMPHITHEATRE, a building of a circular form,

arranged for large audiences.

AMPHORA, an ancient Roman liquid measure

of about 6½ gallons. See ANFORA.

AMPHOREUS, an old Greek measure for

liquids equal to 10½ gallons.

AMPUTATION, the act of cutting off a limb.

AMRA, a name in Bengal for the fruit of the

mango (*Mangifera Indica*).

AMT, a land division in Norway.

AMULET, articles of various kinds sold as

imaginary charms to ward off evil from

the wearer.

locally to the cloth
reticulated bark of

names for asbestos.
of starch.

maker in France

starch.

meter.

is prepared for the

me for the fruit of
used in tanning and

script names for the
tritis corniculata),

the Sunda Islands,
el or Eastern ounce,

rains.

ebrew measure of
half a yard.

gold and silver in
grains.

from Chile in rea-
sons to be an antimo-

ure of Ceylon, con-
rather more than 5½

all, a compound of

several combina-

commerce, as liquid

spirits of hartshorn,

onia from the liquor

gum-resin, having

asafetida, obtained

lacum.

l shells, collected for

term in commerce

stors, such as pow-

er, required for large

are of Genoa, equal

a gallon.

kind of sherry of a

used to reduce the

es when too high.

re in Ceylon equal to

two roods. [AJOUAN.

he for lovenge. See

[fund.

emption by a sinking

name for cannon coal.

me given to states.

or frequenting land

LAPIS LAZULI.

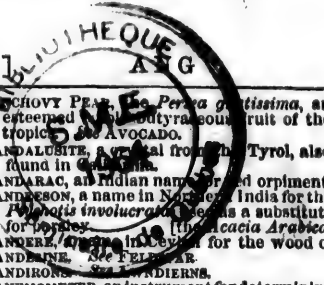
some parts of the

or opium.

ing of a circular form,

ANC

[11]



AMULSARAT, an Indian name for crystallized sulphur.

AMURCA, a name in Sardinia and Italy for the cake or grounds of the olive remaining after the oil is expressed; used as manure, and for cattle food.

AMURCOUS, full of dress or lees. [starch.

AMYLACEOUS, resembling or appertaining to AMYLATE, a compound of starch with a base.

AMYLIN, AMYLUM, the fecula or crystallized starch of wheat.

ANA, an Indian name for the sixteenth part of any thing, as the link of a measuring chain; the 16th of the gouta, a land measure, or 7½ square yards.

ANABARSSES, a coarse blanketing formerly used in France for bartering on the African coast.

ANACOSTA, a sort of woollen diaper for the Spanish market, made in Holland.

ANALYSIS, a close examination.

ANALYT, one who analyzes articles; an examiner.

ANAN, an Indian name for the pomegranate.

ANAPAIMA, a tree of great size which abounds in the rocky districts of British Guiana, and possesses a close-grained wood.

ANASTATIO PRINTING, a mode of copying engravings and printed matter by saturating the print or drawing with an acid; it is then transferred on a plate.

ANASTRE. See ARRASTRE.

ANATOMIST, one who dissects and examines animal bodies.

ANATRO, one of the modes of spelling the eye-stuff Annatto.

ANAYAN, the Malay name for a herdsman or shepherd.

ANBAUER, the German name for a cultivator or planter. [of a crop.

ANCHARA, an Indian term for the estimate

ANCHETA, in Spain a shipment on private adventure of goods to India.

ANCHOIS, the French mode of spelling anchovies.

ANCHORAGE, a roadstead or suitable holding-ground where ships can cast anchor.

ANCHORAGE DUES, charges payable by ships in certain ports for anchoring.

ANCHORS, wrought iron holdfasts for ships, which range in weight from a quarter of a ton to five tons according to the size of the vessel to be held or secured by them. A vessel of twenty tons burden requires an anchor of a cwt., and so on in proportion; the largest ships have as many as seven anchors, which bear different names as sheet, bower, stream, kedg, &c. There are about six commercial varieties of anchors, many thousands of tons weight of which are annually exported.

ANCHOR-SMITH, one engaged in the forging of ships' anchors.

ANCHOR-STOCK, the cross bar of wood or iron at the upper end of the shank.

ANCHOVY, a small and delicate pickled fish of commerce, the *Engraulis encrasicolus*; belonging to the *Clupeus* or herrings, and chiefly obtained in the Mediterranean. It may be readily distinguished from the sprat and other kindred species by the anal fin being remarkably short.

ANCHOVY PEAS, *Pea Persa glutissima*, an esteemed vegetable, the fruit of the tropic *ANCHOVADO*.

ANDALUSITE, a crystal from the Tyrol, also found in Canada.

ANDARAC, an Indian name for an ornament.

ANDERSON, a name in Norway; India for the *Papaver involucre*, which is a substitute for opium. [the *Alcacia Arabica*.

ANDERE, a name in India for the wood of ANDERINE. See FERNIER.

ANDIRONS. See FERNIER.

ANEMOMETER, an instrument for determining the velocity or force of the wind, erected in insurance offices, exchanges, and observatories, &c.; the most common forms are those of Dr. Whewell and Mr. Osler.

ANEMOSCOPE, a weather vane and register to indicate the changes of the wind and weather.

ANFORA, a Venetian liquid measure containing about 114 imperial gallons. Also an ancient Roman and Greek measure; sometimes written Amphora.

ANGA, in India, a pace or stride of three feet.

ANGADI, an oriental name for a moveable stall or booth.

ANGADIA, a trustworthy person employed in some parts of India to convey valuables concealed about his person. [India.

ANGAN, an enclosed area or court yard in

ANGARILLAS, the Spanish name for large wicker baskets or panniers for horses.

ANGARIPOLA, a kind of coarse linen in Spain.

ANGEL, an ancient gold coin of England, of 80 grains, worth, according to fineness, from 8s. to 10s.

ANGELET, or half angel, a common coin in the reigns of the Tudors, valued then at forty pence.

ANGELICA, the candied green stems of the *Archangelica officinalis*, which enter into commerce as an aromatic condiment.

ANGELOT, a sort of cheese.

ANGEL-WATER, a name for eau de Portugal.

ANGOLE, a small measure of length in Bangalore, represented by three grains of rice, equal to about one inch.

ANGLE-BARS, pieces of iron for forming the edges of iron plates, bridges, and ships, or to be riveted to the corners of iron boilers, tanks, &c., to connect the side plates.

ANGLER, a fisherman, usually applied to one who fishes only for pleasure, and not for line.

ANGLESITE, a sulphate of lead, produced by the decomposition of GALENA, which sometimes contains silver.

ANGOLA, a light and fashionable cloth, made from the Angola goat's wool, which is also made into plush, and from its repelling heat is used for paletots, cloaks, and overcoats. See ANGORA-WOOL.

ANGOLA-WEED, the name of a licien, *Ramalina furfuracea*, from which ARCHIL and CUTBEAR are made.

ANGOOB, the Malay name for grapes.

ANGORA-WOOL, the long white hair of the Angora goat (*Capra Angorensis*), which is highly prized in manufactures, having a silky appearance, which fits it for lace, shawls, braids, and other decorative purposes.

ANGUSTURA-BARK, an aromatic bitter bark, obtained in South America from the *Gajipia cusparia*, or *officinalis*; a false Angustura bark, of dangerous properties, is peeled from the *Strychnos nux vomica* in India.

ANGRAI-BARK, an undefined bark mentioned in the tariff of exports from Siam.

ANGSTER, a small money of account in Switzerland, 240 going to the florin of 1s. 8d.

ANGULA, a Singhalese long measure, equal to seven grains of paddy or rice, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the carpenter's angula being equal to the space between the second and third joint of the forefinger; also a division of the Indian cubit, varying in different localities from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch.

ANGUCU, an Indian term for a weir or dam across a river; an embanked channel for irrigation.

ANILERIA, the Spanish name for an indigo manufactory.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL, principally carbonized bone, used by sugar-refiners and by iron-makers in blistering steel; when obtained cheap, it forms a valuable fertilizer for land.

ANIMAL FAT. The chief animal fats of commerce are tallow and lard, but horse grease, bear's grease, and blubber, are other articles of trade.

ANIMAL JELLY. See GELATIN.

ANIMAL MANURES, hair, blood, bones, fish, and other substances, bought or collected by farmers, and used to fertilize land.

ANIMI, a fossil African resin of great value in commerce, some of which is believed to be obtained from the *Hymenaea courbari* of South America.

ANISEED, the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, very generally used as a condiment in the East, and in Europe for essential oil, for flavouring in medicine, &c.; star anise, the capsule and seeds of *Illicium anisatum*, constitutes an important article of commerce in the Eastern bazaars, and is imported into this country.

ANISETTE, a cordial made from aniseed.

ANJAN, a fodder grass in the north-west provinces of India.

ANJANA, the Hindustanee name for a common kind of rice.

ANJE, in India cotton prepared or cleaned, ready to be spun.

ANJIL, an Arab name for the marshmallow.

ANKARA, an Indian name for discount.

ANKER, a small cask or runlet containing $8\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, which in this country is now obsolete. The anker is still, however, a common liquid measure in many of the Continental states, varying from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

ANKERITE, a mineral highly prized as an iron ore, and as a flux for smelting.

ANK-KAB, a money changer, or assayer in the East, also one who marks or stamps.

ANKLET, a band for the leg, made of silver, gold, cane, or glass, worn by the Indian women. See BANGLES.

ANKOOSSE, an elephant-driver's weapon, having a spear head and hook.

ANNA, an Eastern name for rice boiled for food. An Indian coin worth 1d.; also a salt measure in the East, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

ANNEALING, a process of tempering or seasoning glass and metals, by graduating the heat to which they are subjected.

ANNOTTO, a dye-stuff prepared from the red pulp of the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, which enters into commerce under two forms, flag and roll.

ANNUITY, a sum paid or received annually, or after a yearly rate; a portion of the English government stocks or funds, divided into long or terminable, and irredeemable or perpetual annuities.

ANNUL, to cancel or render void, as an agreement, proposition, or entry.

ANNUNCIATOR, a kind of bell telegraph used in North America.

ANOLA, a name in India for the myrobalan-tree, one of the Terminalia; the fruits of the *Emblica officinalis* are used as a tanning substance.

ANORTHITE, a variety of feldspar.

ANOU, a name in Sumatra for the coarse black bristly elio or gomutu fibre obtained from the *Arenga saccharifera* palm, the *Saguerus rumphii* of some authors.

ANT, the native name in some parts of India for a credit account.

ANTACIDS, medicines used to correct acidity in the stomach; alkalies are those chiefly used; but crabs'-eyes, calcareous concretions of the cray-fish, cuttle bones, &c., are sometimes vended for the purpose.

ANTAL, a wine measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, about 116 imperial gallons.

ANTE, the Spanish name for a dressed buck or buffalo skin.

ANTHAL. See ANTAL.

ANTHRACITE, a valuable kind of stone coal, for steam fuel, obtained in Wales, and largely in Pennsylvania and other parts of America, being there used for other purposes; it is also called blind or glance coal.

ANTHEAKOMETER, an instrument for measuring the carbonic acid in the air.

ANTIAP, a poison obtained in Java from the acrid juice of the upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*.

ANTIFATO, the Spanish name for black coral.

ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, a composition for lubricating machinery and wheels.

ANTIGROPELOS, spatterdashes, long riding or walking boots for wet weather.

ANTI-MACASSAR, an open worked napkin or loose fancy covering, to preserve a chair or couch.

ANTIMETER, an optical instrument for measuring angles with precision.

ANTIMONIAL-WINE, a preparation of tartaric acid.

ANTIMONITE, the grey ore or sulphuret of antimony, which is largely used for commercial purposes.

ANTIMONY, a mineral substance which enters into commerce, in the form of regulus or ore, crystals, powder, &c.; the ore is imported to a considerable extent, now from Borneo.

ANTIM
mon
and
ANTIO
mea
ANTIG
tin.
ANTIS
dece
chio
ANTIS
dies
the
king
cive
prop
king
niac
ANTLE
HOB
ANTA-
port
prob
solve
vine
ANTW
dint
ANTW
from
ANTW
suffi
work
from
are i
and
ANZEI
ment
APART
color
silve
APATT
mine
with
phos
way
apatit
a ma
APFEL
for ci
APHTE
AFIAB
AFILAM
peck
AFIOS
faca
cultri
the
nlp.
AFLOM
AFPOST
sever
AFOTE
comp
whol
Blac
vend
char
sing
coun
AFOTE
drug
subd
See

rice boiled for
rth 14d; also a
st, weighing 2½

impering or sea-
by graduating
be subjected.

red from the red
Alcea orellana,
erces under two

ceived annually,
portion of the
ocks or funds,
inable, and irre-
quities.

er void, as an
entry.

telegraph used

the myrobala-
la; the fruits of
used as a tan-

dispar.

for the coarse
mutu fibre ob-
scharifera palm,
some authors.

the parts of India

o correct acidity
are those chiefly
careous concen-
trable bones, &c.,
the purpose.

and in the Tokay
at 116 imperial

a dressed buck

d of stone coal,
in Wales, and
and other parts
used for other
blind or glance

ment for mea-
the air.

Java from the
Antiaris toxic-

for black coral.
composition for
wheels.

sa, long riding
weather.

aked napkin or
reserve a chair

ment for mea-
tion of tartar-

r sulphuret of
used for com-

nce which en-
form of regulus
&c.; the ore is
e extent now

ANTIMONY-YELLOW, a preparation of anti-
mony, of a durable colour, used in enamel
and porcelain painting.

ANTIQUARIAN, a large kind of drawing paper,
measuring 56 by 26 inches.

ANTIQUE-BRONZE, an alloy of copper and
tin, used for statuary, casts, &c.

ANTISEPTIC, any substance which prevents
decomposition, as glycerine, charcoal,
chloride of lime, &c.

ANTISPASMODICS, tonics and stimulant reme-
dies, used in certain debilitated states of
the nervous system; from the animal
kingdom, musk, hyraceum, castoreum,
civet, ambergris, &c., are supposed to have
properties of this kind; in the vegetable
kingdom, asafoetida, galbanum, amino-
niacum, myrrh, &c., are employed.

ANTLER, the branched horns of a stag. *See*
HORN.

ANTI-BROOD, ANTI-EGGS, an article of im-
port in some of the northern countries,
probably for making formic acid; dis-
solved in water they serve the purpose of
vinegar in Norway.

ANTWERP-BLUE, a colour rather lighter in
tint than Prussian blue.

ANTWERP-BROWN, a painter's colour made
from asphaltum ground in drying oil.

ANVIL, a heavy block of iron with a smooth
surface, used by smiths, farriers, and other
workers in metals; anvils range in weight
from 28 lb. to 6 cwt.; several hundred tons
are made yearly in South Staffordshire,
and they are exported to some extent.

ANZEIGE, the German term for an announce-
ment or advertisement.

APARTADO, a smelting-house in the Spanish
colonies where gold is separated from
silver.

APATITE, a fibrous and compact translucent
mineral, a compound of phosphate of lime
with fluoride of calcium; the beds of
phosphate in Estremadura and in Nor-
way, have been largely drawn upon for
apatite, for the use of agriculturists as
a manure.

APFELMOST, APFELWEIN, the German name
for elder. [*Fr.*]

APHTEE, a name for the windmill in Aus-
tralya, a place for keeping bees.

APILABA, the Spanish name for dry and
peeled chestnuts.

APIOS, a South American name for the *Ar-
cacha esculenta*, an edible root largely
cultivated for culinary purposes, uniting
the flavour of the potato and the pars-
nip.

APLOME, a mineral of a deep orange colour.

APOSTALES, in Spain, planks from five to
seven inches thick.

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY, one of the city
companies of London, incorporated in 1606,
whose hall is situated in Water Lane,
Blackfriars, where genuine medicines are
vended to the public; they have by
charter the power of examining and licen-
sing dispensers of medicines in town and
country.

APOTHECARIES-WEIGHT, the weight by which
drugs are dispensed, differing only in its
subdivisions from the common Troy weight.
See *AVOIRDUPOIS* and *TROY WEIGHT*.

APOTHECARY, a compounder and dispenser
of medicines.

APPALACHIAN TEA, a name given in North
America to the leaves of *Viburnum cas-
sinoides*, and of *Prinos glaber*, which are
occasionally used as substitutes for the tea
of China.

APPALTO, a Turkish licence to sell articles,
or an exclusive right to any particular
revenue or branch of trade.

APPARATUS, a term usually applied to
a complete set of chemical vessels or in-
struments for experiments.

APPAREL, in the official returns of exports
numberless small articles of dress are
grouped under this name; but in trade
the term is usually applied to slops and
negro clothing. Haberdashery, millinery,
ready-made clothing, and other items of
export, come under this general classifica-
tion, although treated of under other
heads.

APPARTOR, a public officer in a law court in
France.

APPASAM, a name in the northern Circars,
India, for a water channel.

APPLE, a well-known fruit, the numerous
varieties of which are obtained by grafting
on the *Pyrus malus*; apples form an im-
portant article of commerce in most tem-
perate countries, both in their green and
dried state, and for the elder made from
them.

APPLIQUE LACE, a name given to lace when
the patterns have been cut out and sewn
on a foundation of net; by this means the
same patterns may be transferred from a
veil to a scarf or lappet, and they will
wear out several foundations.

APPOINTE, the French name for a cabin or
state passenger in a ship.

APPRaiser, a sworn licensed valuer to esti-
mate and fix the value of goods.

APPRENTICE, a lad under age bound by
indenture to serve another, at sea or in
trade, for a term of years.

APRICOT, the fruit of the *Armenica vul-
garis*, not a common fruit in England, but
bearing more plentifully in warmer
climates; oil of the finest kind is made in
India by expression from the kernels;
the wood of the apricot-tree is used by
the French for turning.

APRON, a platform raised at the entrance of
a dock, the sill of a window, a lady's
or workman's covering for the person;
the Apron of a Ship, is a false or inner
stem above the foremost part of the
keel.

AQUAFORTIS, the common name for a
valuable chemical acid, known as dilute
nitric acid; when more concentrated, it
is called sweet spirits of nitre.

AQUAMARINE or **BERYL**, a gem named from
its resemblance to the colour of the sea; it
is found in shades of green, blue, and pale
yellow.

AQUATINT, a kind of engraving or etching
on copper, obtained by the combined ac-
tion of dilute acid and powdered resin.

AQUA-VITÆ, an old name for alcohol, still
occasionally used for whisky, gin, and
other home-manufactured spirits.

AQUA-VIVARIUM, a glass globe or tank for keeping insects, plants, &c., in order to watch closely their growth and transformations.

AQUEDUCT, a raised channel for water carried over a valley, or a conduit or tunnel through the earth.

AQUILA, an ecclesiastical reading-desk in the form of an eagle with extended wings.

AQUIBAUGH, an undefined gum obtained in the States of the Argentine confederation.

ARA, the Hindoo name for a saw; also the Malay name for a river.

ARABA, an Indian and Turkish cart.

ARABIAN-BEDSTEAD, a modern half tester, with carved foot-board, pillars, &c.

ARABIC, an extensively used gum of commerce, obtained in Africa and the East from various species of acacia; Arabic is the type of true gum, being readily soluble in water.

ARABINE, the mucilage of gum Arabic and gum Senegal; it is also contained in linseed.

ARACHIS OIL, a fine limpid oil expressed from the seeds of the *Arachis hypogaea*, generally known in commerce as nut oil.

ARAD, an Indian name for flour.

ARAGI, the Arabic name for alcohol or brandy. [Ital.]

ARAGONITE, a snow-white columnar crystal, crude stick-lac taken from the tree.

ARALE, the Karnatic name for cotton.

ARALOO, the Singhalese name for the Chebulic myrobalan. See MYROBALANS.

ARANCADA, **ARRANZADA**, a superficial measure of Spain used for vineyard purposes, and generally estimated at 48,400 square feet.

ARANG, a Malay name for charcoal.

ARANGOES, large East Indian beads made of carnelians, which are much in request on the coast of Africa.

ARAFENDE, an ancient Spanish measure of 120 square feet.

ARAB, a name in Northern Africa for the *Thuya articulata*, a valuable wood of which the Mohammedan mosques are built; it also furnishes gum sandarac.

ARASTRE. See **ARASTRE**.

ARAT, a wholesale warehouse in India.

ARATA, a name in some parts of Portugal for the arroba.

ARACCIO, a coarse woollen cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of the Nuoro sheep, an inferior breed.

ARALEST, a cross-bow.

ARBITRATION, a mode of settling differences in mercantile affairs, by reference for adjudication to one or more impartial but well-informed parties.

ARBITRATOR, a judge; one chosen to decide differences between disputants.

ARBOL-A-BREA, a resin of a greenish-gray colour, obtained from the *Canarium album* in the Philippines.

ARBOOK, an Arabic term for earnest-money.

ARBOB, a term used by watchmakers and others for an axle or spindle.

AROCOS, an arched avenue or enclosure, with shops or stalls.

ARCANSON, a French name for common dark resin or colophony.

ARCH, in the mining districts, a piece of ground left unworked near a shaft.

ARCHEEN, a Russian linear measure equal to 28 inches.

ARCHERY BOWS, yew, lancewood, or other bows used for archery.

ARCHIL, a violet red paste prepared from various lichens, such as *Rocella tinctoria* and *fuciformis*. The most esteemed comes from the Canaries and the Cape de Verde islands; it is extensively used for dyeing silks and woollens, but, although it imparts a beautiful colour, it lacks permanence; other products are called perals and cudbear. See **ORCHILLA**.

ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, a tube wound round a cylinder like the thread of a screw, used to raise water; named after its inventor.

ARCHITECT, a designer of buildings, one who plans or superintends the erection of works.

ARCHITRAVE, in building the principal beam which rests on a column; also the entablature or wave moulding in a cornice. [records.]

ARCHIVE, a record, a chamber for preserving **ARCHIVOLT**, in building a curve formed by the upper sides of the *voussoirs* or arch stones.

ARCILLA, the Spanish name for clay.

ARCOT-RUPPE. See **RUPPE**.

ARCTIC, any thing relating to the northern regions.

ARDAAS, **ARDAASER**, the coarsest sort of Persian silk; Ardasins being the finest kind.

ARDAWA, the Indian name for ground pulse given to horses, or a mixture of chick-pease and barley.

ARDEB, an Egyptian corn measure containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 English bushels, but it varies considerably, in some parts of Africa being only one-third of a bushel.

ARDEL, a quantity more than eight bushels.

ARDENT SPIRITS, alcoholic liquors.

ARDEP. See **ARDEB**.

ARDESIA, the Italian name for roofing slates.

ARDETE, an ancient Spanish coin.

ARDOISE, the French name for slate.

ARDBUKA, or **ARDBUKUM**, a Hindoo name for ginger.

ARE, the unity of surface in French measures; a square of ten metres on a side, equivalent to 1076 English feet.

AREA, the superficial contents.

AREA NUL. See **BIFFAL NUT**.

AREJOURS, a Spanish name for dried peaches.

AREL, a kind of large scible used to sift corn.

ARENA, the Spanish name for sand; arenilla being fine sand or fine ore.

ARENDI, an Indian name for the castor-oil plant.

AREOMETER, an instrument for measuring the density or gravity of gaseous fluids.

See **HYDROMETER**.

ARGALI, the wild aboriginal sheep which inhabit the high mountains of central Asia.

ARGANA, the Spanish name for a crane or machine for raising stones and heavy weights.

ARGANT

use, v

curt

ARGEL

chum

for

ARGENT

of col

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

ARGENT

for common
a piece of
a shaft.
measure equal to
wood, or other

prepared from
ocella tinctoria
esteemed comes
Cape de Verde
used for dyeing
although it im-
t lacks perma-
called perils
A.
e wound round
ad of a screw,
ed after its in-
ddings, one who
e erection of

principal beam
; also the end-
ing in a cor-
[records].
er for preserving
rve formed by
usoirs or arch
for clay.

to the northern
rest sort of Per-
the finest kind
or ground pulse
ature of chick-

measure contain-
s, but it varies
s of Africa being
n eight bushels.
guora.

for roofing slates.
coin.
for slate.
a Hindoo name

n French mea-
etres on a side,
feet,
ts.

dried rashes.
ple used to slit

r sand; arenilla
for the castor-oil

for measuring
gaseous fluids.

al sheep which
of central Asia.
e for a crane or
es and heavy

ARGAND LAMP, a burner or lamp in common
use, with a circular wick to admit a double
current of air.

ARGEL, or ARGHEL, the leaf of the *Cynan-
chum argel*, which is much used abroad
for adulterating Alexandrian senna.

ARGENT, the French name for silver metal
or coined money.

ARGENTIFEROUS, containing or yielding
silver.

ARGENTINE, white metal coated with silver.

ARGENTITE, sulphuret of silver.

ARGOL, an acidulous concrete salt, the
crust or sediment of wine vats and casks,
which when purified is denominated cream
of tartar; it is white or red, according to
the wine of which it is the deposit, and
largely used in medicine and the arts; also
a Tartar name for the dried excrements
of animals moulded into cakes and sold
as fuel.

ARGODUAN, a kind of raw cotton.

ARGOU-JACQUE, a Spanish name for gum am-
moniacum.

ARGUS PHASANT, a rare bird (*Argus
giganeus*), whose beautiful plumage is
highly valued in the East; the large
wing feathers, nearly three feet long,
marked with eyes, are used for tiaras for
the head, and the smaller ones for plumes.

ARHAR, the Hindoo name of the *Dolichos
catjan*, a common pulse of India.

ARHAT, an Indian revolving wheel for rais-
ing water.

ARI, an Indian name for a bunch or handful
of rice, corn, or other grain.

ARENZO, a Spanish weight the same as
the adarme, about one drachm, or 60
grains; also an old coin of Castile.

ARINDI, an Indian agent or broker.

ARIPO, the Singhalese name for expressed
gingelly seed.

ARISCH, ARICH, a measure of length in
Persia, equal to 38½ English inches.

ARISTOLOCHIA. See SERPENTARY ROOT.

ARJAKA, the Sanscrit name for a species of
basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred to Vishnu.

ARJUNA, a Sanscrit name for the fruit of the
Terminalia alata.

ARKA, a Sanscrit name for the mudar, *Calo-
tropis* or *Asclepias gigantea*.

ARLET, the name for cumlin seed in some
parts of India.

ARLIENANSE, a sort of Spanish linen.

ARLOTA, the Spanish name for tow of flax
or hemp.

ARMADILLO, the armour plates of this animal
form an article of export from Siam, the
flesh is eaten in South America.

ARMATEUR, the French name for a ship-
owner, or one who fits out a ship for a
voyage.

ARMATURE, a French term for the various
iron holdfasts used by carpenters.

ARMENIAN BOLE, a soft earth of a red colour,
found in some parts of the Continent, and
also in India, where it forms an article of
the materia medica, and is employed in
native painting and gliding, and for red
lead.

ARMING PRESS, a tool used by bookbinders.

ARMORIA, a gunsmith, one who has the
charge in a vessel of war, or armory, of the
offensive and defensive weapons.

ARMOR, defensive weapons and clothing.

ARMOZEER, ARMOZINE, a thick plain silk,
generally black, used for clerical robes and
funeral purposes.

ARM-PAD, a protective pad used by tailors.

ARMS, a term applied to offensive and de-
fensive weapons; arms and ammunition
form considerable articles of commerce,
particularly in times of war. [Russia.

ARNAOUT, a kind of hard wheat grown in
ARNOTTO. See ANNOTTO.

AROBEL. See ARROBA.

AROLA, a sweet Indian grass, the ripe seeds
of which are sometimes used as food by
the poor natives.

AROMATIC CONFECTION, a medicine for diar-
rhoea, composed of chalk and aroma-
tics.

AROMATIC VINEGAR, acetic acid flavoured
with aromatics.

AROSNA, a name in Bengal for MUNTZE.

AROSPFA, a name in Chittagong, India, for
the fibre obtained from the *Callicarpa
corata*.

ARENT, the French acre or land measure,
which varies, but will average about 1½ or
1¾ of an English acre.

AREPENTERIO, the Spanish name for a
scavenger.

ARQUEBUSE, an old-fashioned kind of heavy
hand gun.

ARBACK, a common Indian name for ardent
spirits distilled from rice, palm juice, &c.;
but in our commerce it is applied chiefly
to the toddy or spirit obtained from palms
in the East.

ARRAGE, in the northern mining districts of
England a sharp point or corner.

ARRANZADA. See ARANCADA.

ARRASTRE, the Spanish name for a crushing
mill to pulverize, grind, and reduce ores.

ARRATE, the Spanish pound, nearly the
same as the English. [7084 grains.

ARRATEL, the Portuguese pound, containing
ARREL, a Spanish weight of four pounds.

ARREMESE, a name in Ceylon for the wood
of the *Sumatra cassia*, used for furniture
and house building.

ARREST, incarceration, a deprivation of
liberty by imprisonment, which may
either be for debt, contempt of court, or
for misdemeanour, &c.

ARRHES, earnest-money given in France.

ARRIERO, the Spanish name for a muleteer.

ARRIMAGE, ARRUMAGE, the French name
for the arrangement or stowage of a ship's
cargo in the hold.

ARROBA, a Spanish and Portuguese me-
asure of weight and capacity, in general
use throughout those parts of America
formerly belonging to Spain, and in Manila
and the East; equal to 25½ lbs. English.
According to the Spanish standard weight,
it should be 25.36 lbs. As a liquid me-
asure for wine, it is equal to 3.54, and for
oil to 2.78 imperial gallons.

ARROPE, sherry boiled down to a syrup, and
used as a colouring liquid for other wines.

ARROVE, another name for the arroba.

ARROW-ROOT, a commercial name for the
powder or starch obtained from the roots
of various plants, as the *Cassava*, *Maranta
arundinacea*, &c.

ARROZ, the Spanish name for rice.
ARUBA, a Brazilian name for the arroba.
ARBA, one of the names for kumis, a spirituous liquor made by the Kalmucks from mare's milk.
ARCHIN. See **ARCHEEN**.
ARSENAL, a naval or military storehouse for materials of war.
ARSENATE, the union of a base, as of copper, potash, &c., to arsenic acid.
ARSENIC, a prepared metal, which, in its sublimated form, is a deadly poison; it is used in medicine and the arts.
ARSENICAL IRON, silver-white pyrites, worked as an ore of arsenic, and furnishing the white oxide of commerce and realgar.
ARSENICITE, arseniate of lime.
ARSENIO-WEIGHT, the Dutch apothecaries' weight, the pound of which is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound avoirdupois, and, like it, subdivided into divisions.
ARSENIOUS-ACID, white arsenic of commerce.
ARSENITE, **ARSENATE**, the combination of arsenic acid with a base.
ARSOLAH, an Eastern grain measure, rather more than half a pint.
ARSON, incendiarism, the felonious act of willfully setting fire to property.
ARTABA, a Persian measure of capacity used for grain, from 10 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; as an Arab weight it is 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
ARTESIAN-WELL, a well sunk to a great depth by boring, to reach the spring and ensure a continuous supply of pure water, or to sink surface refuse.
ARTHAL, a drug in the East India markets.
ARTICHOKES, a common vegetable, the *Cynara*, cultivated for its head; the tubers of another plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*, occasionally form an article of commerce dry or in oil.
ARTS, pieces of timber used in the Madras Presidency for building.
ARTIFICIAL-EYE MAKER, one who makes imitation eyes for the human subject, or for stuffed specimens of natural history.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, a considerable commerce is carried on in flowers made of linen, feathers, shells, &c., from the Continent, South America, and other quarters; at the Customs artificial flowers are entered by the foot.
ARTIFICIAL-MANURES, fertilizers of various kinds, organic and inorganic, prepared for the use of agriculturists.
ARTILLERY, a military name for heavy ordnance and their appurtenances.
ARTIST, a word very generally applied to skilled workmen, but more properly restricted to painters or sculptors and those who take likenesses.
ARTOLE, the Indian name for the weight of half a rupee, or 90 troy grains.
ARU, a cloth measure used in Dantzic, rather more than half an English ell.
ARUGA, the Sanscrit name for rice.
ARUK. See **ARACK**. [plant.]
ARUNDI, a Hindoo name for the castor-oil.
ARZENBEREITER, the German name for an apothecary.
ARZENEAWARES, the German name for drugs or medicinal preparations.

ALZO, a name for the almond-tree in Morocco.

AS, the ancient Roman pound, not quite equal to three-quarters of a pound avoirdupois; also the principal Roman copper coin. In several of the Continental states the *As* ranges as a weight from $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly one English grain.

ASAFETIDA, a fetid resinous gum, the produce of *Ferula asafetida*, which in this country is of importance in medicine, and an extensive article of commerce in the East, where it is used as a seasoning for food.

ASAR, a gold coin of some of the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf, equal to about 6s. 8d. sterling.

ASARABACCA, a name for the *Asarum Europæum*, the leaves and roots of which are emetic, and used in farrury. The powdered leaves form the basis of most cephalic snuffs. [*Asarabacca*, *Asarum*.]

ASAROON, a name for the dried plant of the

ASBESTOS, a fibrous incombustible mineral, which is coming into use for various chemical and manufacturing purposes; it is also called *amianthus*.

ASBOLANE, an earthy black cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt.

ASH, a useful British wood, obtained from several species of *Fraxinus*, which is much used by the shipwright and cabinet-maker, and for various implements of husbandry.

ASHBLUE, a chemical production of copper and lime water.

ASHEOX, the box beneath the furnace; also a house receptacle for cinders.

ASHES, the saline and earthy particles of burnt substances; the principal commercial ashes are bone ash, potash, and pearl-ash, for medicine and manufacturers, and coal-ashes for manure. [*the quarry*.]

ASHES, the coarse unsmoothed stone from

ASH-FIT, the place where the cinders fall under a furnace.

ASHRABAT, an Arabic name for spirituous or fermented liquors, forbidden by the Mahomedan laws.

ASHRAFI, ASHRUFI, an Indian coin, the gold mohr, worth 16 rupees, or about 32s.

ASHRU, the Arab name for the mudar, or *Asclepias gigantea*, a valuable Indian shrub.

ASIYA, the Hindoo name for a water or other mill, and a millstone.

ASNEE, ANEE, an old French grain measure of from 6 to 7 Winchester bushels; also a liquid measure equal to 18 gallons.

ASPALATH, a name given to the Rhodes wood (*Convolvulacea*), and to *Aquilaria Malaccensis*. See *AGALLOCHUM WOOD*.

ASPARAGUS, a well-known culinary vegetable, cultivated for its young shoots.

ASPAREZ, an ancient Armenian itinerary measure of two kinds, the greater 0'19 mile, and the lesser 0'134 mile.

ASPER, a petty Turkish money of account, the third part of a para, of very uncertain value, in some places equal to about $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ASPHALTE, a composition of bitumen, pitch, and gravel, used for forming pavements, and as a waterproof cement for bridges, roofs, &c.

ASPHALT
obtain the W
balm for a b
for a ASPIC, a
ASSAL, t
honey
ASSAM, b
ASSAMEE
cultiva
ASSAM T
manuall
the uppe
ASSAROO
during
ASSARY, a
the fin
ASSAY B
used by
ASSAYER,
to asse
value.
ASSEMBLED
ings, co
ASSESSED
time to
riages,
ASSES SR
beast of
were fo
and val
was at
people.
ASSESSOR,
value of
tion; us
ASSETS, t
rewards
ASSETTE,
ASSIGNAT
French
value of
tent dur
1789.
ASSIGNEE,
adminis
assigned
ASSIGNMENT
erty; t
ading, t
ASSIGNOR,
his inter
ASSISTANT
to aid o
ness, or
ASSIZEMENT
weights
of count
ASSIZOR,
gulating
SS-LOAD,
average
is 170 lbs
ASSOCIATION
common
ASSOUE, t
ASSORTMENT
dumplings,
ASSURANCE
parties,
lingent l
his heirs

almond-tree in
ound, not quite
a pound avoird-
Roman copper
continental states
from 4 to nearly

s gum, the pro-
a, which in this
in medicine, and
commerce in the
a seasoning for

of the countries
n Gulf, equal to

the *Asarum Eu-*
roots of which
farriery. The
he basis of most
[Asarabacca.

ried plant of the
ostible mineral,
for various che-
purposes; it is

obalt used in the

i, obtained from
s, which is much
cabinet-maker,
nts of husbandry
nction of copper

the furnace; also
ders.

thy particles of
cipal commercial
h, and pearlash,
sturers, and coal
[the quarry.
shed stone from
the cinders fall

he for spirituous
riddden by the

n coin, the gold
r about 32s.

the muidar, or
valuable Indian

for a water or
e.

grain measure
bushels; also a
gallons.

to the Rhodes
to *Aquilaria*
CHUM WOOD.

culinary vege-
shoots.

enian itinerary
he greater 0'19
mile.

ney of account,
very uncertain
to about 4d.

bitumen, pitch,
ong pavements,
nt for bridges

ASPHALTUM, a mineral pitch or bitumen
obtained from the Levant, America, and
the West Indies; formerly used for em-
balming, now chiefly employed by artists
for a black coating or varnish.

ASPIC, a savoury meat jelly.

ASSAL, the name in Syria and Egypt for the
honey of the bee.

ASSAM, a Malay name for the tamarind.

ASSAMEE, an Indian name for the ryot or
cultivator.

ASSAM TEA, a valuable kind of tea raised and
manufactured by the Assam company in the
upper Assam district of India.

ASSAROO, an Indian term for plants sown
during the rainy season.

ASSAY, a chemical analysis for determining
the fineness of bullion or gold.

ASSAY BALANCE, a very accurate balance
used by assayers.

ASSAYER, one who tests metals and ores,
to ascertain their purity or commercial
value.

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, a place for public gather-
ings, concerts, balls, &c.

ASSESSED TAXES, certain taxes levied from
time to time by the State, on dogs, car-
riages, houses, &c.

ASSES SKINS, the skins of a well-known
beast of burden, which, when prepared,
were formerly used for pocket-tablets,
and various other purposes; asses' milk
was at one time in repute for consumptive
people.

ASSESSOR, one whose duty it is to assess the
value of property for local or public taxa-
tion; usually called a surveyor.

ASSETS, the funds and property of a trader;
real and personal estate, debts due, &c.

ASSETTE, French, a slater's hammer.

ASSIGNAT, an obsolete species of national
French paper-money, nominally of the
value of 5 to 100 francs, issued to a large ex-
tent during the great French revolution of
1793.

ASSIGNEE, an official manager appointed to
administer an insolvent's estate; trade
assignees are appointed by the creditors.

ASSIGNMENT, an absolute transfer of prop-
erty; the making over of freight, bill of
lading, &c.

ASSIGNOR, one who assigns or makes over
his interest in property to another.

ASSISTANT, a servant or clerk; one employed,
to aid or help another in his trade, busi-
ness, or employment.

ASSEZMENT, a legalized inspection of
weights and measures, and of the quality
of commodities, &c.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, a legal tariff of bread, re-
gulating its weight and price.

ASS-LOAD, the pack load for an ass; the
average weight of which in South America
is 170 lbs.

ASSOCIATION, a union of persons for some
common object; a joint-stock company.

ASSOUE, a kind of Spanish ship.

ASSORTMENT, a selection or variety of goods,
samples, &c.

ASSURANCE, a money arrangement between
parties, by which security against con-
tingent loss is guaranteed to the assurer or
his heirs. See INSURANCE.

ASSURED, the party who is secured from loss
by a policy effected in an insurance office.

ASTA, a name in Russia for succades or
fruits stewed in syrup.

ASTA, the name of a bast obtained in the
East Indies, also called Patoo.

ASTAH, a cloth measure of eighteen inches
used in Penang.

ASTERIA, a species of star sapphire, exhib-
iting six milk-white rays, radiating from
the centre of an hexagonal prism.

ASTRAGAL, in building, &c., a semicircular
projection or small round moulding.

ASTRINGENT, a binding medicine.

ASTROLABE, an astronomical instrument for
taking the altitude of the stars at sea.

ASTROMIARA, a concave representation of
the heavens.

ASTRONOMER, one who studies or describes
the celestial bodies.

ASTRUCK, the Indian name for gum ammo-
niacum.

ASUL, a name, in India, for the *Tamarix*
ferax, a tree on which small galls are
formed. [34lbs.

ASUMBGA, a liquid measure in Paraguay, of
ASWATTHA, a common Indian name for the
pepul tree, the *Ficus religiosa*.

ASYKE, ALSIKE, a species of clover seed im-
ported into Scotland from the Continent.

ATABAL, a Moorish kettle-drum or tabor.

ATAL, an Indian cattle pound.

ATAP, the leaves of a stemless plant, the
Nipa fruticans, which are largely used for
thatching in the East.

ATARI-METER, a philosophical instrument
used in a fixed observatory.

ATASEE. See ATEES.

ATCHE, an old petty coin of Turkey worth
but two-thirds of a farthing.

ATEES, the vernacular name in India for
linseed. [alk.

ATELAS, a Malay name for embroidered
ATELIER, a French workshop, sculptor's
studio, or building dock.

ATLAS, a large kind of paper 34 by 26 inches;
rich Indian embroidered satin; also a
collection of maps in one volume.

ATMAGUPTA, the Sanscrit name for cowitch,
the fine hairs covering the pods of *Mucuna*
pruriens, which are used as a vermituge,
and also in cases of cholera.

ATMOMETER, an evaporimeter, or instrument
to measure vaporous exhalations.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, a railway over
which carriages are propelled by the
power of air in iron tubes; but which in
practice is found to answer.

ATOLL, a coral lagoon island or insular reef.

ATOXIO, a minute measure of length in Italy,
the thousandth part of the braccio which
is 504 inches.

ATROPIA, a formidable alkali obtained from
the deadly nightshade.

ATTACINEMENT, a summary criminal process;
also a judicial impounding by a creditor of
the money or personal property of his
debtor in the hands of a third party, which
is authorized in London, Bristol, and some
other places.

ATTAH, a nominal money of 200 cash, in
the island of Lombok, which is equal to
one Java rupee or 2s.

ATTAKME, a Singhalese superficial measure of 500 bandera-bambas, and equal to 4500 feet.

ATTAREEN, the Arabic name for a chemist and druggist.

ATTAR OF ROSES, the essential oil of roses, a very costly fragrant perfume.

ATTENDANT, a follower or assistant.

ATTERAH-MAUND, a weight used at Bus-sorah equal to 28 lbs.

ATTESTATION, the legal act of witnessing a deed by affixing one's signature thereto.

ATTIC, a room in the uppermost story of a house.

ATTIFET, French, a woman's head-dress.

ATTIRE, articles of clothing or dress.

ATTISE, French, fagots of fire-wood.

ATTISEUR, French, a stoker.

ATTLE, a mining term for rubbish, or stone, containing little or no ore.

ATTORNEY, a representative or deputy, one holding a power or authority to act for another. The name in the West Indies for the general supervisor or manager of plantations; a solicitor or law agent employed to prosecute or defend a claim or suit in a court of law.

ATTU, an Indian name for goats and sheep.

AUBAN, French, a licence or permit to deal.

AUBERGE, a small Continental inn; a house for lodging and entertaining travellers.

AUBERGIER, an innkeeper, a landlord.

AYUL. See **ASUL**.

AUBUSSON CARPET, a carpet made in the style of the Louises of France.

AUCTION, a public competitive sale by a licensed vender.

AUCTIONEER, a vender; one who manages a public sale and disposes of goods to the highest bidder.

AUDIENCE, an official or legal interview.

AUDIENCIA, in Spanish, a court of law.

AUDIT, a regular examination of books, vouchers, or accounts by one or more qualified parties.

AUDITOR, one who inspects or examines and certifies accounts; a judge.

AUFGEDEINGE, the money premium received with an apprentice in Germany.

AUGAGE, a Persian land measure; the distance one can walk in an hour, usually estimated at 4½ miles.

ANGELOT, French, a skimmer used by salt-bollers.

AUGER, a wimble or boring tool.

AUGUST, a gold coin of Saxony, more frequently known as a pistole, worth from 16s. 1d. to 16s. 4d.

AULOS, another name for the ancient Greek stadium, a measure of length, nearly 197 yards.

AUM, a German liquid measure varying in size in different localities, but answering to about one-seventh of the English tun.

AUNAGE, a measuring by the ell.

AUNCLE, the old name for weighing by the steelyard; abolished by various statutes.

AUNE, the French cloth ell; the old aune of Paris is equal to 46 and 4-5ths English inches; the aune usuelle, 47½ inches.

AURANTIA WINE, a wine made in India and Sardinia from the China orange, *Citrus aurantium*.

AUREO, an ancient Spanish gold coin, also a weight of four scruples.

AUREUS, a former Greek weight of twenty drachmas; also a gold coin equal to a crown sterling.

AURIFEROUS, containing or yielding gold.

AURIST, an ear-doctor, one who attends to the cure of disorders of the ears.

AURUNG, an Indian name for the place where goods are manufactured.

AUTHOR, a literary writer.

AUTOCHRONOGRAPH, a machine for the instantaneous marking or printing of time.

AUTOGRAPH, a person's own handwriting, an original manuscript.

AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS, a portable printing-machine for taking copies from a lithographic stone.

AUTOMATON, a self-moving machine, a name given to any cleverly contrived mechanism which performs the actions of animals.

AUTOPHON, a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are produced by means of perforated sheets of mill-board.

AUTUNITE, a beautiful yellowish-green mineral found in granite, also called uranite.

AUZITE, a dark mineral, a constituent of volcanic rocks.

AVA, a long measure in Cadiz, the 16th part of the vara—rather more than two inches; also a name given to the intoxicating long-pepper, the *Chavica officinarum* in the Pacific islands.

AVADAVAT, a small cage bird with prettily marked plumage, kept by the natives of India, and commonly sold in the bazaars.

AVAL, the signing of a draft, note or bill of exchange, a French declaration of responsibility or guarantee for its payment.

AVALAKKI, a Karnatic name for rice beaten or bruised for food.

AVANCAGE, a French coach-stand.

AVANTURINE, a yellow or reddish-brown mineral freckled with gold spots, used for jewellery; of which there are artificial kinds made.

AVATI, an Indian name for a goldsmith's stamp.

AVELLANA, the Spanish name for the filbert, the fruit of the *Corylus avellana*; the edible nuts of *Guevina avellana* in Chile.

AVENAGE, a tithe on oats; oats paid to a landlord instead of rent.

AVENS-ROOT, the root of *Geum urbanum*, which possessing astringent and aromatic properties has been used in medicine, and is also said to impart a pleasant clove-like flavour to wine and beer.

AVENUE, a shady walk or drive between rows of trees.

AVER, a provincial name for a draught or working animal.

AVERAGE, a balance struck, a fair sample; in the corn trade, the official price at which grain is fixed; in marine insurance, the equitable adjustment of the proportion of loss which is sustained by insurers; a general or gross contribution made by different parties towards a loss sustained by some for the benefit of all, as in making good any damage sustained by a ship, in throwing cargo overboard in

a storm
lar, ar
expres
AVERAG
officer
compu
AVERHUI
AVIADOR
advanc
carty of
AVIARY
living
frame-
AVIGNON
berries
buckth
AVIRON,
scull.
AVIS, Fre
AVOCADO
gratissi
table in
from it.
AVOCAT
AVOINE, t
AVOIRDU
weight
of 16oz.
pound o
pois poi
to 144.
AVOS, a
rupee,
shillings
AVOUS, a
AWA, an I
WAK, the
for a spe
ment of
WARD, th
the am
granted
AWL, a sl
AWL-TREE
malberry
dyeing.
AWDIERN
rests, or
on a fire
AWNING, a
to keep d
AWTY, a p
tives of t
XAYACAT
posited o
and for i
XE, a s
used by c

d coin, also a
ht of twenty
equal to a
iding gold.
no attends to
ars.
or the place
ed.

ne for the in-
ting of time,
handwriting,

able printing-
from a litho-

chine, a name
ed mechanism
of animals.
the tines of
eans of perfo-

sh-green min-
eral uranite,
constituent of

adiz, the 16th
ore than two
to the intol-
avica officina-

with prettily
the natives of
in the bazars.
note or bill of
tion of responsi-
ment.

for rice beaten
and.

reddish-brown
spots, used for
are artificial

a goldsmith's

ne for the fil-
ryius avellana;
ia avellana in

oats paid to a

eum urbanum,
t and aromatic
medicine, and is
sant clove-like

drive between

or a draught or

a fair sample;
ficial price at
marine insur-
ment of the
is sustained by
as contribution
towards a loss
e benefit of all,
mage sustained
go overboard in

a storm, &c. It may be special or particu-
lar, and customary or petty average, as
expressed in the bill of lading.

AVERAGE - STATER, AVERAGE - TAKER, an
officer in a marine insurance office, who
computes averages. [young trees.

AVERRUNCATOR, an instrument for pruning
AVIADOR, the Spanish name for one who
advances money to work a mine, or to
carry on mining operations.

AVIARY, an enclosure for keeping and rear-
ing birds, made of wire-netting or wooden
frame-work.

AVIGNON-BERRIES, the small yellow dyeing
berries of commerce, the produce of the
blackthorn, *Rhamnus amagdalinus*.

AVIRON, the French name for an oar or
scull.

AVIS, French, an advertisement.

AVOCADO PEAR, the pulpy fruit of *Persea
gratissima*, highly esteemed as a vege-
table in the tropics; oil has been made
from it. [at-law.

AVOCAT, a French barrister, or counsellor
AVOINE, the name for oats in France.

AVOIRDOPOIS, the ponderous commercial
weight of England. The avoirdupois pound
of 16oz. contains 7000 grains, and the troy
pound of 12 oz., 5760 grains. The avoird-
upois pound is to the pound troy as 175
to 144.

AVOS, a monetary division of the Java
rupee, 100 going to the rupee of two
shillings.

AVOUE, a French attorney or solicitor.

AWA, an Indian potter's kiln or furnace.

AWAR, the Hindoo name for insurance, or
for a speculative advance made on a ship-
ment of goods.

AWARD, the decision given by an arbitrator;
the amount of salvage or other sum
granted by a competent court. [toel.

AWL, a shoemaker's and saddler's piercing

AWL-TREE, the *Morinda citrifolia*, or Indian
mulberry, the roots of which are used for
dyeing.

AWNDIERS, usually spelt andirons; dogs,
rests, or supports of iron for logs of wood,
on a fire hearth.

AWNING, a canvas canopy or covering fixed
to keep off the sun in boats or ships.

AWTY, a preparation of food among the na-
tives of the Pacific Islands.

XATACAT, the eggs of species of insects de-
posited on rush mats, and sold as caviare
and for making bread in Mexico.

AXE, a sharp-edged cutting instrument
used by carpenters, &c.

AXE-STONE, a name for jade, a species of
serpentine, of which the Pacific Islanders
make hatchets.

AXINITE, a mineral susceptible of a high
polish, but scarcely brilliant enough for
an ornamental stone.

AXLE, AXLE-TREE, the bar which sup-
ports the wheels of carriages, usually
made of iron.

AXMINSTER CARPET, an imitation Turkey
carpet, noted for its thick and soft pile;
the worsted being thrown entirely to the
surface, instead of appearing on both
sides. These carpets are woven in one
piece.

AXONGE, French, hog's lard.

AYACUT, the reputed measurement of land
in India when ready for cultivation.

AYAH, a lady's maid or nurse in India.

AYAM, the Malay name for fowls.

AYMINATE, a superficial measure used in
Perpignan, equal to nearly 1½ English
acre.

AYNET, French, a skewer.

AYRSTONE. See SNAKESTONE.

AYYAZ, a scullion who attends at meals in
Turkey, usually an Armenian.

AZABARA, the Spanish name for the com-
mon aloë, from the leaves of which fibre
is made.

AZABRA, a small Spanish coasting vessel.

AZAFRAN, the Spanish name for saffron.

AZARIA, a kind of coral. [Spain.

AZARJA, an instrument for winding silk in
AZBE, a black silk Turkish head-dress.

AZEN, a subdivision of the Netherlands troy
engel, 32 azens making one engel, and 20
engels one English ounce.

AZIMUTH, a nautical instrument for finding
the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZOGUE, the Spanish name for quicksilver;
also a market-place.

AZUA, a beverage made of Indian corn.

AZULEJO, the Spanish name for Dutch
glazed tiles painted blue.

AZUMBRE, a liquid measure in Spain, the
eighth part of the arroba, ranging in dif-
ferent localities from 3½ to 5 pints.

AZURE, a pale but clear and brilliant blue
colour; a name for ultramarine, formerly
made from lapis lazuli, but now artifi-
cially compounded.

AZURE SPAN, a variety of lazulite or blue
spar.

AZURITE, blue carbonate of copper, a valu-
able ore found in various localities at
home and abroad.

AZYME, French, unleavened bread.

B.

BAARD, a kind of transport-ship.

BAAT, a money of Siam. See BAT.

BAZAS, a sort of guitar.

BABBACHEE, an Indian cook, often written
Bawuche.

BAEURE, French, buttermilk.

BABI, the Malay name for a pig.

BABOO, a title of respect given to a mer-
chant, head-clerk, or superior person in
India.

BABOOL, BABULA, the Indian name for the
Acacia Arabica, which furnishes a use-
ful common gum, of properties similar
but inferior to that of the *Acacia vera*.

The bark is a powerful astringent, and the rind of the fruit is used by calico printers for dyeing brown. See NEB-NEB, BABOUCHE, a Turkish slipper.

BABY-JUMPER, a suspensory hoop or framework with elastic cords, sometimes fitted to a frock or dress, to place a young child in to keep it on its legs.

BAC, the French name for a ferry-boat; a large tub.

BACALIAU, BACCALLAO, the French and Spanish names for stockfish, salted ling or cod.

BACASSAS, a kind of French lighter.

BACCILE. See BACHLE.

BACHANG, a Malay name for the horse-mango; a coarse variety of the fruit.

BACHE, the French name for a wherry, and for the tilt of a cart.

BACHEL, a corn measure in the Morea, the third part of the storo, and equal to about 6½ gallons.

BACHOTEUR, a French boatman, one who piles a wherry.

BACHOT, the name for a bucket or pail in France.

BACILE, a dry measure in the Ionian islands, about 1½ imperial bushel; also a land measure there of ½ of an English acre, generally called a misura.

BACINO, a dry measure in Corsica, the twelfth part of a stajo, and equal to 2½ imperial gallons.

BACK, a large vat or cask used in breweries and distilleries to hold beer, spirits, or water, of from 300 to 500 gallons' capacity. They have been made so large as to hold 1200 barrels. In many breweries a tub is simply a very large flat tub used to cool wort.

BACK AND VAT MAKER, a cooper who makes large flat tubs and casks.

BACKGAMMON-BOARD, a board or table with two divisions or folding leaves to hold the men, dice and boxes, used for playing the game of backgammon on certain black and white spaces called points. It is generally made to imitate the exterior of a bound book.

BACKING, in bookbinding, preparing the back of a book by gluing &c., for receiving the cover or case.

BACK-RAG, a Dutch wine.

BACK-RENT, rent paid by a farmer after harvest time.

BACKS, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides, used chiefly for sole leathers.

BACKSHEE, BACKSHESH, an eastern term for a gratuity, fee, or present.

BACKWARDATION, a stock-exchange term for an allowance made for carrying over stock, shares, &c., to the next account-day, instead of settling or delivering at once.

BACK-WASHED, a manufacturer's term for wool cleared from the oil after combing.

BACK-WATER, a stream of water employed to scour out harbours, and prevent the accumulation of sand or shingle; also a nautical term for reversing the forward motion of a boat.

BACK-WOODSMAN, a settler in the uncleared districts of North America.

BACON, the cured and smoked flesh of the hog, forming a large article of commerce. Ireland and the United States are the countries where the trade in bacon is most largely carried on. Sometimes, when intended for home use, bacon is simply salted and dried green instead of smoked.

BACON-DRIER, one who cures pork, and smokes it for bacon.

BADANA, the Spanish name for a dressed sheep's skin.

BADDAM, a species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia, and used as money, the general value being about 60 baddams per pie, and worth about one farthing. The baddam is sometimes called badan.

BADDERLOCKS, a common name for the *Alaria esculenta*, a nutritious sea-weed sometimes used as food.

BADEN RUBBERS, coarse rough towels and gloves, used for drying the skin after bathing.

BADERNE, a kind of cable or rope on the continent.

BADGER, a carnivorous quadruped (*Meles vulgaris*) whose hair is made into shaving brushes and brushes for painters; the skin dressed with the hair on is sometimes used for trunks, and the hide makes good pistol furniture. In several countries the flesh of the animal cured as hams or bacon is esteemed a delicacy; a ticket porter, one entitled to wear a badge; a licensed carrier; one who buys corn or victuals for itinerating sale.

BADIAGA, a small sponge.

BADIAN, an Indian name for star-anise (*Illicium anisatum*). The aromatic capsules constitute an important article of commerce in the East, and are sold in all the native bazaars; they are also imported into this country.

BADIGEON, the French name for whitewash, gypsum, or plaster of Paris; also a composition of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up chinks in wood; a colouring substance or thick mortar for hiding defects in stone work.

BADLA, an Indian name for gold and silver thread.

BADSTUB, a commercial term in Russia for the refuse of the rakitzier flax.

BADULAM, a name in Ceylon for the *Ardisia humilis*, a small shrub, the fruit of which is used medicinally.

BABE, a garden in Assam where the cultivation of tea is carried on.

BAEL, BEL, a name for the Indian quince-tree (*Egle Marmelos*). The preserved fruit imported from the East, is valued as a medicine for its mild sub-astringent properties.

BAETAS, a plain unchecked woollen stuff, manufactured in Spain and Portugal.

BAFT, a blue or white cotton used in the African trade. Baftas are also a kind of Indian cotton piece goods.

BAG, a canvas sack or enclosed wrapper intended to contain grain or any other description of dry merchandise. There is no certain defined quantity that a bag shall commercially hold, the weight ne-

cess
tains
SACI
BAGA,
flax
BAGAT
pierc
with
BAGAT
the h
BAGAZ
cane
BAGED
quinc
BAGGA
effect
from
rage-
rage-
weigh
BAGAG
of the
rage-
mined
BAGGIN
hemp,
cotton
died St
ging at
crop in
BAGNO,
BAGPIPE
Scotlan
with th
inflated
BAGRE,
seats at
BAGUAL
in Sou
BAHAM
fished
used fo
BAHAR,
varyin
ties; th
See CA
BAHJEER
Italian
BAHU, a
acres, a
BAHUT
CALES, th
BAIGNEU
BAIL, one
for the
of law u
BAILA, th
BAILIE, t
BAILIFF,
depote
superior
of a ma
BAILWIC
which a
jurisdic
BAILLE, a
the 80th
more th
BALEUR
BAILOU
feathers
BAILMENT
in trust

oked flesh of the
cle of commerce.
States are the
ade in bacon is
Sometimes, when
bacon is simply
instead of smoked,
cures pork, and

ne for a dressed

atter almond im-
of India from Per-
the general value
per pie, and worth
s baddam is some-

on name for the
ritious sea-weed

rough towels and
g the skin after
le or rope on the

quadruped (*Meles*
India into shaving
for painters; the
hair on is some-
and the hide makes
in several countries
cured as hams or
delicacy; a ticket
to wear a badge; a
who buys corn or
sue.

me for star-anise
The aromatic cap-
portant article of
and are sold in all
they are also im-
y.

ame for whitewash,
Paris; also a com-
and glue, used by
in wood; a colour-
mortal for hiding

for gold and silver

term in Russia for
per flax.

yon for the *Ardisia*
the fruit of which

in where the culti-
on.

the Indian quince-
The preserved fruit
East, is valued as
ild sub-astringent

oked woollen stuff,
a and Portugal.

cotton used in the
es are also a kind of
ods.

nclosed wrapper in-
rain or any other
chandise. There is
quantity that a bag
old, the weight ne-

cessarily varying with the contents, which
range from 1 to 2½ cwt. See BALE, and
SACK.

BAGA, the Spanish name for a little head of
flax with its seed.

BAGATELLE-BOARD, a cloth-covered board
pierced with nine holes, for playing a game
with a set of ivory balls.

BAGATTINO, a small copper coin of Venice,
the half of a soldo, about one farthing.

BAGAZO, the marc or refuse of grapes, suga-
cane, &c., after they have been pressed.

BAGEDIA, in Spain a pound of twelve
ounces.

BAGGAGE, the wearing apparel and personal
effects of a passenger, contra-distinguished
from merchandise; heavy travelling lug-
gage—hence baggage-waggon and bag-
gage-trains are for the conveyance of
weighty goods.

BAGGAGE-WAREHOUSE, a special department
of the Customs at the docks, where bag-
gage may be left, or is taken to be ex-
amined and cleared.

BAGGING, a coarse kind of stuff made of
hemp, old ropes, &c., for covering bales of
cotton or other merchandise. In the Uni-
ted States about 30,000 bales of Indian bag-
ging are required yearly to wrap the cotton
crop in for shipment. See GUNNY BAGS.

BAGNO, a bathing-house, a brothel.

BAGPIPE, a musical instrument peculiar to
Scotland, consisting of a leathern bag,
with three pipes, blown by the mouth and
inflated by compression of the arm.

BAGRE, a delicious fish of the American
seas and rivers.

BAGUALES, a Spanish name for wild horses
in South America.

BAHAMAS SPONGE, a coarse kind of sponge
fished up about the Bahamas Islands,
used for common purposes. See SPONGE.

BAHAR, a heavy eastern measure of weight,
varying considerably in different locali-
ties; the range being from 223 to 625 lbs
See CANDY.

BAJEEERIE, the Singhalese name for the
Italian species of millet.

BAHU, a land-measure in Java, equal to 12
acres, also called a Bouw.

BAHUT (French), a cofser, large chest or bin.

BAIES, the French name for berries.

BAIGNEUR, French, a bath keeper.

BAIL, one who stands bondsman or security
for the appearance of another in a court
of law under certain penalties.

BAILA, the Spanish name for sea-trout.

BAILE, the magistrate of a Scotch burgh.

BAILIFF, a sheriff's officer, to whom is
deputed the duty of arrest for debt; also a
superior farm servant, the undereward
of a manor.

BAILWICK, the district or boundary within
which a bailiff or his deputy exercises
jurisdiction.

BAILLE, an old coal measure used in Rochelle,
the 80th part of a muid, and equal to rather
more than two bushels.

BAILLEUR-DE-FONDS, a French money lender.

BAILLOQUE, the French name for ostrich
feathers.

BAILMENT, a legal term for goods delivered
in trust to be taken care of.

BAILS, hoops to support a tilt hammer.

BAIOCCO, a Venetian money. See BAJOCCO.

BAIR, the Indian name for the egg plum,
the fruit of *Zizyphus jujuba*, which are
highly esteemed by the natives in India,
not only when green and ripe, but also
when dried and preserved in various ways.

BAIT, food for a horse, hence the term
"livery and bait stables;" a lure placed
on a hook to entice fish. The mackerel
fisher cuts a shining strip of the skin from
one of the fish to bait his hook. Capelin
and squids are used as bait in the cod
fishery. White-bait is a small esteemed
fish, the *Clupea alba*, caught in the
Thames.

BAIT-MILL, a machine used by the American
fishermen for cutting mackerel or salted
herrings into small pieces for bait. It
consists of an oblong wooden box, stand-
ing on one end, containing a roller armed
with knives, which is turned by a crank
on the outside.

BAIZE, a coarse kind of flannel, an open
woollen fabric with a long nap, chiefly
used as a covering or wrapping material.

BAIZE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of coarse
woollen or of painted canvas, &c.

BAIZE-PAINTER, a decorator, one who figures
and ornaments canvas and baize for table
covers and other purposes.

BAJA, the Malay name for steel.

BAJAH, the name for a plough, also for ma-
nure in the East.

BAJJA, the Hindustani name for a band of
music.

BAJOCA, the Spanish name for green kidney
beans.

BAJOCCO, a base copper coin of five qua-
trins, current in the Papal States; worth
about three farthings. It is frequently
written bayoque.

BAJOCELLO, BAJOQUELL, a base silver coin
at Rome of two to four bajocchi.

BAJOGLEE, a name for the ducat in Persia.

BAJOW-LAUT, a name in the East for men
who prowl about the shores and islets of
the Eastern Archipelago, and are called
sea gipsies.

BAJREE, Hindustanee name for the spiked
millet, the grain of *Penicillaria spicata*,
a common food of the poorer class of
natives, which yields a sweet palatable
flour, and is excellent for fattening poultry.

BAKEHOUSE, a place with an oven, where
baking is conducted for the convenience
of the public.

BAKER, a bread-maker, one who takes in
joints and other food for baking.

BAKERS' PEEL-MAKER, a workman who
makes the long wooden slides on which
loaves are placed to be put in or removed
from the oven.

BAKING-PAN, an earthenware or tinned dish
used for baking.

BAKUL, the fibrous bark of the roots of
certain trees, which is used in Malwa and
other parts of India as a cheap substitute
for string and cord.

BAKUL, the Malay name for a basket.

BAL, a name in Cornwall for a mine.

BALACHONG, a preparation in the Eastern
seas, consisting of small fish with prawns

and shrimps, first fermented and then dried. This article gives rise to a considerable traffic, as no vegetable food is deemed palatable without it, and its use extends to every country from China to Bengal.

BALAGAR, in Spain, long straw or hay preserved as winter fodder.

BALAGUERO, a hay-rick or pile of straw stored for fodder in Spain.

BALANCE, a well-known instrument for weighing commodities, of which there are many kinds, as the beam and scales, the steelyard, the weighing machine, &c., but the term is chiefly applied to a very accurate scale used for chemical analysis, and for the precious metals. The term is also applied to the difference between a debtor and creditor account.

BALANCE-BOOK, a book in which the adjusted accounts of debtors and creditors have been posted from the ledger.

BALANCE-GATE, a species of flood-gate used in Holland.

BALANCE, HYDROSTATIC, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

BALANCE OF TRADE, the difference in the money value of the produce or manufactures received and exported. If we receive more than we transmit, we have to make up the balance in specie shipments, which tells adversely against the trade interests of the country.

BALANCE-SHEET, a statement of a trader's position or pecuniary affairs, showing the balances of property and debts, profits and losses.

BALANCE-WHEEL, part of a watch or chronometer.

BALANCIA, the Spanish name for the water melon, and for a kind of white grape.

BALANCING BOOKS, in commercial parlance the closing or adjusting of each personal or general account in the ledger, and clearing up a trader's or banker's books.

BALANDRAN, a loose surtout worn by Spanish priests; also a large coarse cloak used in France.

BALANDRE, a small kind of sea vessel.

BALANZA, a Spanish fishing net.

BALANZON, a copper pan used by silversmiths in Spain.

BALAUO, the Spanish name for a kind of sprat.

BALAS RUBI, a lapidary's term for the rose-red varieties of spinel.

BALASSE, the French name for what in England is termed a pailleasse, a mattress stuffed with straw, moss, or chaff.

BALAZER, a sort of cotton.

BALCONY, a projecting walk on the first floor of a house; a raised gallery in a room, &c.

BALDACHIN, **BALDAQUIN**, the fringed canopy covering a Roman Catholic altar; a French name for a tent-bed.

BALDE, an oil measure of Lisbon, the tenth part of a pipe; also a dry or coal measure equal to 1270 bushels.

BALDES, **BALDRES**, the Spanish term for a piece of dressed skin.

BALE, a package of merchandise of variable dimensions; the most extensive articles

of commerce received in bales being cotton and wool. *Bales of Cotton* vary in weight from year to year in different localities. In 1855, the weight of the bales of cotton, of all descriptions imported, averaged 407 lbs. per package. In 1853 those from America averaged 435 lbs., from the East Indies 383, Brazil, 180. The following was the average weight and measure per bale of the different kinds of cotton received at Liverpool in 1850:—

	Average Weight.	Cubic Measure.
Mobile.....	504 lbs.	33 feet
New Orleans.....	455 "	32 "
Upland.....	390 "	27 "
Sea Island.....	383 "	35 "
East Indian.....	383 "	15 "
Egyptian.....	245 "	27 "
West Indian.....	212 "	25 "
Brazilian.....	182 "	17 "

Of *Bales of Wool*, the average weights of Australian range from 2 to 3 cwt.; East Indian and German from 3 to 4 cwt.; Russian 3½ to 4 cwt.; Spanish and Portuguese 1 to 2 cwt.; South American 4½ to 8 cwt.; Goat's wool 1½ to 2 cwt.; Peruvian 56 to 84 lbs.

BALE, a sea term for dipping out water from a boat.

BALEEN. See **WHALEBONE**.

BALEINIER, the French name for a whaler.

BALEINON, a young whale.

BALE LASHINGS, packing cordage usually sold in lengths of 17 fathoms.

BALEKANG, the Malay name for sulphur.

BALESTON, a name on the French coasts for the spirit of a lug-sail.

BALIK, a Tartar name for fish, and especially mullet, on the Black-Sea coasts. The red mullet is called *khan-balik*.

BALIKI, a name for the back pieces of the sturgeon which are salted and smoked in Russia for home use and for export.

BALINE, a kind of coarse canvas for packing.

BALING PAPER, an American name for stout wrapping or packing paper for parcels.

BALISE, **BALIZE**, a timber frame raised as a landmark, a buoy, or sea beacon.

BALISIER (French), the *Canna Indica*, seeds yield a purple colour, the roots starch.

BALK, a technical name in the timber trade for logs of squared timber which vary in length from 20 to 90 feet, and from 8 to 30 inches in square.

BALKERS, a name on the fishing coasts of Cornwall, &c., for those who, standing on an elevated point, signalize to the boatmen with the cast-nets the direction the shoals of fish are taking.

BALL, a shot, a round plaything; a printer's linking pad; a signal hoisted on a flag-staff, sometimes in connection with a flag.

BALLAD-SINGER, an itinerant vocalist.

BALLAM, a canoe hollowed out of timber in which men wash out the pearls from the oysters in Ceylon.

BALLAST, shingle, water, stone, pigs of iron, or any heavy material placed in the hold of a ship to steady it in the water. A ship which leaves a port without a cargo is said to be "in ballast." See **KENTLEDGE**.

BALL
ball
BALL
ball
ing
griv
BALL
curr
BALL
or o
of re
ball
BALL
ball
BALL
ball
char
BALL
ball
BALL
ball
Rus
from
BALL
gun
a ba
one
blau
BALL
off th
BALL
who
BALL
of La
BALL
pack
BALL
hente
BALL
triva
of gu
of a
a rev
BALL
the p
print
BALL
also a
hallor
bund
BALL
with
BALL
paper
a sin
BALL
small
BALL
durin
BALM
nalis
ordin
emple
exhibi
a we
BALM
some
cles o
also o
tain
BALON
BALON
of Eu
quant
shipp
VALO

bales being cotton
Cotton vary in
in different lo-
light of the bales
tions imported,
ckage. In 1853
ged 435 lbs., from
il, 180. The fol-
weight and men-
ferent kinds of
ool in 1856:—

Weight	Cubic Measure.
lbs.	83 feet
" 32 "	"
" 27 "	"
" 33 "	"
" 15 "	"
" 27 "	"
" 25 "	"
" 17 "	"

verage weights of
2 to 3 cwt.; East
om 3 to 4 cwt.;
Spanish and Por-
uth American 4
to 2 cwt.; Peru-
ing out water from

ame for a whaler.

cordage usually
oms.

ne for sulphur.

the French coasts

ish, and especially

coasts. The red

ilk.

ack pieces of the

ed and smoked in

for export.

invas for packing.

an name for stout

per for parcels.

frame raised as a

a beacon

na Indica, seeds

e roots starch.

the timber trade

er which vary in

and from 8 to 30

fishing coasts of

who, standing on

ze to the boatmen

rection the shoals

thing; a printer's

ointed on a flag-

nt vocalist.

out of timber in

pearls from the

one, pigs of iron,

aced in the hold

ie water. A ship

hout a cargo is

See KENTLEDGE.

BALLASTAGE, a toll or charge for taking ballast in a harbour.

BALLAST-ENGINE, a steam engine for dredging up shingle in a river, or drawing gravel or earth on a railway.

BALLAST-HEAVER, a ballast porter or river carrier.

BALLASTING, a term for gravel, stone, clay, or other material applied to the covering of roads generally, but to the metalling or bottoming of railways in particular.

BALLAST-LIGHTER, a barge for conveying ballast on a river, &c.

BALLAST-TRAIN GUARD, a railway official in charge of a train of loaded trucks.

BALLASTOONS, large heavy luggage boats in Russia, used in the transport of timber from Astracan to Moscow.

BALL-CARTRIDGE, the charge for a musket or gun packed in paper or canvas and having a ball at the end, in contradistinction to one containing only powder, termed a blank cartridge.

BALL-COCK, a tap with an air ball to shut off the supply when the receiver is full.

BALLET-GIRL, an opera figure dancer, one who takes part in the ballet at a theatre.

BALLIAGE, a city due paid to the corporation of London on foreign goods.

BALLIN, a French provincial term for a package.

BALLING FURNACE, an oven in which iron is heated to a welding heat.

BALLISTIC PENDULUM, a mechanical contrivance for ascertaining the strength of gunpowder, by computing the velocity of a cannon ball, which is made to strike a revolving or swinging beam.

BALL LEATHERS, the outer skin-covering of the pads nailed to the ball stocks used by printers for inking type.

BALLON, a very long boat, brigantine-rigged, in Siam, shaped out of a single trunk; also a package of various goods, thus a balloon of paper is 14 reams, of glass 12½ bundles.

BALLONE, in Italy a large bale.

BALLOON, a machine made of silk, inflated with coal gas for aërostation.

BALLOT, a term in Sweden for ten reams of paper, and in the silk and other trades for a small bale or pack.

BALLOT-BOX, a secret voting box, in which small balls or carls are dropped.

BALLOTES, baskets for holding grapes, used during the vintage in France.

BALM, a hardy perennial, the *Melissa officinalis*; at one time invested with extraordinary medicinal virtues, but now only employed as an infusion in preparing an exhilarating drink, or in giving flavor to a weak facitious wine.

BALM OF GILEAD, the common name in some parts of North America for a species of poplar, the *Populus balsamifera*; also an aromatic resin, or balsam, obtained in the East. See OPOBALSAM.

BALON. See BALLOON.

BALONEA, a name for the oak of the South of Europe and Grecian Archipelago, large quantities of the acorn cups of which are shipped to England for tanners' use. See VALONEA.

BALOT, a small bundle or package.

BALSA, a raft or fishing float of skins used principally on the Pacific coasts of South America.

BALSAM APPLE, the fruit of the *Momordica balsamina*, used medicinally.

BALSAM FIR, the *Abies balsamea*, a North American tree from which the Canadian balsam is obtained.

BALSAMS, semi-fluid, aromatic oleo-resins, of which several enter largely into commerce.

BALSAM WEED, an American name for the *Onopeltium polycephalum*, which possesses some medicinal properties, and has lately been used for the manufacture of paper.

BALTIC OAK, the wood of the *Quercus pedunculata*, imported chiefly for ship-building.

BALUSTER, a rail, part of a balustrade. See BANISTER.

BALUSTRADE, the name for balusters or rails fixed under the coping of the parapet of a bridge or balcony, &c.

BALY, a commercial weight in Sumatra equal to 81 lbs. 6 oz. avoirdupois, divided into 10 gantangs or 60 catties; also a dry or grain measure in several of the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, ranging from 1 to 1½ bushel.

BALZARINE, alight pinked material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

BAMBA, a Singhalese measure, equal to the length of the extended arms from the tips of the fingers, or about six feet.

BAMBAGELLO, a Spanish paint.

BAMBAGINO, Italian for calico.

BAMBOO, a variable dry measure in Eastern countries, ordinarily about five English pints. An Indian maund of rice of 75 lbs. contains 21 bamboos; in the Moluccas, the bamboo of rice, however, weighs only 1 lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois. As a measure of length the ancient Hindoo bamboo of Akbar was about fourteen yards; in Burmah it is rather more, namely, 14½ yards.

BAMBOO-CHUNGAH. See CHUNGAH.

BAMBOO PANDANUS, a name for the Agave in the Bengal presidency.

BAMBOOS, the tall silicious hollow grasses or canes of the *Bambusa* genus, which are very serviceable for a variety of commercial purposes in the East and West Indies. They are turned to almost every use, for posts and buildings, ladders, masts, water-pipes, pitchers, drinking-cups, or cooking utensils. When split they are made into mats and sails; but there is scarcely a domestic article in China and Asia in which the bamboo is not a whole or component part from the cradle to the coffin.

BAMIER, a culinary vegetable in Egypt.

BAMMIA, a name on the west coast of Africa for a species of *Hibiscus*; for the uses of which see OCHRO.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine

BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BANASTA, in Spain, a large basket made of twigs or laths.

BANCAL, an Indian weight of about seven-teen drachms avoirdupois; also the Spanish name for a thrown or twisted carpet.

BANCALERO, in Spain a carpet manufacturer.

BANCA-TIN, a valuable kind of tin, equal to English refined, obtained in the Eastern Archipelago, originally from the island of Banca exclusively; but much is now procured in Malacca, and sent to Singapore for shipment.

BANCHI, the Malay name for a carpenter's axe.

BANCO, a word used in many States on the Continent as a prefix to paper money, and also for sums inscribed in the books of the bank opposite the names of those who have deposited money or specie there. Banco is worth on an average 25 per cent. more than ordinary currency; but the premium necessarily varies with the nature of the security.

BAND, a tie; a waist-girdle; an ornament; a body of musicians; a weight used on some parts of the coast of Western Africa for weighing gold dust, and equal to about two ounces troy. The word is used in Riga to denote the number of twenty, or half a schock.

BANDAGE, a ligature; a linen roll or other support or protection for the limbs, sold by chemists and instrument makers.

BANDAL, **BANDLE**, a linear or cloth measure used in the southern and western parts of Ireland, which is rather more than half a yard.

BANDAIA, a kind of fibre made in Manila from the hard strong outer layers of the abaca or *Musa textilis*. It is employed in the fabrication of cordage, and furnishes the well-known Manila white rope.

BANDANA, a silk or cotton handkerchief, originally dyed of a bright uniform colour, but with figures or patterns subsequently produced by chemically discharging the colour.

BANDANA-PRINTER, a manufacturer of bandana handkerchiefs.

BANDBOX, a thin box of slight wood, papered.

BANDBOX-MAKER, one who manufactures slight boxes for milliners, and others, &c.

BANDEAU, a fillet, wreath, or veil; a lady's ornament for the head.

BANDER, the vintage season in France.

BANDEQUE, the French name for a round metal tea-tray or waiter; in Spanish it is bandeja.

BANDERA-BAMBA, a Singhalese long measure of about nine feet, estimated by the height a man can reach above his head with his hand.

BANDHERA, the Nepanlese name for a species of large wild sheep. *Ovis Ammonoides*, found on the Himalayas.

BANDICOOT, a marsupial animal (*Perameles nasuta*) which bears a great resemblance to a large overgrown rat, and is an equal depredator upon farm-yards and granaries in India. Its flesh is eaten in Australia.

BANDIES, a clumsy description of gig or buggy, used in the Madras presidency.

BANDIKAI, a name in the Madras presidency for the *Hibiscus esculentus*, the okra of the West Indies, the fruit of which is an esteemed esculent vegetable, and the fibre makes a tough corlage.

BANDITORE, a common crier in Italy.

BANDILE. See **BANDAL**.

BANDMASTER, the leader of a military band.

BANDOLIER, a wooden cartridge-box, or case carried to hold the charges of powder.

BANDOLINE, a kind of stick pomatum, or gummy fixative for keeping the hair smooth.

BANDORE, an ancient stringed instrument resembling a lute.

BANDEMAN, a musician, one who plays in a band.

BANDBRING TWIST, small lashing done up in papers of about two dozen knots each. The knot is by established practice 32 yards.

BANDITO, a large Spanish sausage.

BANDY, a bullock cart in the East.

BANGHY, a bamboo pole carried over the shoulder by an Indian porter, for slinging baskets or boxes on.

BANGHY-WALLAH, an Indian porter, who carries the baggage of a dawk or palankin traveller; he is usually the bearer of two light boxes swung on a pole borne over the shoulder.

BANGLES, anklets and bracelets made of shell, glass, gold, &c., which are often richly ornamented with precious stones, and are much used in India. See **CHANKS**.

BANGRA, a species of hempen cloth made in Nepal from the fibre of a gigantic stinging nettle; being hard and stiff it is not suited for cordage and nets.

BANISTER, the handrail of a staircase, a corruption of baluster.

BANISTER-BRUSH, a domestic sweeping brush for the stairs.

BANJERCE, a kind of perfumed oil in the East Indies. [chiefly by negroes.]

BANJO, a stringed musical instrument, used by negroes.

BANK-BOOK, the book given out from a bank to a depositor, to contain a debtor and creditor statement of his account.

BANK CLERK, an assistant officer employed in a banking-house.

BANK DIRECTOR, a shareholder appointed one of a committee of management to conduct the affairs of a bank.

BANKER, a dealer in money; one who is entrusted with the care of the funds of others; also the name for a vessel employed on the Newfoundland banks in cod fishing. Those fitted out from Nova Scotia are of from 20 to 50 tons; those from the American ports and Newfoundland are larger.

BANK-FISHERY, the cod fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland.

BANK-HOURS, the time within which money is paid or received at a banking-house, usually between ten and four.

BANK-NOTE, a promissory note for money to be paid on demand by a Banking company. In England bank notes under £5 are not allowed to be issued; but in Scotland £1 notes are still circulated, and in many of the West India colonies dollar

notes are issued, while even smaller notes are circulated on the Continent. The aggregate amount of bank-notes in circulation in the United Kingdom, at one time, ranges from £32,000,000 to £42,000,000, more than half of which are those issued by the Bank of England, and this great establishment issues nine classes of notes ranging from £5 up to £1000. About 30,000 notes are printed every day at the Bank, and 9,000,000 issued per annum, representing nearly £300,000,000 of money. The notes are never re-issued from the Bank of England, but are cancelled as fast as they are presented for payment.

BANK-PORTER, a messenger employed in a banking-house.

BANK POST, a large kind of letter-paper, ranging in weight from 5½ to 10 lbs. the ream.

BANK-POST-BILL, an order or cheque given by a banker for money deposited with him, forming a safe and convenient mode of transmitting money from one part of the kingdom to another, or for persons travelling on the Continent.

BANK-PROPRIETOR, the holder of shares or stock in a bank.

BANKRUPT, a trader who is unable to meet his pecuniary engagements, or to pay his creditors their claims in full.

BANKRUPTCY-COMMISSIONER, an official appointed to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupt traders.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, the official place where bankrupts are examined, and their assets collected and distributed.

BANKS, establishments for lodging money, and for the convenient transaction of monetary operations. They are of two classes, private and joint-stock. A private bank has not more than six partners; a joint-stock may have many hundreds. The capital of one is fluctuating, of the other permanent. The joint-stock bank's affairs are governed by a board of directors meeting periodically; those of the private bank by its partners. The condition and prosperity of the private bank are less known than those of the joint-stock bank, whose dividends are publicly announced, and the market price of its shares, which are transferable, affords a fair indication of the character it holds, and the security it offers for investment. In 1855 there were 1100 banks in the United Kingdom, of which 550 were joint-stock banks. In London, there were in the same year fifty-nine private banks, and twenty-three joint-stock banks. *Banks* is also a local name for a large pottery manufactory.

BANK-STOCK, the paid-up capital of any bank, but chiefly applied to the corporate stock of the Bank of England, a marketable security, maintaining a high premium. The stock of other joint-stock-banks is usually divided into shares.

BANNE, the French name for a tilt or awning spread over a boat.

BANNER, a standard or emblematic device carried by hand.

BANNETTE, a French commercial term for a certain number of hides.

BANNOCK, the Scotch name for a cake of oat or other meal baked upon a girdle over the fire.

BANQUEROUTIER, the French term for a bankrupt or insolvent trader.

BANQUETTE in road-making a raised footway or protecting mound of earth at the side of a sloping bank.

BANQUIER, the name applied on the Continent to a merchant, banker, or one who deals in bills of exchange, &c.

BANQUOIS, a name in the Mauritius for the *Pandanus vacua* or screw pine, the leaves of which are much used for making sacks for holding coffee, sugar, and grain.

BANS, BANSH, an Indian name for the bamboo.

BANSE, a large square basket used in France. **BANS-KEORA**, one of the names in the Bengal presidency for the Agave, which is also known as the Bamboo pandanus.

BANTAM, a small kind of fowl. [work.]

BANTAM-WORK, gaudily varnished japanned BANYA, a local name for black ebony in British Guiana.

BANTAN, a name for the *Ficus Indica*; also a Hindoo merchant or trader, a confidential cashier and broker for a mercantile firm.

BAR, in navigation, an obstruction at the entrance of a harbour or river. Sometimes in bar-harbours vessels have to wait for the rise of the tide before they can enter or quit the port; the place in an inn or steamer called off by a counter, where liquors, &c. are vended to customers; hence the attendants are called bar-men and bar-maid, &c.; a bolt or protection for a door or shutter; an arbitrary commercial term and monetary standard of value on the West coast of Africa, forming a capricious medium of exchange. Certain goods are said to be equal to a bar in different localities; but the trade value of the bar varies from about half a dollar, in Sierra Leone, to 3d. in Old Calabar. Bar is also a French name for the millier, equal to 9 tons, 16 cwt., 3 qrs. 12 lbs.

BARACHIERE, Italian, a sutler.

BARADURA, in Spanish the stranding of a vessel.

BARAL, an ancient liquid measure used in some parts of France, ranging from 5½ to 11½ gallons, according to the locality and fluid measured.

BARANGAY, an Indian vessel propelled by oars. **BARAQUE**, the name for a small shop in France; contemptuously for a house.

BARAROOFA, a class of men in India, who, from their dexterity in disguising themselves, are employed as spies.

BARAUMEE (Hindustani), a cloak.

BARB, an Arab horse; part of a fish-hook.

BARBACUE, BARBECUE, a paved or cemented platform, on which the coffee beans or berries are exposed to the sun to dry for a week or ten days, and taken in or covered over at night.

BARBADOS-TAR, a species of petroleum or bituminous oil, obtained in Barbados, which possesses some medicinal properties, as an external and internal application.

BARBA HISPANICA, a name for the horse-hair-like fibres obtained about the Mississippi, from an epiphyte, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which, under the commercial name of Spanish moss, is largely used in America for stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c. See Moss.

BARBER, one who shaves the beard and cuts and trims hair, from the Latin *barba*, a beard or tuft of hair.

BARBERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose common hall is in Monkwell-street. The barbers and surgeons were incorporated by the statute of 32 Henry VIII., cap. 42, whereby it was enacted that no barber should keep a shop within London unless free of the company.

BARBONE, a silver coin used in Lucca, containing 12 soldi, and of the value of about 40.

BARBOTINE, an East Indian vegetable product, the chief constituents of which are wax, gum, and bitter extract; also a name for worm-seed. See Worm-seed.

BARCA, a Portuguese two-masted vessel.

BARCAZA, a large Spanish barge, or ferry-boat.

BARCEL, a kind of gun used on board some French ships.

BARCELLA, an incense censer; a kind of wine. See **BARCHILLA**.

BARCO, in Spain, dry bass or strips of bark for making mats, ropes, &c.

BARCHENT, the German name for fustian.

BARCHET, a term used in Germany for a piece of stuff of 22 to 24 ells. The barchet is the 45th part of the fardel.

BARCHILLA, a corn measure of Spain, ranging from 2½ to 4½ gallons. It is the twelfth of a Cahiz. See **CAHIZ**.

BARCON, a Mediterranean luggage boat.

BAR-COPPER, copper of a high percentage, but unrefined.

BARDAQUEXA, the Spanish name for the agnus castus seed.

BARDE, the French name for a long saddle for a mule, bardelle being a quilted or canvas saddle for breaking young colts.

BARDEAU, the French name for a shingle or sort of wooden tiling.

BARDELLA, Italian, a pack-saddle.

BARDEUR, a hodman, a mason's day labourer in France, one who carries a hand-barrow. [marble.]

BARDIGLI, **BARDELLA**, a deep blue Sicilian BAREGE, a thin material used for ladies' dresses, commonly made of cotton and wool, but the best are chiefly of silk.

BARE-PUMP, a suction pump for drawing liquors from a cask.

BARGAIN, an acknowledged agreement or verbal contract, a sale or purchase.

BARGAIN-MEN, labourers who perform piece-work in the collieries at an agreed or contract price.

BARGE, a flat-bottomed boat, of which there are several kinds; they are mostly used on navigable rivers, for transferring coal, sand, grain, &c., from ships to wharves, or from one quay to another; a double-banked row-boat used by commanding officers of the navy. [tiles, &c.]

BARGE-BOARD, a facing to conceal laths,

BARGE-BUILDER, one who constructs strong shallow river boats.

BARGE-MAN, a river boatman employed in poling or guiding a barge.

BARGE-MASTER, the leading boatman or cozier of a barge.

BARILE, **BARRILE**, a Sicilian and Italian cask as a liquid measure, varying in different localities, from about 7 to 16 imperial gallons. In Malta the wine barile is equal to 9½ imperial gallons; in the oil barile there is half a gallon less. At Ancona the barile is 11-340; at Corsica, 33 985 gallons; at Cerigo for oil, 14 0298; at Florence, 9 6339, and for wine, 12 0422; at Genoa, 19 8088 for wine, and 17 083 for oil. At Leghorn, 12 041 for wine, and 11 gallons for spirits; at Naples the barile is 11 573; at Palermo, 9 438; at Rome, 15 412 for wine, and 16 183 for oil. In Sardinia the barile contains 8 876 galls. The barile of salt, in Cephalonia, usually weighs 67 244 lbs., and of fish in Leghorn, 74 350 lbs. In Trieste the Austrian barile is 144½ imperial gallons.

BARILET, a little cask.

BARILLA, an alkali of commerce obtained by the combustion of sea-weeds. British barilla is the crude soda-ash left from common salt in the carbonate of soda manufactories; a Spanish name for copper-ore in dust.

BARILLO, an inferior sort of Spanish silk.

BAR-IRON, iron shaped into bars, and fitted for all sorts of iron work. Railway bars form a large article of home consumption and export.

BARIUM, a silver-white metal, the base of the earth barytes.

BARK, **BARQUE**, a square sterned ship with three masts, without a mizen topsail.

BARKARY, a house for keeping bark in at a tan-yard.

BARK-BED, a layer of spent bark used in a stove or hothouse for forcing plants.

BARK-CANOE, a light Indian skiff shaped from the bark of a tree. See **WOOD-SKIN**.

BARKERS, touters employed at mock auctions to induce purchasers to enter the sale-room; a provincial term in Devonshire for a rubber or whet-stone.

BARKING, a technical name for coloring or tanning sails, nets, cordage, &c.; also for stripping trees of their bark for the use of tanners.

BARKING IRONS, instruments used to peel the bark from trees.

BARK-MILL, a mill for crushing bark for tanners' and dyers' use.

BARKS, the outer covering of trees, many of which enter largely into commerce for various economical and manufacturing purposes. Some are used by tanners and dyers, others for their medicinal properties, and many for their fibre.

BARK-STOVE, a hothouse containing a bed of tan or bark for forcing plants.

BARLETTAIO, Italian, a cooper.

BARLEY, a common grain, the genus *Hordeum*, of which there are many cultivated varieties used for human food, for cattle-feeding, and especially for malting. Barley is valuable for culinary purposes, especially for thickening broths, soups, and

puddings, after it has undergone the process of pearling. This is done by machinery, which removes the husk for pot, and a portion of the outside of the kernel for pearl, barley, leaving the remainder smooth and round like shot. The average yield of barley is about 40 bushels to the acre, and the weight 80 lbs. per bushel.

BARLEY-AVELER, BARLEY-AWNER, BARLEY-HUMMELER, various names for machines for taking off the husks, awns, or awies from barley, leaving the kernels clean and the sample perfect. It consists of parallel iron plates fixed to a frame, and is sometimes used by a labourer on the barn-floor to separate the awns of barley from the grain.

BARLEY-CHUMPER, a rolling machine for breaking the beard from the grain.

BARLEYCOBN, the ancient rude unit of English long measure—the third part of an inch; three grains of wheat plucked from the middle of the ear, laid end to end, being considered equal to an inch.

BARLEY MEAL, the flour of barley, which, in the northern parts of the kingdom, is used extensively in making bread; in other districts, for feeding domestic cattle and poultry.

BARLEY-MILL, a mill for preparing barley for various domestic uses.

BARLEY-MOW, a rick or stack of barley in the straw.

BARLEY, PEARLED. See **BARLEY**.

BARLEY SUGAR, a sweetmeat consisting of sugar boiled until it becomes brittle, and run into lumps or sticks. It was at one time boiled with a decoction of barley, whence the name. See **SUGAR CANDY**.

BARLEY-WATER, a mucilaginous drink for invalids made by boiling pearled barley.

BARM, a common name for yeast, the creamy froth of beer.

BAR-MAID, a female attendant at a tavern, beer shop, or spirit store.

BARMMASTER, BARGHMASTER, a comptroller of mines.

BARMILLIANS, an old trade-name for a kind of fastian, exported in pieces of about thirty yards.

BARMOTE, BAR-MOOT, BARGHMOTE, a court held occasionally to carry out certain inspections and privileges connected with mines. Thus a barmote may be called "for the sake and wapentake of Wirkworth, &c.," old words signifying the district and hundred, &c., over which the privilege extends. To these motes or meetings there belong a barnmaster and a deputy-barnmaster.

BARN, a farm building used for a storehouse or granary.

BARNACLES, a twitching instrument used by farriers, &c., to hold horses by the nose that are troublesome; a name given to the cirripous (*Balanus*) which are often found adhering to logs of wood in sea water, and to ships' bottoms. Some large kinds as *B. psittacus*, form a common and highly esteemed food on the Chilian coasts of South America. Another small mollusc, which bores into timber in salt water, is the sea worm, *Teredo navalis*.

BARN-BAY, the thrashing floor of a barn.

BARN-GALLON, a double gallon of milk.

BARNIZ, the resin of the juniper-tree; a common Spanish name for varnish in general, and for paint and printing-ink.

BAROCCIAJO, (Italian) a carter.

BAROGRAPH, a French instrument for registering barometrical variations.

BAROLITE, a carbonate of barytes.

BAROMETER, a pneumatic instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere or of its pressure on the surface of the globe, and thus indicating the state of the weather.

BAROMETR-MAKER, a meteorological instrument maker.

BARONY, an ancient Saxon land measure, which, according to Dugdale, contained 40 hides of land, equivalent to 3840 acres.

BAROO, an Indian name for roots.

BAROONEE, a large cloak with sleeves, worn by the Turks and Persians, to protect the person from rain.

BAROSCOPE, an instrument for testing the weight of the atmosphere.

BARTIER, a carter or driver of a vehicle in France.

BAROTTI, a weight in the Molucca islands of 11 lb. 15 oz. avoirdupois; a grape basket used in France.

BAROUCHE, an uncovered pleasure carriage.

BARQUE, a three-masted vessel, which differs from one ship-rigged in carrying no square sails on her mizen-mast.

BARQUEROLLE, the name in France for a fleet of small boats without masts.

BARQUILLO, a Spanish cock-bottle; also a candle mould, and a measure. See **BAR-CHILLA**.

BARRA, the Spanish term for a share in a **BARRACAN**, a coarse camel of wool or mixed material.

BARRACARA, a name in Demera: for the *Erythrina Corallodendron*, a hard, close, and even-grained wood. The red seeds are used for ornamental purposes.

BARRACK, a building for lodging soldiers or workmen.

BARRACK-MASTER, the resident superintendent officer of a barracks.

BARRACON, a slave warehouse or enclosed fort on the west coast of Africa.

BARRACOUTA, a broad fleshy fish of the tropics (*Sphyrna barracuda*); the sea pike.

BARRAGE, BAREGE, a linen interwoven with worsted flowers in Normandy.

BARRAGE, turnpike money; a passage toll paid in France.

BARRAL, the Spanish name for a large bottle capable of holding an arroba or four gallons.

BARRAS, BARROS, a cloth measure of Spain and Portugal, ranging from 72 to 84½ Paris ellens. Barras is also a kind of resin or gum met with in French commerce.

BARRATRY, any intentional act, on the part of mariners, for defrauding the owner or insurer of a ship, such as feloniously making away with property, or purposely injuring the cargo or vessel.

BARRATTES, a kind of plain silk.

BARREL, a cask forming a measure of capacity for sundry dry goods and liquids, &c.; a barrel of flour being 196 lbs. avoirdupois; of potatoes, about 200 lbs.; of soap about 255 lbs.; or butter, 224 lbs.; of gunpowder, 1 cwt.; of candles, 120 lbs.; of anchovies, 16 to 30 lbs.; of pickled, 4½ imperial gallons; of herrings, 20½ ditto. A barrel of tin for export weighs from 2 to 4 cwt., or about the 6th of a ton. The beer barrel is 36 gallons, or 2 kilderkins. In Ireland the barrel of culm is 34 cwt., of wheat, peas, beans, and rye, 20 stone, each 14 lbs. The barrel of barley, bere, or rye-seed, 16 stone; the barrel of oats generally 14 stone, and of malt, 12 stone. The barrel for liquids in the United States, is 31.5 wine gallons; the barrel for corn, 5 Winchester bushels; for salted provisions, 31.9 gallons. The barrel of fish in Maryland weighs 220 lbs.; of wine, 320 lbs. The barrel of Malacca raisins weighs 50.6 lbs.; the barrel of honey in the Havana contains 6 gallons.

BARREL of a pump, the hollow cylinder in which the piston moves.

BARREL of a wheel, the cylindrical axle round which the rope travels.

BARREL-BULK, in shipping phraseology, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet; 8 barrels bulk, or 40 cubic feet making one ton of measurement.

BARREL-DRAIN. See CULVERT.

BARREL-ORGAN, a hand-organ, much used by itinerant musicians, and playing popular tunes.

BARRENERO, a Spanish mining name for a boy who attends with boring tools.

BARRETERO, one who works with a pick or crow-bar in the Spanish mines.

BARRILEJO, the Spanish name for a runlet.

BARRILLET, the small cylinder of a watch, about which the spring is coiled; the funnel of a sucking pump.

BARRIQUAT, the French name for a small keg or barrel.

BARRIQUE, a large cask or hoghead employed for liquids, of variable capacity, ranging according to the commodity, in different countries, from 40 to 83 gallons.

BARRISTER, a counsellor at law, a pleader at the bar.

BARROW, a castrated hog; a tray or light carriage of several kinds, there being hand-barrows for two persons, wheel-barrows, load-barrows for wheeling sacks and porters' barrows or trucks. See WHEEL-BARROW.

BARROW-MAKER, a manufacturer of hand and wheel barrows.

BAR-SHOE, a particular kind of horse shoe, made to protect the tender frog of a horse from injury.

BAR-SHOT, cannon balls connected by a bar.

BAR-SILVER, fine silver melted into bars or ingots.

BARSOVITE, a massive snow-white mineral, resembling scapolite, which with borax fuses into a transparent glass.

BARTAVELLE, a large red partridge met with in France.

BARTER, an exchange of commodities; a rude mode of trade which, since the general diffusion of coined money, and the

precious metals, is almost obsolete, except in a few still uncivilized countries.

BARU, a name for the candy, a measure of 20 maunds in Bangalore, which varies from 571 to 589½ lbs.

BARUAY, a name for the Bahar, a ponderous weight equal to 482½ lbs. avoirdupois. Some authorities, however, estimate it at from 483½ to 500 lbs.; the latter being the Madras baruay. See CANDY.

BARUS CAMPHOR. In Siamatra the best camphor is obtained in a district called Barus, and hence all good camphor bears that distinguishing local name.

BARUTH, an oriental measure for pepper, equal to about half a hundred-weight.

BARUTINE, a silk manufactured in Persia.

BAR-WOOD, a red dye-wood, the produce of *Baphia nitida*, imported from Angola and Gaboon in Western Africa.

BARYD, an itinerant measure in Mocha of four farsak or twelve miles.

BARYTES, a heavy spar or sulphate, the white varieties of which are ground and made into paint. The nitrates are used for producing a green flame; nearly all the salts are virulent poisons.

BARYTONE, **BARITONE**, a kind of bass viol.

BAS, the French name for hose or stockings.

BASALT, a black and very hard stone used for the assaying of gold and silver.

BASANE, a name for tanned sheep-skin in France, used for book-binding.

BSANITE, a flinty slate of variable shades of colour, used on the Rhine for building and millstones; when grayish-black, it is called Lydian stone.

BASARACO, a small Indian coin.

BASCULE BRIDGE, a kind of lifting bridge.

BASEMENT, the lower part or foundation story of a building; a cellar or room on the ground-floor.

BASES, in chemistry, bodies which, united with acids, form salts; they are organic and inorganic.

BASHEE, a money of Persia, worth about 16d. sterling.

BASIL, the *Ocimum basilicum*, a favourite pot-herb among French cooks, being used, from its aromatic odour and pungency, to give a further zest to highly seasoned dishes, and for flavouring soups and salads; an aromatic ethereal oil is obtained from the root. Tanned sheep's skin; also the angle at which a cutting tool is ground.

BASILICON, **YELLOW**, an ointment composed of resin, wax, and olive oil.

BASIN, a bowl, of various size and material for containing fluids; a wet dock, or harbour-inclosure for ships; the French name for clumty, a white cotton stuff mostly striped; a powder for cleansing the hair in India, made with ground orange-peel and pea-meal.

BASKET, a vessel made of twigs, osiers, or rushes, and used for the stowage or conveyance of merchandise, tools, &c. In the East, all sort of basket-work is made of split cane; baskets are also made of the date palm. In Burmah and Arracan, the basket is the common dry measure for rice, and it weighs from 55½ to 58½ lbs.,

olets, except
etries.

a measure of
which varies

a, a ponderous
avoid duplication.
estimate it at
ter being the

tra, the best
district called
amphor bears
ne.

a for pepper,
d-weight.
d in Persia.
the produce of
n Angola and

in Mocha of

sulphate, the
e ground and
es are used for
nearly all the

of bass viol.
a or stockings.
stone used for
ver.

sheep-skin in
ng.
variable shades
for building
ish-black, it is

n.
ting bridge.
or foundation
or room on the

which, united
by are organic

worth about

z, a favourite
ke, being used,
a pungency, to
ghly seasoned

soups and sa-
oil is obtained
ep's skin; also
utting tool is

ent composed

e and material
wet dock, or
; the French
e cotton stuff
for cleansing
with ground

igs, osiers, or
owage or con-
pls. In the
rk is made of
o made of the
l Arracan, the
e measure for
54 to 68 lbs.,

according to the season and quality of the
rice. In Arracan, 100 bushels, or 12 sars
each, are equal to 30 Bengal maunds.
The Teng, or large Burmese basket, con-
tains about 2 bushels.

BASKET-CARRIAGE, a small pony chaise
made of basket-work.

BASKET-HILT, a protection or cover for the
hand on a weapon.

BASKET-MAKER, a weaver of basket rods and
rushes into utensils for various economic
purposes.

BASKET-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery
companies of the metropolis.

BASKET-RODS, bundles of osiers not exceed-
ing 3 feet in circumference. The merchant
is at liberty to girth the bundles as close
or hard as he can.

BASKING SHARK, the *Salachus maximus*.
From the liver of this species of shark,
which is very large, much oil is obtained;
a large fish will yield eight barrels.

BASOTTI, **BASOTTI**, the Italian name for
a mess of macaroni.

BASRA-GUM. See **BASORAH-GUM**.

BASS, **BASTI**, a thin strand of bark or rush,
used by gardeners for binding or covering
plants; also a kind of matting made from
the lute or linden tree in Russia, of which
millions are used annually for baling and
packing purposes, &c. A full-sized Russian
bass-mat weighs about five pounds when
new and quite dry, is seven feet long and
four feet broad, and is made with the
rougher and worst strands worked cross-
ways, and the thinner and long strands,
lengthways in the mats.

BASSA, a liquid measure of Verona, nearly
equal to an imperial gallon.

BASSE, a salt-water fish of North America,
the *Labrax lineatus*, one to three feet long,
having stripes or black bands running the
whole length of the fish. The little white
basse (*L. pallidus*), a river fish, is best
known by its popular name of white perch.

BASSET, a name in some of the mining dis-
tricts for an outcrop of coal or mineral at
the surface; an incline upwards; in
France a torrier.

BASSETTE, a small bass viol.

BASSLA BUTTER, a name given to the solid
oil from *Bassia butyracea*, sometimes
called Galani butter. Another species, *B.*
latifolia, furnishes the Mol'wa oil of Ben-
gal, and the Sica butter is obtained from
B. Parkii in Africa.

BASSINET, a child's cradle usually without
rockers; in France a small basin or pan.

BASSINOIRE, a French warming-pan.

BASS MATS, thin layers of bark, used chiefly
by gardeners, and for packing furniture,
&c. See **BASS**.

BASSOOLAH, an Indian form of adze for pre-
paring turnery woods.

BASSOON, a musical wind instrument, a bass
oboe made of several tubes of wood bound
together, whence its name.

BASSORA-GUM, the produce of several species
of acacia in Asia. See **BASSORAH GUM**.

BASS-VIOL, a well-known stringed instru-
ment, larger than the common violin,
bringing out the lowest or deepest sound
in an instrumental concert.

BASS-WOOD, a name given to the American
lime or linden tree, *Tilia Americana*. The
wood is soft, easily worked and is used for
the panels of carriage bodies, seats of
chairs and the fans of fanning mills. In
severe winters, the farmers fell a tree to
feed cattle on the twigs and buds, which
are glutinous and nutritious.

BAST, rope, cord, and matting made from
the bass or linden tree; also a name for
the bark or tough fibres of the flax and
hemp plants. See **BASS**.

BASTAIO, **BASTIERE**, the Italian name for
a saddler.

BASTARDELLA, in Italy a copper pan.

BASTARD-INDIGO, a name given in India to
Tephrosia tinctoria.

BASTARDS, a coarse product of the manufac-
ture of loaf or refined sugar.

BASTARD-STUCCO, the last coat of stucco
given in plastering, containing a little
hair.

BASTE, a name in Flanders for Chinese silk.

BASTERNE, a kind of brougham or carriage
for general use, a wheel-carriage drawn
by oxen.

BASTING, the act of moistening joints roast-
ing at the fire, with butter or gravy.

BASTING-LADLE, a tin spoon or ladle for
basting meat.

BASTO, an Italian pack-saddle.

BASTUDE, a kind of French fishing-net.

BAT, a name for the tical of silver in the
East, weighing 236 grains; a club or strik-
ing instrument; a builder's term for a
broken piece of brick. See **SALUNO**.

BATAN, the Spanish name for a fulling-mill.
BATARDE, the largest sail of a galley on the
French coast.

BATABELLE, a square sterned row-galley.

BATATAS, a colonial name for the sweet
potato (*Batatas edulis*), the camote of the
Spanish colonies—which is largely grown
in most tropical countries for its tubers.

BATON, the quantity of bread baked at one
time.

BATON, **BATZ**, a small base coin, formerly
current in Switzerland, and some parts
of Germany, worth about three half-
pence. See **BATZEN**.

BATEAU, a long and narrow boat of light
draught.

BATEAU-A-VAPEUR, the French name for a
steam-boat.

BATEL, a Spanish fishing-boat; in Ceylon
a lighter.

BATELAGE, a waterman's fire; bateller being
a waterman in French.

BATELEIRO, a Portuguese lighterman or
waterman.

BATELET, a small French boat.

BAT-FOWLING, a method of catching birds at
night by torches and nets.

BATH, a receptacle for washing the body in,
either fixed or portable, and usually made
of metal or stone. Also an ancient Hebrew
liquid measure equal to 10½ gallons.

BATH BRICK, a scouring brick of calcareous
earth, used in cleaning knives, and for
polishing purposes, made at Bridgewater.

BATH-CAN, a tin vessel for holding water in
a room. [hood, for invalids.]

BATH-CHAIR, a small hand-carriage, with a

- BATH-CHAPS**, the cheeks or face of the hog, cured and smoked.
- BATHING MACHINE**, a portable shed, or room on wheels placed upon the sea-beach for the convenience of bathers.
- BATH-KEEPER**, the owner of private hot or cold baths, or of a marine bathing establishment.
- BATH METAL**, an alloy of copper and zinc, in the proportion of nearly equal quantities.
- BATH POST**, a kind of letter paper.
- BATHS**, public establishments inland or on the coast appropriated for bathing; there are warm and cold baths, vapor, medicated and swimming baths.
- BATH STONE**, a volatile limestone used in building, of a soft and absorbent character, which deteriorates greatly by exposure, and is not therefore a durable material.
- BATH-TOWELS**, a rough and coarse kind of towels of cotton, with a plush or looped linen nap or surface on both sides, used for drying the body.
- BATIER**, in France a maker and vender of pack-saddles.
- BATISSEUR**, a person engaged in building operations in France.
- BATISTE**, the French name for cambric or lawn, the finest kind of linen, named after Batiste, who first made it at Cambray.
- BATMAN**, an oriental weight; in Bokhara equal to 291 lbs. In Turkey, the great batman is about 157½ lbs.; the lesser only a fourth of the greater. At Aleppo and Smyrna the batman weighs but 17 lbs.; in Persia 6½ and 10½ lbs. respectively. *See* MAUND.
- BATS**. *See* CRICKET-BAT-MAKER.
- BAT'S DUNG**, the excrementitious deposit of bats, forming a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, where it is collected from caves, and used as a valuable fertilizer.
- BATSWING BURNER**, a particular kind of gas-burner.
- BATT**, a hat-maker's term for a portion of the shape or felted materials for a hat.
- BATTA**, an Indian term for a per-centage, premium, or allowance.
- BATTAGE**, the operation of threshing corn in France.
- BATTEL**, a cylindrical dry measure of capacity in the Philippine islands, 13½ inches high and the same in diameter; also a weight there of forty pounds.
- BATTEN**, in weaving, an instrument for striking the weft home; in building, &c., a piece of pine scantling not exceeding seven inches in breadth, about two and a-half inches thick, and six or more feet in length.
- BATTENED-DOWN**, a sea term for having the hatches on deck securely closed to prevent danger from shipping seas.
- BATTEN-ENDS**, pieces of wood less than six feet long.
- BATTER**, to injure; to bulge out; a building term for the face of a leaning wall; a smooth paste of eggs, flour, and milk.
- BATTERING PLUMB-RULE**, an instrument for levelling sloping work, in which the sides are specially cut to the necessary batter or incline, instead of being truly parallel to the central line over which the plummet hangs.
- BATTER LEVEL**. *See* CLINOMETER.
- BATTERY**, a park of artillery, usually about six guns; also applied to mounted pieces of ordnance in a ship or fort; a combination of glass jars or plates of metal, &c. for electrical purposes.
- BATTILANO**, an Italian carder of wool.
- BATILORO**, a gold beater in Italy.
- BATTING**, a technical name for beating, opening, and cleaning cotton wool.
- BATTING-STAFF**, a French laundress's stick for beating linen to cleanse it in water.
- BATTLEDORE**, a rack; a child's plaything for keeping up a shuttlecock; an implement for striking a tennis-ball.
- BATTLEDORE-BARLEY**, a name given to the two-rowed sprat barley (*Hordeum disticho-secoritum*), and the six-rowed sprat (*H. hexasticho-secoritum*); the first is much esteemed in Germany where it is termed rice-barley. *See* BERE, and RICE.
- BATTORY**, a Continental name for a foreign factory.
- BATTY**, a dry measure in some parts of the Eastern archipelago; used for rice in Mysore, and equal to 120 lbs.
- BATU**, the Malay name for stone, batu kilkir being gravel; batu laut, rock; batu pasir, granite; batu bata, bricks; batu rubin, slabs; batu marmar, marble.
- BATZEN**, an alloyed petty silver money of Germany and Switzerland, now obsolete, worth from 1d. to 1½d; there were pieces of ½, 3, 5, and 10½ batzen.
- BATZENDIGLE**, a measure of capacity for grain used in some parts of Switzerland, the 16th part of a maass, and equal to 1½ English pint.
- BAU**, a Dutch land measure of 500 square yards used in Java; also a superficial measure of Oldenburg, equal to a little more than the third of an acre.
- BAUBLE**, a gew-gaw, a trifle.
- BAUDET**, French, a donkey.
- BAUDRUCHE**, the French name for gold-beaters's skin.
- BAUGDORE**, a strong cotton halter for holding a horse, used by grooms in India.
- BAUGE**, a druggist made in France with thread spun upon thick and coarse wool; common mortar of clay and straw.
- BAUGE**, a dry measure used in some parts of Bengal for the sale of grain; a bauge of paddy weighs about 8 lbs. avoirdupois, and of cleaned rice about 9½ lbs.
- BAULK**, a long beam of timber. *See* BAWLK.
- BAUM** (German), a name in North America for the wood marten (*Mustela martes*); its glossy fur is in great request for manufacturing into various articles of ladies' dress; hence the skins form an extensive article of commerce.
- BAUSCH**, BUSCHT, a German term in the paper trade for 181 sheets of paper.
- BAUWERCHEE**, an Indian cloak.
- BAVART**, the name of a peculiar-shaped cloak.
- BAVINS**, fagots or bundles of brush-wood for fuel.

BAWB
the
peni
BAWCI
of P
in su
BAWL
leav
islan
BAWL
squa
BAWL
the c
BAWSE
BAWUL
playe
BACH
BAY, a
clini
tensi
BAYAL
BAY B
nobil
terra
veg
cand
BAYET
Spain
BAY LE
Laur
stimu
cooke
crean
BAYND
for th
stalk
the fr
BAYONE
weap
musk
BATOQU
BAJO
BAYOU
small
BAY KUT
which
made
BAT-SAL
tural
water
AT-WI
outw
wind
AT-WO
impor
used
phnels
AZAAR
marke
shops
AZAAR
weigh
AZAAR
apple
seer i
includ
tory in
the ba
AZARU
BUTTER
seller

essary batter
truly parallel
ch the plum-

TER.

usually about
ounted pieces
fort; a com-
ates of metal,

of wool.

ally.

for beating,

n wool.

ndress's stick

it in water.

s plaything for

an implement

is given to the

Hordeum dis-

x-rowed sprat

he firsts much

re it is termed

a BIGG.

e for a foreign

one parts of the

nd for rice in

a stone, batu

at, rock; batu

bricks; batu

marble.

iver money of

now obsolete,

ere were pieces

of capacity for

of Switzerland,

and equal to 1½

e of 500 square

superficial mea-

to a little more

ame for gold-

alter for holding

India.

n France with

nd coarse wool;

nd straw.

in some parts

rain; a baugee

bs. avoirdupois,

½ lbs.

er. See BAWLK.

North America

(*tela martis*); its

uest for manu-

factures of ladies'

in an extensive

an term in the

of paper.

ok.

peculiar-shaped

of brush-wood

BABWEE, a name in Scotland and some of the northern counties for the half-penny.

BABWEE SEED, an oil seed, the produce of *Psoralea corylifolia*, recently imported in small quantities from India.

BABWA, matting for thatch made of the leaves of the coco-nut palm in the Pacific islands.

BABWLK, in building, a tie-beam; the squared trunk of a tree.

BABWLO, a name in the Pacific islands for the capsicum.

BAWSIN, leather made from sheep's skin.

BAWURCHEE, an Indian superior cook employed in large establishments. See **BAB-BACHEE**.

BAY, a horse of a bright-red brown, inclining to a chestnut colour; a curved extension of the sea.

BAYAL, a fine kind of cotton.

BAY BERRIES, the aromatic fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, chiefly imported from the Mediterranean; an American name for the wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*); from the vegetable wax attached to the berries candies are made.

BAYETTES, coarse common balze made in Spain.

BAY LEAVES, the leaves of the sweet bay, *Laurus nobilis*, which, having an aromatic stimulant taste, are frequently used in cookery and by confectioners to flavour creams.

BAYNDIE, a name in some parts of the east for the ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*); of the stalk fibre and paper pulp is made, and the fruit is used as an esculent.

BAYONET, a pointed spear, an offensive weapon made to fix on the barrel of a musket.

BAYOQUE, a copper coin of Rome. See **BAJOCCO**.

BAYOU, a name in North America for a small creek.

BAY RUSH, a plant common in the Bahamas, which furnishes much farina, that can be made into bread.

BAY-SALT, salt made in the salinas or natural ponds by evaporation from seawater exposed to the sun.

BAY-WINDOW, a curved window projecting outwards, erroneously termed a bow window.

BAY-WOOD, a cheap substitute for mahogany imported from the State of Honduras, and used for desks, shop-counters, coach panels, &c.

AZAAAR, BAZAR, the name for a general market in the East, a collection of various shops or stalls; at home chiefly applied to a fancy repository.

AZAAAR-MAUND, an Indian commercial weight of 82 lbs. 2 oz. and 2 drachms.

AZAAAR-WEIGHT, a commercial distinction applied chiefly to the Indian maund and used in the Eastern ports, in contradistinction to the factory weight. The factory maund contains 2 qrs. 18 lb. 10½ oz.; the bazaar maund, 2 qrs. 26 lb. 2 oz.

AZARUCHO, a piece of base coin formerly current in Goa for about five French centiers.

BDELLIUM, a gum-resin of which two sorts are described, one Indian, resembling myrrh, produced by *Balsamodendron Mukul*, Hooker; the other African, yielded by *Heudelotia Africana*, Guill. et Perot.

BEACH, the ocean strand or sea coast.

BEACON, a signal, a buoy, or light for the guidance of mariners.

BEAD AND QUIRK, a bead stuck on the edge of a piece of stuff.

BEADING, a moulding; also an artificial property given to spirits, of beading on the surface, or hanging in pearly drops on the sides of the glass containing it.

BEADLE, the messenger of a livery company or wardmote, an officer of a public court, a petty officer of a Scotch church, &c.

BEADLEMER, a kind of seal sought for its oil and skin. See **BEDLAMER**.

BEAD-PLANE, a moulding plane of semi-cylindrical contour. See **PLANE**.

BEAD-PROOF, the standard strength among distillers for alcoholic liquors, when tested by the glass bubbles or hollow beads used as floats, but which are now giving way to more accurate meters. See **ALCOHOL-SWEEET**.

BEADS, ornaments for the person, which form a large article of commerce in Eastern countries and Africa; they are of glass, coral, amber, carnelian, and other substances, and range from seed beads to a very large size. The home manufacture exceeds in value £20,000 to £30,000 a-year.

BEAD-STRINGER, one who makes a business of threading beads.

BEAGLE, a small hound or hunting dog.

BEAK, a weight used in Mocha for gold and silver, equal to one and a half ounce troy.

BEAKER, a jug with a spout.

BEAK-IRONS, instruments for working sheet metal; the pointed part of an anvil.

BEAM, a large piece of timber used as a support for flooring in a house, or for the decks of a ship, &c. The beam of a balance is the horizontal bar or support of iron or other metal, from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

BEAM AND SCALES, a balance or mechanical contrivance for weighing the precious metals, merchandise, &c.

BEAM AND SCALE MAKER, a manufacturer of weights and scales, balances, &c.

BEAM COMPASSES, an extending instrument for drawing circles or axes of very large radius.

BEAMS, horizontal girders of iron or wood, used to support weights, or bind walls together.

BEAN-COD, a small Portuguese river fishing and pilot boat.

BEAN-MEAL, the flour of beans, which is used for fattening hogs and cattle, and in some counties is still mixed surreptitiously with the flour of wheat for making bread.

BEAN-MILL, a mill for splitting pulse for horse food; also for crushing and grinding beans into flour, worked by steam power.

BEANS, a well-known pulse (*Vicia faba*) of which there are one or two varieties cultivated for culinary purposes in gardens,

and a more extensive scale in fields, for horse provender, and cattle feeding. Besides those grown here we import large quantities from the Continent. The kidney-bean is the *Phaseolus vulgaris*. In Central America and Brazil pulse forms a large article of food.

BEAN-SOWING MACHINE, a drill for planting beans in rows.

BEAR. There are several species of this quadruped; the most important, however, are the brown and black bears, *Ursus Arctos et Americanus*, and the Polar bear, *Ursus maritimus*. The bear is an object of commercial utility for menageries and zoological collections, and also for its skin and grease. The flesh of the black bear is extremely delicate, the hams in particular being much esteemed. The white bear is eaten by the Esquimaux and the Danes of Greenland, and, when young and cooked after the manner of a beefsteak, is by no means to be despised, although rather insipid; a stock-exchange term for a jobber or dealer who has an interest in depressing prices, wishing to buy back stock or shares at lower rates than are current; also an iron instrument or roller.

BEAR'S GREASE, an unguent used for promoting the growth of the hair.

BEAR SKINS, the skins of the black bear and the Polar or white bear of North America, as well as those of the brown and grey bears, are much prized for army clothing and accoutrements, and also for hearth rugs and sleigh coverings. The skins of the white bear, after being well cleaned of flesh, are towed overboard and then packed in tight casks filled with brine. Calmucks made of wool are called bear skins.

BEAST, a name usually given to any large quadruped, wild or domesticated.

BEATERS, the striking parts of thrashing or other machines or mills.

BEAUFET, a sideboard.

BEAVER, a kind of broad-cloth; a small rodent (the *Castor fiber*), familiar to commerce, furnishing fur which is made into muffs, tippets, cuffs, hats, and other articles of apparel, and a peculiar odoriferous secretion termed castoreum. The flesh of the beaver is eaten by the Indians and Canadian voyageurs.

BEAVER-CLOTH a species of felted woollens made in America.

BEAVER CUTTER, a preparer of beaver skins; one who unhairs them, and fits them for use as furs.

BEAVERTEEN, a kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, which is shorn after dyeing.

BEHERINE, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of the greenheart-tree of Demerara, and used like quinine as a febrifuge and tonic. See **GREENHEART**.

BECAUSE, a large Spanish boat; also a kind of French grapes.

BECCAFCO, the *Sylvia hortensis*, a bird highly prized by the Italians and Maltese on account of the delicacy of its flesh in autumn, when it feeds on figs, berries, &c.

BECERILLO, **BECERRO**, Spanish names for a calf skin tanned and dressed.

BECHÉ-DE-MER, a French name for the tripang or sea-slug, a species of Holothuria, much esteemed as a culinary delicacy by the Chinese.

BECHER, a dry measure in Switzerland and Germany, about 0'06 Winchester bushel. **BECHERLEIN**, a Swiss liquid measure equal to 0'035 wine gallon, but of variable dimensions in different countries.

BECHET, a kind of camel.

BECK, a tank in a dye-house.

BECKET, a sea term for a piece of rope.

BECKA, a liquid measure in Poland of about 2'4 wine gallons.

BED, a couch for sleeping on.

BEDAGOSA, a name in Brazil for the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*, which are frequently roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.

BEDANA, **BEDANNAH**, Indian names for quince seed, which *See*.

BED AND MATTRESS MAKER, one who prepares these articles for upholsterers and private families.

BED-CHAMBER, a sleeping room.

BED-CLOTHES, the blankets, sheets, and quilts spread upon a bed.

BEDDING, the furniture and appurtenances for a sleeping couch; in mining parlance a layer of ore placed on the brake sieve.

BEDDING PLANTS, young plants from a nursery, fit to be transplanted into beds.

BED-FEATHER MANUFACTURER, a cleanser and preparer of goose or poultry feathers for filling beds.

BED-HANGINGS, the valance and curtains for a bed.

BED-LACE-MAKER, a manufacturer of lashings and bindings for bed sackings.

BEDLAMER, a sealer's name for a year old hood seal, *Stenmatopus cristatus*.

BEDDOOR, a weight in Malacca, used chiefly for tin, rather less than 2½ lbs.

BED-PILLAR-CARVER, a workman whose business it is to make ornamental corner-posts for bedsteads.

BEDPOST, the tall upright columns or corner supports of a bed frame, which carry the tester or canopy.

BED-QUILT, a covering for a bed. *See* **COUNTERPANE**.

BED-ROOM, a chamber appropriated to beds; the retiring room for rest.

BED-SACKING, the canvas material stretched on the framework of a bedstead, for supporting the beds and bedclothes, &c.

BED-SACKING MAKER, a manufacturer of coarse canvas for bedstead frames.

BED-SCREW, a screw to hold parts of a bedstead together; a common name for a hand-wrench to turn the screws.

BED-SCREW MAKER, a manufacturer of screws and wrenches for beds.

BED-SPREAD, the American name for a coverlet or counterpane.

BEDSTEAD, a framework of wood or metal, to support a bed. Bedsteads bear various names, according to shape and size, and are largely manufactured for home use. Iron and brass ones are also shipped.

sh names for
sed.
name for the
species of Holo-
culinary deli-

Switzerland and
nester bushel.
measure equal
of variable di-
meters.

ce of rope.
Poland of about

l for the seeds
which are fre-
as a substitute
an names for

one who pre-
holsterers and
om.

s, sheets, and
appurtenances
n mining par-
d on the brake

ants from a nur-
into beds.

pen, a cleanser
poultry feathers

re and curtains

facturer of lash-
sackings.

re for a year old
ristatus.

ca, used chiefly
lbs.

orkman whose
amental corner-

columns or cor-
ne, which carry

bed. See Coun-

propriated to beds;

aterial stretched
instead, for sup-

other, &c.
ar manufacturer of

frames.
parts of a bed-

ing name for a
crews.
manufacturer of

eds.
n name for a

wood or metal,
ds bear various
s and size, and
for home use.
so shipped.

BED-STEPS, an article of furniture for a sleep-
ing room, to aid in ascending to a lofty

BED-TICKING, a stout material of cotton or
linen, for making bed-cases to hold feath-
ers, flocks, chaff, &c.

BEDWARMER, a brass covered pan with a
handle, to hold fire for warming the
sheets of a bed in cold weather.

BEECH-MAST, the seed or fruit of *Fagus*
sylvaticus, a valuable native forest tree;

swine are fed on them; roasted they form
a tolerable substitute for coffee, and before
the use of corn they were like acorns, the
food of uncivilized men; dried and ground
into meal, they make a wholesome bread.

BEECH-OIL, an oil obtained from beech
mast or nuts in France, by pressure; a
bushel of mast will produce about a gal-
lon of oil. In some parts of the Continent
it is used instead of butter for culinary
purposes.

BEEF, the flesh of oxen or cows, fit for food,
which is either used fresh or cured.
Salted beef of commerce is classed into
common, mess, and family beef; beef is
also dried or jerked, and spiced and
smoked.

BEEFSTEAK, a slice of beef.

BEEFSTEAK-PUDDING, beefsteaks boiled in a
casing of dough.

BEEF-WOOD, an Australian red-coloured
wood, obtained from *Stenocarpus salig-
nus*; it is sometimes called the swamp
oak.

BEEGAH, **BIGGA**, a variable Indian land
measure in different districts, but which
may be roughly taken at about one third
of the English acre. The Calcutta beegah
is 0.33 acre; the Malwa beegah ranges
from 0.45 to 0.58 acre; the Surat beegah
0.60, while the common ryoty beegah in
Bengal contains only 1000 square yards.

BEE-HIVE, a straw basket, glass case, or
other enclosure set apart for bees to carry
out their industrial operations in.

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTURER, a maker of hives,
for the housing and preservation of the
money-bee.

BEER, a popular fermented beverage made
from malt and hops, an article of large
consumption in England and Germany. *

BEER, BLACK. See **SPRUCE**.

BEER-ENGINE, an hydraulic machine for
drawing beer or other liquors out of a cask
in a cellar or vault.

BEER-ENGINE-MAKER, a manufacturer of
machines for drawing beer by a force-
pump from casks.

BEER-SHOP, an alehouse or small public-
house licensed to retail beer.

BEER-TAP, a wooden or metal tap for draw-
ing beer from a cask.

BERTIA, an Indian name for the Italian
salix (*Setaria Italica*).

BESSE, a land measure in the hill part of
Kumaon, India, of 4800 square yards, or as
much land as can be sown with a mound
of grain.

BES-WAX, the wax-comb after the honey
removed, which is used for making
handles, sealing-wax, polishing furniture,
&c. We import quantities from India,

Africa, and other parts of the world. Two
kinds occur in commerce, the yellow and
the white or bleached.

BERTAX, an instrument for paring turf.

BETTEL, a heavy wooden hammer or mallet
for driving piles, palisades, &c.; when
used by paviors it is called a rammer.

BETTEL'S WINGS, the elytra or wing-cases
of some brilliant coloured beetles, which
are made into garlands and ornaments,
and used to decorate muslin, scarfs, and
ball-dresses.

BETTEL-ROOT, a root largely cultivated for
culinary and commercial purposes, of
which there are eight or nine varieties.

BETTEL-ROOT-SUGAR, a sugar of commerce
largely manufactured on the Continent.
The root which produces the largest
quantity of saccharine is the Silesian beet
(*Beta alba*), after which follow the yellow
(*B. major*), the red (*B. Romana*), and the
common or field beet (*B. sp. tris*).

BEEVES, a common name in America for
oxen or slaughter cattle; the term is
sometimes used by graziers in this
country.

BEEFTA, the Arabic name for calico.

BEGASS, an American name for the stalk of
the sugar-cane after the juice has been
expressed, which is used for fuel and
manure. In the West Indies it is called
megass and trash.

BEGGAR, a mendicant; an itinerant pauper.
BEGGUD, the Indian name for tinfoll, usually
shipped in packages of 2000 leaves (100
corges).

BEGTI, another name for the Cockup an
Indian fish, the *Lates nobilis*.

BEGUAN, a bezoar found in the Iguana
lizard.

BEIGE, a French coarse cloth.

BEJUCO, a Spanish name for the lianes, or
twining parasitical canes which ascend
the forest trees of South America.

BEKA, an ancient Hebrew weight equal to
0.018 lb.

BELANDER, **BYLANDER**, a small European
coasting vessel with two masts.

BELAWINA, **BHELAWAN**, an Indian name for
the marling nut.

BELAYING-PIN, a pin on board ship, to which
a rope is made fast, by a few turns, and
easily loosened.

BELFRY, a clock tower.

BELGAUM WALNUT, an Indian name for the
nut of the *Aleurites triloba*.

BELLAMAN, an Indian name for the marking
nut.

BELL-CORAL, a child's ornament and play-
thing with bells attached to jingla.

BELL-FOUNDER, one who casts bells.

BELL-HANGER, one whose business it is to
fix house-bells and their connecting-wires.

BELLMAN, a public crier in small towns.

BEL-METAL, an alloyed metal usually in
the proportion of three-fourths copper and
one fourth of tin, but for cymbals and
gongs the proportions are four-fifths
copper and one-fifth tin.

BELLON, a large cider-tub used in France.

BELLOWS-MAKER, one who makes bellows
or instruments for increasing the activity
and heat of a fire for domestic or manu-
facturing purposes.

BELL-PEPPER, a species of capsicum.

BELL-ROPE, a fancy cord frequently attached to a bell in rooins, but now much superseded by cranks and pulleys.

BELL-ROPE-MAKER, a manufacturer of bell pulls and cords.

BELLS, sonorous instruments of various sizes, constructed of hollow metal, for calling attention in a house or shop, or for ringing chimes and striking the hours and quarters, &c., or in churches and public buildings. Small bells are cast in sand, large bells in loam. There are a great variety of bells made for bellry-towers, for church-clocks, for ships, for bell-buoys, for houses, &c.

BELL-WETHER, a sheep with a bell attached to his neck, which leads the flock.

BELLY-BAND, a strap, part of the gear for a horse; a child's wrapper or support for the stomach.

BELMONT-WAX AND SPERM, a commercial name for a very superior class of candles, produced by a large joint-stock company in London, the seat of whose principal manufactory is at the Belmont Works, Vauxhall.

BELOUNTURKA, a variety of Russian wheat.

BELOO, in the Pacific islands, drinking-cups made from the leaf of the plantain.

BELOTES, a name in Spain and Italy for the edible seeds of *Quercus granatula* and *Castagnara*.

BELT, a leather strap or sling; an article of dress of various materials; thus there are sword-belts, shoulder-belts, waist-belts, cross-belts, ladies' belts, and children's belts, &c.; a border of trees in park lands.

BELTIGAT, a name for coarse rice in some parts of Southern India.

BEUVIERE, a terrace on the top of a house; an elevated pavilion from whence there is a fine prospect.

BENCH, a seat, a carpenter's work-table.

BEND, a name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two. A mode of fastening a rope of which there are several kinds, as the short bend, fisherman's bend, &c. See **HITCH** and **KNOT**.

BENDA, a West African weight, equivalent to 24 ounces avoirdupois; or by some authorities computed at 0.141 pound, and the benda affa at 0.07 pound. On the coast of Guinea the benda weighs 989½ grains: in Ashantee, worth £2.

BENDIKY, the two-dollar piece, a coin current in Morocco, nominally worth 27 ounces, each ounce being in value nearly fourpence.

BENECARLO, a kind of wine shipped in hogshheads to the West Indies.

BENELLI, a woollen cap made in Tuscany, and worn by the Turks.

BENGALS, a thin slight stuff made of silk and hair for women's apparel; imitations of striped muslins formerly made at Paisley.

BENTIER, a holy-water pot or vessel, sometimes a large shell, used in Catholic countries.

BENJAMIN, another name for gum benzoin. See **BENZOIN**.

BEN-NUTS, a commercial name for the winged seeds contained in the leguminous pods of *Moringa pterygosperma*, the horse-radish tree of the West Indies.

BENNY, BENNIE, a name for the seed of the *Sesamum Indicum*, at Sierra Leone, and in some parts of the East and West Indies.

BEN, OIL OF, a fine colourless limpid oil obtained from the seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, much valued by watch-makers and perfumers, for its sweetness and fluidity.

BEN-TEAK, a name for an inferior kind of teak, also for the wood of *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*, used in India for buildings and common carts, bandy shafts, and spokes of wheels; it is a close-grained wood like the cherry.

BENT-TIMBER MANUFACTURER, a shaper of timber by steam and pressure.

BENZINE, another name for Benzole, a hydrocarbonic oil, which has been found a very useful abstergent of grease.

BENZOIN, BENJAMIN, an odoriferous gum-resin, obtained in Siam, and the Eastern Archipelago, from *Styrax Benzoin*, and used in perfumery and incense. It is of a yellowish gold colour with occasionally white almond-like masses in it; there are, however, two or three varieties which enter into commerce.

BENZOLE, an oil obtained from coal-naphtha, of great solvent powers, which is used by manufacturers of India-rubber and gutta-percha, by chemists for making oil of bitter almonds, in the preparation of varnishes, for cleaning soiled kid gloves, and other purposes.

BERBERINE, a bitter crystalline powder obtained from the root of *Berberis vulgaris*, used as a substitute for guinine, and for colouring cottons and silks.

BERCHE, the French name for a small brass cannon.

BERCHEROOT, the Russian pound, forty of which make a Russian pood.

BERCOVETT, BERCOWITZ. See **BERQUET**.

BERE, one of the kinds of six-rowed barley, grown in Scotland and other northern climates, valued for its hardy properties; it is sometimes called bigg, and is used for the distillation of whisky.

BERENGENA, the Spanish name for the egg-plant (*Solanum*), an esculent vegetable.

BERETTI, an Eastern name for the Tunis red caps.

BERGAMOT, an essential oil obtained by distillation from *Mentha citrata*, and also from the rind of a fragrant species of citron (*Citrus Bergamia*); large quantities of this essence are imported.

BERGOLO, a kind of basket used in Italy.

BERGOT, a bow-net used in France to fish in the rivers.

BERLIN, a kind of chariot.

BERLINGA, the Spanish name for round timber of six inches in diameter.

BERLIN GLOVES, thread or cotton gloves for summer wear.

BERLIN WAREHOUSE, a fancy repository for ladies' wares; a shop where worsteds, crewels, knitting-needles, patterns, &c., are sold.

al name for the
in the leguminous
perma, the horse-
indles.

for the seed of the
erra Leone, and in
and West Indies.
purious limpid oil
a of the *Moringa*
valued by watch-
for its sweetness

n inferior kind of
t of *Lagerstræmia*
India for buildings
pandy shafts, and
is a close-grained

URER, a shaper of
ressure.

e for Benzole, a
ch has been found a
of grease.

a odoriferous gum-
m, and the Eastern
Myrra Benzoin, and
id incense. It is of a
r with occasionally
asses in it; there
three varieties which

id from coal-naphtha,
rs, which is used by
a-rubber and gutta-
for making oil of
the preparation of
ng soiled kid gloves,

crystalline powder
of *Berberis vulgaris*,
for quinine, and for
silks.
me for a small brass

slan pound, forty of
in pond.

z. See BERQUET.

of six-rowed barley,
and other northern
its hardy properties;
ed blagg, and is used
whisky.

sh name for the egg-
nulent vegetable.
name for the Tunis

oil obtained by dis-
a *citrata*, and also
fragrant species of
nia; large quantities
ported.

ket used in Italy.
ed in France to fish

ot.

sh name for round
in diameter.

ad or cotton gloves

a fancy repository
hop where worsteds,
edies, patterns, &c.,

BERLIN WOOL, various kinds of dyed worsted
yarns, used by ladies for knitting and
tapestry work.

BERLIN-WORK, a species of embroidery in
coloured worsteds.

BERMILLIANS, linen or fustian formerly ex-
ported in pieces not exceeding 30 yards in
length.

BERNARDIERE, a variety of pear in France.

BERNETA, the Arabic name for a hat.

BERQUET, BERCOVET, a Russian weight
of ten pools or rather more than 361.2
pounds English, by which hemp and
other gross goods are weighed.

BERIL, an itinerary measure of Turkey,
equal to 1826 English yards.

BERIARAH, an Indian shepherd, frequently
employed by families in the up-country
stations to supply them with meat.

BERRIES, the seeds of plants, many of which
enter into commerce, as bay-berries,
juniper-berries, &c.; French and Persian
berries are the small dried fruit of *Rham-
nus infectiorius* used for dyeing, also called
yellow berries.

BERRY WAX, a green vegetable wax ob-
tained from the seeds of the candle-berry
myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, in the Cape
colony and America, which is well suited
for the manufacture of candles.

BERMILICH, a kind of Greek silk used for
sewing and embroidery.

BERYL, a precious stone of a deep brown
carnelian, and sometimes of a yellow and
red colour. See AQUAMARINE.

BESHAN, a name in Arabia for the *Protium
gileadense*, a tree which produces the bal-
sam of Mecca; it is also called Balassan.

BESHMET, grapes made into a consistence
resembling honey, a staple product of
some of the mountainous districts of Asia
minor. The production in the district
of Alexandretta is 250,000 lbs. a year; it
forms a great article of food among the
natives of the country. See PÊMES.

BEST, a variety of pear grown in France.

ESLIG, a petty Turkish money equal to 13
pence; an old Turkish coin worth about 1s.
ESOM, a broom.

ESON, a liquid measure of Augsburg, equal
to about 2½ English gallons; 66 besons
make one fuder.

ESRGO, the Spanish name for the bream,
a fish; besuguite being the red bream.

ET, a wager, a name in several parts of
India for species of *Calamus* which are
used for all the ordinary purposes of
cane.

ETAORCEINE, a blue substance obtained
from the orchilla weed, or archil of com-
merce.

ETEL LEAF, the leaf of the *Piper betel*, an
ingredient of the betel masticatory, known
as Pan in the East, where it forms nearly
as extensive an article of commerce as
tobacco in the West. There are several
species of this scandent plant, which
flourishes best in the islands of the Indian
archipelago, furnishing leaves fit for use
the second year, and continuing to yield
them for more than thirty.

ETEL NUT, the small hard inner seeds of
fruit of *Areca catechu*, about the size of a

nutmeg, which are largely used as a mas-
ticatory throughout Eastern countries.
In the Bombay market three kinds are
met with; white from Shevurdhun, which
are three times the value of those from
other countries; red—which are half the
value of the best white; and nuts in the
husk sold by the thousand. The crushed
nut is generally used with the leaf of the
betel pepper and chunan or shell-lime.
About 4,000 tons of these nuts are shipped
annually from Ceylon to different quarters.
See PAN.

BETILLE, the French name for a thick sort
of muslin made in India.

BETOX, a kind of concrete or hydraulic
cement, rendered more compact by being
mixed with gravel, pebbles, &c., which
is used in submarine works as a founda-
tion for masonry. It is also called grubb-
stone mortar.

BETTERAVE, the French name for the red
beet.

BETULINE, a colourless resin or camphor
extracted from birch bark.

BEUNA, a gold-coloured Spanish wine.

BEURRE, the French name for butter.

BEUT, the Spanish name for a kind of sea-
fish.

BEVEL, to shape or smooth away to an angle;
a carpenter's tool to strike angles with.

BEVELLING, a term applied to any deviation
from a square or right angle.

BEVEL PLUMB-RULE, a surveyor's instru-
ment for adjusting the face of the slopes
in embankments.

BEVEL-WHEEL, a wheel with teeth at an
angle.

BEVERAGE, a common name for any kind of
drink.

BEYCHE SEED, a name in Siam for *Strychnos
nux vomica*.

BEYUPURA, a large kind of fish on the coasts
of Spain.

BEZAN, white or striped cotton cloth.

BEZESTAN, a public market in Turkey.

BEZOAR, a morbid concretion found in the
stomachs of some animals, and possessing
many fanciful medicinal properties.

BHAARAL, a species of wild sheep found in
the Nepaulese territories; the *Ovis Am-
mon*.

BHABHUR, a name in the Himalayas for the
silky leaves of the cotton grass, *Eriopho-
rum cannabinum*; of Royle. It is largely
used for cordage, and cables for suspension-
bridges are made of it. From the silky
substance clothing the seeds, wicks of
candles and paper are made, and it is
used to stuff pillows.

BHALLAPARASA, an Indian battle axe.

BHANG, the Indian name for an intoxicating
drug obtained in the East from the *Can-
nabis sativa* or hemp plant.

BHARTA, a Malayan measure of capacity of
about 3½ piculs, or 468 lbs.

BHAT, BHATT, boiled rice, which is much
used by Europeans, and also forms the
staple food of the bulk of the natives in
the East.

BHAUR, a Surat weight of 900 lbs. See
BAHAR.

BHAUT. See BHAT.

BHEESTY, properly Bhihshtee, an Indian water-carrier, who fills a sheepskin bucket or bag from the nearest water reservoir or river, and supplies domestic establishments.

BHELA, or **BHELAWAN**, one of the Indian names for the marking nut. [riage.]

BHILY, the Indian name for a native cabbage Mong, or MOONG PHULLEE, an Indian name for the ground-nut *Arachis hypogaea*.

BHOKU LEAVES. See **BUCHU-LEAVES**.

BHORAR, a Bengalee name for the mangrove.

BHOBENDA, an Indian name for the castor-oil plant.

BHURRAL, a local name for the wild sheep of the Himalayas.

BHYANGEE, a name for sheep's wool, obtained in Little Tibet.

BIA, a Siamese name for the cowry shell, a money of account in minor transactions.

BIASSE, a French name for coarse raw silk imported from the Levant; in Spanish, Binsa.

BLAWAK, the Malay name for the iguana.

BIB, an European species of cod—the *Gadus luscus*, highly esteemed; an infant's clothes' preserver worn on the breast.

BIBERGEL, the German name for castoreum. [Testaments.]

BIBLE, the book containing the Old and New

BICA, a sea-fish of the Spanish coasts.

BICARBONATE OF SODA. See **SODA**, **CARBONATE OF**.

BICHEERE, an old land measure of France, 3 acres, 31 perches; as a superficial measure in Lyons, it was 1547 square yards.

BICHER, **BICIOR**, a grain measure of about 2 bushels, formerly used in France, and still employed in some parts of Switzerland. It was of a most variable character, ranging from 3½ up to 55 gallons.

BICHIETTI, a kind of French fishing-net.

BICHERATO, an Italian glass-blower.

BICHOOR, in India, a dagger with more than one blade.

BICHRIMATE OF POTASH, a beautiful crystalline salt in large prisms, of a brilliant red color, used in dyeing and calico printing, obtained from chromate of iron, and which is the source of the chrome pigments. Mixed with sulphuric acid, it is a powerful oxidizing agent for bleaching oils and fats.

BICKERN. See **BEAK-IRON**.

BICONCIA, a liquid measure of Venice, the fourth part of the amphora, and equal to 28½ gallons.

BICONGIUS, an ancient Roman liquid measure, equal to nearly 1½ imperial gallon.

BID, an offer made, a price tendered for an article at an auction.

BIDAY, a local Eastern name for the Indian black-wood.

BIDERY WARE, articles made in India of a metallurgical compound, which are greatly admired for the elegance of their form, as well as for the gracefulness of the patterns with which their surface is engraved. The alloy appears to consist of sixteen parts of copper, four of lead, and two of tin, to which a large proportion of spelter is added. It is inlaid with silver or gold, and polished.

BIDET, a small horse; a close stool.

BIENTENANT, a landholder in France.

BIFFIN, a baked and pressed apple.

BIFURCATED, divided into two prongs or forks, as in a piece of timber; a river which separates into two branches, &c.

BIGARADE, a French name for the Seville or bitter orange.

BIGARREAU, a name for the white-heart cherry, derived from the French.

BIGG, a cereal grass which has six rows of seeds on the spike, hence termed *Hordeum hexastichum*, sometimes used for malting. It is also known under the name of bere.

BIGGAH, a land measure of India. See **BEGGAH**.

BIGGIN, a small wooden can; also a metal receiver for making coffee.

BIGHERA, a name for thread lace in Italy.

BIGHT, the slack part of a rope.

BIHAI, the *Heliconia humilis* of Caraccas, believed to be the wild stock-plant of the cultivated varieties of plantain.

BIHUL, a name in the Himalayas for the bark of the *Grewia oppositifolia*, used for making ropes.

BIJOU, a gem, a small jewel.

BIJOUTERIE, small articles of vertu, jewelry, trinkets, toys, &c.

BIJOUTIER, a French jeweller; a goldsmith.

BILAN, the French name for an account-book; a balance-sheet of debtor and creditor.

BILANDER, **BYLANDER**, a small coasting vessel with two masts, resembling a hoy.

BILBOES, a common name for sliding shackles of iron for the feet, fastened to long bars, to confine persons as in wooden stocks. They are used in slaves and in vessels of war.

BILGE, the swell or protuberant part of a cask; the projecting parts of a ship's bottom, or floor on each side of the keel.

BILGE PUMP, a pump on ship-board for clearing a vessel of water that has settled in the hold.

BILL, an account rendered; an acceptance; a term among letter-founders for a fount of type.

BILL-BOOK, a book in which entry is made of the particulars of bills and notes, in favour or against a person or firm.

BILL-BROKER, one who deals in discounts.

BILLET, a small clump of fire-wood; also the French name for a ticket or note, &c.

BILLETING, quartering troops on an inn-keeper, or the inhabitants of a town or village, for lodging and accommodation, at the charge of the government.

BILL-HEAD, a printed form with name, address, or business, used for making out accounts.

BILL-HOOK, the colonial name for a small curved hand-chopper, or reaper, for cutting sugar-canes, brushwood, &c. in the West Indies.

BILLIARD BALLS, red and white globes of ivory with which the game of billiards is played.

BILLIARD CLOTHS, green woollen broad cloth, manufactured to cover a billiard table, which are piece dyed, and seventy-two to eighty-one inches wide.

BILLIARD-CUE, the rod or stick with which the billiard balls are struck.

BILLIARD-MARKER, an attendant at a billiard table, who marks the strokes and score of the game for the players.

BILLIARD TABLE, a table usually made of slate covered with cloth, having padded cushions and netted bags at the corners, and used for playing the game of billiards, with ivory balls and a cue or mace.

BILLIARD TABLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of tables for playing the game of billiards.

BILLINGSGATE, the great fish-market of London, situate on the river just below London Bridge.

BILL OF ENTRY, a note of the particulars of goods entered at the Custom House.

BILL OF EXCHANGE, an order in writing, on a duly stamped form addressed by one person to another, to pay a certain sum on demand, or at a time specified, to a third person or to his order. If payable to order, it must be transferred by indorsement and delivery. Foreign bills are those drawn in one country and payable in another. Inland bills are those drawn and made payable in the same country. In 1856 it was calculated that the average amount represented by the bills of exchange, inland and foreign, in circulation at one time in this country, was not less than £200,000,000 sterling.

BILL OF HEALTH, an official document required in some countries to be produced by the master of a vessel coming from a port suspected to be unhealthy, and certifying as to the condition of the passengers and the crew; It is either a clean bill of health, or a foul bill.

BILL OF LADING, a certified document or invoice from the master of the ship, acknowledging the receipt on board for transport, of certain goods to be delivered up to the consignee or producer of the bill of lading, on payment of freight and charges due.

BILL OF PARCELS, the account of goods sold by one merchant to another, or to a wholesale-dealer, given to the purchaser, containing a specification of the quantities, prices, date, and other particulars.

BILL OF SALE, a registered transfer of goods to a person for some consideration, empowering him to dispose of them upon non-fulfilment of certain conditions.

BILL OF SIGHT, a temporary form of entry at the Customs, permitting goods to be provisionally landed for examination.

BILL OF SUPPLANCE, a coasting licence to trade from port to port, without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being loaded and landed at suppliance wharves.

BILLOU, the French name for gold or silver, which has been coined below the standard value, alloyed with copper.

BILLOT, a term applied to bullion before it is coined.

BILL-POSTER, **BILL-STICKER**, an itinerant employed to paste placards or announcements on boardings and walls.

BILLS PAYABLE, a title given to notes, bills and other paper claims outstanding against an individual or firm.

BILLS RECEIVABLE, the unpaid notes, bills &c. claimable by an individual or firm.

BILLY-BOY, a hoy or river barge, a peculiar kind of coasting sloop.

BILSTON-GRINDSTONE, a variety of sandstone obtained from Staffordshire.

BILSAH, a fine kind of tobacco, grown in the province of Malwa, India.

BILTONGUE, a name for sun-dried meat in the Cape colony.

BILUDU, a Malay name for velvet.

BINAES, the Spanish name for a kind of Brazil wood.

BIMBELOTERIE, a French term for toys and playthings in various materials, children's hand-carriages, &c.

BIMBELOTIER, a French toy-man, a vendor of children's playthings and small fancy wares.

BIMBI, a small grain grown at the Maldives.

BIN, a box or locker fitted to the side of a stable, store-room and ship, &c. for holding provender, goods, &c.; an enclosure for bottles in a wine cellar.

BINARD, a large French cart in which the four wheels are of equal size.

BIND, in the fish trade, a term applied to 250 eels or ten strikes, each containing a quarter of a hundred.

BINDOOS, a name in India for pieces of timber used in building.

BINGSTEAD, a place near the smelting works, where all the dressed ore is deposited.

BINH, an Annam weight of nearly sixty-nine pounds.

BINNACLE, the case in which the mariner's compass is secured on board ship, within sight of the helmsman or man at the wheel.

BINNACLE COMPASS, a box compass kept on deck for the helmsman to steer by.

BINOCLE, a dioptrical telescope.

BIOLCA, a land measure of Italy of very variable dimensions; in Bologna, equal to 19,600 square feet; in Ferrara to 40,000; in Modena to 10,368 feet.

BIQUET, the vulgar name in France for a money scale for weighing gold.

BIRAMBI, the fruit of a shrub, *The Averrhoa bilimbi* from Berbice, which makes an excellent pickle and a delicious preserve.

BIRCH, a well-known tree, of which there are many species. *The Betula alba*, or Norway birch, furnishes an inferior timber used for common articles of furniture and in ship-building.

Black birch is valuable for floorings and keelsons, and parts of ships which are constantly under water.

Birch wood is used for many economical purposes, as for herring barrels and butter-tubs, cattle-yokes, turnery-ware, &c. The bark is made into canoes in North America, and the leaves are used for tea in Finland.

[manufacturer.]

BIRCH AND HEATH BROOM-MAKER, a broom BIRCH-BROOMS, common sweeping brooms made from the young shoots or twigs of the birch tree.

BIRCH-WINE, a medicinal drink made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is said to possess antiscorbutic and diuretic properties.

BIRD-AND-BEAST STUFFER, one who mounts and sets up dead birds and other animals for cabinets or cases.

BIRD-CAGE, a portable frame-work or enclosure for birds.

BIRD-CAGE MAKER, a workman who makes brass-wire, wicker-work, wood, and other cages for birds.

BIRD-CALL, a kind of whistle.

BIRD - FANCY, a dealer in cage-birds, pigeons, &c.

BIRDING-PIECE, a long fowling-piece for shooting wild fowl.

BIRD-LIME, a glutinous viscid substance, prepared in various ways, but chiefly extracted from the bark of the holly, the mistletoe, and the distaff thistle, used for entangling birds.

BIRD-PEPPER, the small capsicum or fruit of the shrubs, *C. frutescens* and *minimum*, from which cayenne is chiefly made.

BIRD-SEED, canary, hemp, millet, and other small seeds used for feeding cage birds.

BIRD'S-EYE, a fine kind of tobacco partly made from the stalks of the leaves of certain species of *Nicotiana*; artificial glass eyes for stuffed birds are extensively sold.

BIRD'S-EYE CRAFT, a thin material made for the East Indian markets.

BIRD'S-EYE DIAPER, a kind of towelling.

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, an esteemed variegated cabinet wood, arising from an accidental form in the arrangement of the fibre of the rock or sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) of America. Curled maple consists of undulations in the same wood.

BIRD-SKINS. Many skins of foreign birds with bright plumage are imported to be stuffed as ornaments or illustrations of natural history in Museums; and some, as of the swan, grebe, &c., are used for trimmings, and lining garments.

BIRD'S-MOUTH QUOIN, a building term.

BIRDS' NESTS, the nests of a species of swift, the *Hirundo esculenta*, which form a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, being highly prized by the Chinese for their mucco-albuminous properties. The nest is formed from a glutinous substance voided by the bird. About 16,000 cwt. are said to be imported annually into Canton.

BIRDS OF PARADISE, the skins and plumage of several elegant birds. *Paradisea apoda*, and other species, imported from islands of the Eastern seas, which realize a high price. In preparing them for the market the bird is disembowelled, smoked, and deprived of its legs.

BIRDS, SINGING. Many descriptions of cage birds are imported, including canaries, parrots, &c. Birds are also brought to this country as specimens of natural history, either alive or stuffed.

BIREME, a doubled-banked rowing galley.

BIRLING, a small sea-vessel.

BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE, a shop where iron hardware goods, and the various articles of Birmingham manufacture are sold.

BIROTINE, a kind of silk from the Levant.

BIROUSA, a name for the turquoise.

BIRT, a kind of turbot.

BIRTH, BERTH, a nautical term applied to the position in which a ship is moored or anchored, as a port birth, good birth, wide birth, &c. Also a small sleeping crib or cabin built up against the ship's side.

BISA, a Burmese coin worth about 1s. 8d. sterling.

BISACCA, a corn measure in Sicily; the fourth part of the salma, and equal to 1883 bushel.

BISAGE, a French term for cloth, linen, &c., which has been twice dyed.

BISCACHA, a small rodent animal of South America, the *Lagotomys trichodactylus* or *Callomys bizcacha*, whose flesh is used for food, and the skins are imported into England for the fur.

BISCAIEN, a kind of musket; also a shot weighing one pound.

BISCOT, part of a wagon in the Cape colony.

BISCOTIN, a French sweet cake or confection.

BISCUIT, an unglazed white porcelain ware made to imitate marble; also baked flour cakes of different kinds. There are many fancy biscuits sold by pastry cooks, such as captains', arrow-root, rice, abernethy and wine biscuits, &c. Crackers are a small American baked biscuit. Ships' biscuits are coarser and harder baked, and are mostly made of pollard, or an inferior kind of flour; but there are some whiter varieties for cabin use, and a kind also called pilot biscuits.

BISCUIT-BAKER, a maker of fancy or ship biscuit.

BISCUIT-STAMP, a metal shape or pricker for cutting dough and marking biscuits.

BISEIGLE, a French shoemaker's measure or rule.

BISELLA, the Arabic name for pease.

BISETTE, a narrow French lace.

BISEUR, the name for a dyer in France.

BISHOP, a drink of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISI, a gigantic tree of British Guiana, the wood of which is exceedingly durable, and used by the Indians in constructing their corials and canoes.

BISK, a gravy soup made by boiling several kinds of meat together.

BISMER, a Danish name for the steelyard.

BISMER-POUND, the weight usually attached to the steel-yard in Norway and Denmark, and weighing about 12½ lbs. avoirdupois.

BISMUTH, a reddish-white metal, occurring in brilliant plates, obtained chiefly in Saxony, and used as an alloy in type-metal and pewter. It is sometimes called by workmen tin-glass.

BISMUTH OCHRE, an oxide of bismuth found in Saxony, Bohemia, and Siberia.

BISON, the American buffalo (*Bos Americanus*).

BISPON, the Spanish name for a roll of oil-cloth.

BISQUAIN, a French name for a sheep's skin with the wool on.

BISQUINE, a kind of French vessel.

BISSOWA, a land measure in Ghazapore, East Indies; the 20th part of a beegah, the beegah there being 275½ square yards British.

BISTOQUET, a kind of large billiard mace used in France.

term applied to
up is moored or
road birth, wide
sleeping crib or
ship's side.
h about 18. 8d.

in Sicily; the
and equal to

cloth, linen, &c.,
d.
animal of South
trichodactylus
ose flesh is used
re imported into

ket; also a shot

the Cape colony.
ake or confection.
e porcelain ware
al-o baked flour
There are many
stry cooks, such
rice, abernethy
Crackers are a
biscuit. Ships'
harder baked, and
rd, or an inferior
are some whiter
and a kind also

of fancy or ship

ape or picker for
ling biscuits.
maker's measure

for pease.
lace.

er in France.
anges, and sugar.
tish Gaianna, the
ngly durable, and
constructing their

by boiling several

or the steelyard.
usually attached
ray and Denmark,
lbs. avoirdupois.
metal, occurring
found chiefly in
flow in type-metal
sometimes called by

of bismuth Ameri-
d Siberia.

italo (*Bos Ameri-*

for a roll of oil-

for a sheep's skin

h vessel.

h Ghazepore, East
of a beegah, the
564 square yards

ge billiard mace

BISTORT-ROOT, the *Polygona bistorta*, a

powerful astringent and tonic.
BISTOURY, a surgeon's incision knife, of
which there are various forms.

BISTRE, a pigment made of the soot of wood,
water, and rum.

BISWA, the 20th part of the biggah, a land
measure which varies greatly in India.
See BEEGAH.

BIT. BITT, an alloyed kind of silver coin,
formerly circulating to some extent in the
West Indies, and valued at about 8d.
sterling. It is properly the Spanish real
of provincial plate, equal to two reals
velon. The term bit is also applied to the
small circular piece frequently cut out of
the centre of the dollar coin. The bit, as
a money of account in Madeira, is 100 reas.
A carpenter's boring instrument which
fits into a stock or handle; the iron mouth-
piece of a bridle, of which there are several
kinds, as snaffles, curbs, &c.; two up-
rights supporting the windlass on each
side of a ship's bowsprit are called bits.

BIT AND AUGER MAKER, an operative in the
hardware districts, who prepares these
tools for carpenters.

BITCH, a she-dog.

BITLAHAN, an Indian name for black salt, a
specific in high repute in the East.

BIT-MAKER, one who makes iron bits or
mouth-pieces for horse-bridles.

BITNOEN. See BLACK SALT.

BITROSE, the French name for a small kind
of rope or cordage.

BITTERALE, a clear strongale, chiefly brewed
at Burton-upon-Trent for export and home
use.

BITTER ALMOND. See ALMOND.

BITTEIN, the residual liquor after the separa-
tion of the salt from the water of a brine-
spring, from which bromine is made.
Also a composition of *Cocculus Indicus*,
quassia, liquorice, tobacco, and sulphate
of iron, said to be used by brewers in
adulterating beer.

BITTER OAK, the Adriatic oak, *Quercus*
Cerris, of which there are several varieties,
which bear the valonia or acorn cups used
in tanning.

BITTERS, a stomachic drink for promoting
digestion and improving the appetite,
consisting of spirits in which wormwood,
gentian, or some other bitter herb has
been steeped. [magnesia.]

BITTER SALT, Epsom salts, the sulphate of
BITTER-SWEET, a common name for the
Solanum Dulcamara, a wild hedge plant,
which is a dangerous narcotic, but used
medicinally with advantage; also a vari-
ety of apple.

BITTERWOOD, a common name for the *Xylo-*
pia glabra, a tree of the West Indies, all
the parts of which are aromatic and
intensely bitter.

BITUMEN, a solidified earth-oil, or naphtha,
which constitutes the inflammable princi-
ple of coal. See ASPHALTUM.

BITUMINOUS COAL. See COAL.

BIZANTINE, an old Turkish gold coin worth
415.

BIZOCHACHA. See BISCACHA.

BIZOCHADA, in Spanish a soup made of

BLACK, a money of Riva equal to about two
French deniers or pennies; the darkest
of colours used in printing.

BLACK ASH, the wood of *Fraxinus sam-*
bucofolia.

BLACK-BALL, a blacking composition used
for polishing shoes.

BLACKBAND, a name for the vein which con-
tains coal and iron-stone in masses.

BLACK-BEER, a common name for Dantzig
spruce.

BLACKBERRY, the fruit of the bramble
(*Rubus fruticosus*) collected for pies and
puddings, &c.

BLACK BIRCH, (*Betula lenta*), a tree of
North America. See BIRCH.

BLACK-BORDERER, a person employed in
painting the edges and borders of writing-
paper, envelopes, &c., with a margin of
black, for the use of persons in mourning.

BLACK BULTY-WOOD, a hard wood of a
greenish colour, the produce of *Achras*
Sapota, imported for ship-building pur-
poses. See BULLY TREE.

BLACK CANE, a name for the *Bambusa*
nigra.

BLACK CATTLE, a collective name for the
larger description of domestic animals,
horses, bulls, oxen, cows, &c.

BLACK CHALK, a grayish or bluish black
slaty substance, also a preparation of
ivory black and fine clay, used in crayon
drawing.

BLACK-CHERRY, a name in the United States
for the wood of *Cerasus serotina*.

BLACKCOCK, a kind of grouse, the *Tetrao*
telix.

BLACK CURRANT, the fruit of *Ribes nigrum*,
which is held in estimation for puddings
and pies, for making wine and jam, and for
lozenges for sore throats.

BLACK DRAUGHT, a popular purgative medi-
cine, composed of epsom salts, senna,
liquorice, and aromatics.

BLACK-EBONY, a well-known hard heavy
wood, susceptible of a high polish, obtained
from various species of *Diospyros*.

BLACK-FLUX, a preparation of cream of
tartar ignited in a close crucible; a carbon-
ate of potash and charcoal.

BLACK-GINGER, a variety of *Zingiber*, which
produces larger and more numerous
rhizomes than the ordinary species.

BLACK GREENHEART. See GREENHEART.

BLACKHEART, a useful wood of Demerara,
adapted for house frames, and for making
furniture. It will square from 6 to 7 inches,
from 20 to 30 feet long.

BLACKHEART EBONY, a hard and ponderous
wood, the produce of *Brya Ebenus* of
Jamaica, susceptible of a very high polish.

BLACK-HEART FIDDLEWOOD, a Jamaica
wood occasionally imported into this
country.

BLACKING, a polishing paste or liquid, the
chief ingredients of which are powdered
bone black, sperm or linseed oil, molasses,
sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol and
coppers. Many thousands of tons of
blacking are annually made in England.

BLACKING MANUFACTURER, a maker of liquid
blackening, or polishing-pastes for leather.

BLACK INK. See INK.

BLACK JACK, a mining name for sine blende or sulphide of zinc; a drinking cup of tin or leather; caramel or burnt sugar, which is used to colour spirits, vinegar, coffee, &c.; a trade name for adulterated butter.

BLACK JAPAN, a varnishing material made with tar and alcohol, or with lamp-black and resins.

BLACK-LEAD, a polishing material for iron stoves, &c. See **GRAPHITE** and **PLUMBAGO**.

BLACK-LEAD MAKER, one who refines and prepares plumbago for various uses.

BLACK-LEAD-PENCIL MAKER, a manufacturer of pencils for drawing, marking, &c.

BLACK-LETTER, the Gothic type or Old English alphabet.

BLACK OAK, the *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree of North America.

BLACK PAINT, the darkest pigment used. In oil colours there are ivory blacks, blue blacks, and lamp blacks; in water colors we have also Indian ink.

BLACK PEPPER, the dried unripe drupes of *Piper nigrum*. See **PEPPER**.

BLACK PLATES, a commercial name for thin sheets of iron not coated with tin.

BLACK PUDDING, a kind of sausage, made of sheep and pigs' blood, groats, suet, &c., enclosed in the dried intestines of swine and boiled. Many thousands of tons of these are made annually in Great Britain.

BLACKROWGRAMS, an iron-stone.

BLACK-REVIVER MAKER, a manufacturer of a chemical preparation, for restoring the brilliancy of black dyed articles.

BLACKS, a name for lark used in copper-plate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and residue of the winepress.

BLACK-SALT, a chemical product in high repute as a specific among the natives of India. It is nothing more than muriate of soda fused with a species of myrobalan, whereby it acquires some of the qualities of the fruit, and a portion of iron. It also passes under the names of bitlaban, or bit-noben.

BLACKSMITH, a worker in iron; one engaged in beating and shaping malleable iron.

BLACKSMITH'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of the city of London. Having no common hall, the company transacts its business at Gullihall.

BLACK SPRUCE, (*Abies nigra*), a tree of North America. The wood furnishes the spruce deals of commerce, which constitute one of the largest and most valuable exports of the British North American colonies. It is distinguished for strength, lightness, and elasticity, and furnishes as fine yards and top-masts as any in the world. From the young branches the essence of spruce is obtained. See **SPRUCE**.

BLACK STRAP, a name for bad liquor; vile port wine.

BLACK TEA. The principal varieties of black tea made in China, are Bohea, Campoi, Caper, Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong. See **TEA**.

BLACK-THORN, a name for the *Prunus spinosa*, bearing the sloe.

BLACK TIN, tin ore, beaten into a black and fine powder like sand for smelting.

BLACK WAD, an ore of manganese used as a dryer for painters' colours.

BLACK WALNUT, the *Juglans nigra*, a tree of America. Its water.

BLACKWASH, a lotion of calomel and lime.

BLACKWELL HALL FACTORS, agents in London for woollen manufacturers in the country; they are so called from Blackwell Hall, formerly in Basinghall-street, which is the metropolitan seat of the wool and woollen trades.

BLACKWOOD, a valuable furniture wood obtained in Malabar, the best being from the *Dalbergia latifolia*. It is locally called rose-wood. The blackwood of New South Wales, also known as light wood, is the *Acacia melanoxylon*.

BLADDER-DEALER, a cleanser and vender of the bladders and intestines of animals, for the use of sausage makers; and for holding blood-puddings, polonies, &c.

BLADDER, the urinary vessels of oxen, pigs, calves, and sheep, which are chemically prepared for holding lard and other purposes. Quantities of bladder are imported from North America and the Continent, packed in salt or pickle.

BLADE, the flat cutting part of a sword or knife, scissors, &c.

BLADE-FORGER, a workman employed in the spring-knife cutlery trade for forging metal blades at the anvil.

BLADES, a commercial name for the four large shell plates on the sides, and the five large ones from the middle of the carapace of the sea-turtle; these yield the best tortoise-shell.

BLAFFERT, a small coin at Cologne.

BLAMUSE, a money of account in some parts of Germany, the eighth part of a rixdollar and worth about fourpence.

BLANCA, a petty money of account in Malaga, 68 making one real vellon, which is 2½d.

BLANCHIMETER, an instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride of lime and potash.

BLANCHING, the process of whitening any thing, such as removing the skin of almonds; covering iron plates with a solution of tin; annealing, boiling, and cleansing coined money to give it lustre and brilliancy, &c.

BLANCHISSEUSE, a French laundress.

BLANC-MANGER, a shaped opaque jelly made of milk and isinglass, or gelatine, boiled, and flavoured with sugar and spice, &c.

BLANDURILLO, a fine soft pomatum made in Spain.

BLANK, a division of the English troy grain, formerly used by moneyers; a metal shape for a key-hole; a number in a lottery which has drawn no prize; an unwritten paper or form; an unmarked counter; a rough unfashioned piece of metal cut out for making a spoon, or fork.

BLANK CARTRIDGE, an enclosed charge of powder for a gun, without any ball or shot, usually fired for warnings or salutes, and in exercising troops.

BLANK CREDIT, an authorized permission given to draw on an individual or firm to a certain amount.

BLA
cu
or
BLA
mic
on
vo
blu
div
BLA
ple
Ben
mil
var
at l
field
BLA
a la
for
BLAQ
BLAB
BLAST
nich
BLAST
whic
by r
BLAST
deta
&c.
BLAST
for r
BLAST
carr
a gr
BLAST
hold
nace
BLAZE
BLE, t
appl
BLEAC
chem
atmo
BLEAC
the c
BLEAC
by ex
chlor
linen
many
ally
BLEND
Jack
the d
the c
the m
BLESS
with
BLEY, t
being
BLEIGH
BLIND
fitted
ferent
blind
or line
frame
zinc,
tered
are kr
tian, a
dwarf
There

ganose used as a

ns nigra, a tree
[water.
lommel and lime-
agents in Lon-
manufacturers in the
led from Black-
asinghall-street,
seat of the wool

furniture wood
the best being from
it is locally called
wood of New South
light wood, is the

ser and vender of
ines of animals,
makers; and for
colonies, &c.
sels of oxen, pigs,
h are chemically
rd and other pur-
dder are imported
and the Continent,

part of a sword or
n employed in the
nde for forging
il.

ame for the four
ides, and the five
de of the capase
y the best

Cologne.
account in some
the eighth part of a
out fourpence.
account in Malaga,
on, which is 2jd.
ument for measur-
ers of chloride of

of whitening any
ing the skin of
on plates with a
lling, boiling, and
y to give it lustre

laundress.
opaque jelly made
r gelatine, boiled,
tr and spice, &c.
pomatum made in

English troy grain,
neyers; a metal
a number in a
own no prize; an
m; an unmarked
ashioned piece of
king a spoon, or

nclosed charge of
at any ball or shot,
gs or salutes, and

porized permission
ividual or firm to

BLANK CUTTING-MACHINES; machines for cutting the blanks for keys; for shaping or punching blanks for buttons, &c.

BLANKET, BLANKILLO, a small coin and money of account in some parts of Africa, on the Mediterranean shores. The ounce, worth about 4d., is divided into four blanket, and the blanket again subdivided into 20 or 24 fuce.

BLANKETS, soft loosely woven woollen stuff pieces, used for bed-coverings or wrappers. Besides those vended at home, five or six million yards are annually shipped to various countries. They are chiefly made at Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, and Wakefield.

BLANQUETTE, a delicate sort of white wine, a large variety of pear; the French name for kelp.

BLAQUE, a French tobacco pouch.

BLARE, a Swiss coin worth about one penny.

BLAST, air introduced into a furnace artificially.

BLAST-FURNACE, an enclosed fire-place where an extra degree of heat is generated by a powerful force-bellows.

BLASTING, a speedy process for removing or detaching heavy masses of stone, earth, &c., by ex. loding charges of gunpowder.

BLASTING POWDER, a coarse kind of powder for mining and quarrying purposes.

BLAST-PIPE, the tube in a locomotive, which carries off the waste steam, and produces a greater draught for the fire.

BLAST-REGULATOR, a cylinder of iron for holding and conveying air to a blast furnace. [of a horse, cow, &c.

BLAZE, a white spot on the forehead or face
BLE, the French name for grain, but chiefly applied to wheat.

BLEACHER, one who whitens linens, &c., by chemical agency, or by exposure to the atmosphere.

BLEACHING, the chemical process of removing the colour of cloth or vegetable substances.

BLEACHING POWDER, chloride of lime, made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, which is used for bleaching lucens, calicoes, and paper materials: many thousand tons of it are made annually in the kingdom.

BLENDE, native sulphuret of zinc, the Black Jack of miners, of little value owing to the difficulty of extracting the metal from the ore. Purple or antimony blende is the mineral kermes.

BLESBOK, in the Cape colony an antelope with a white face.

BLEY, the German name for lead, bleyglotte being litharge, and bleyweess white lead.

BLIGHT, damage or failure of a growing crop.

BLIND, a sun-screen or shade for a window fitted within or without, and made of different kinds. A common inside window-blind is a plain hanging of union holland or linen; a wire blind is a short transparent frame of woven wire, gauze, or perforated zinc, painted, which is either plain, or lettered and figured. Outside window blinds are known as Spanish, Florentine, Venetian, and shutter. Inside blinds, Venetian, dwarf, spring patent, or common roller. There are also spring-blinds for shop-fronts

and sky-lights, and iron rolling blinds for shop-windows.

BLIND COAL. See ANTHRACITE.

BLINKERS, square pieces of leather fastened to the head-stall of a horse to make him look before him instead of aside.

BLISTERING FLY. See CANTHARIDES.

BLISTERING PLASTER, a preparation of powdered cantharides upon adhesive plaster, to raise a blister on the skin.

BLISTER STEEL, wrought iron which has blisters on the surface, owing to the evolution of gas from the interior of the bar.

BLOATER, a commercial name for a slightly cured and smoked herring; bloaters are made into a paste for a breakfast relish.

BLOCCO, Italian, paper and hair used in paying the seams in a ship's bottom.

BLOCK, a solid mass, a square stone placed diagonally on railway tracks, as a support for the rails; in colonial parlance a piece of land; the wooden mould on which hats are formed; a shaped piece of wood containing a sheave traversing on a spindle for passing ropes through. Blocks are of two kinds, made or morticed; the latter consisting of a single block, the former of several pieces. Block is also an interruption or stoppage of vehicular traffic on a thoroughfare. In stereotype printing a wood block, or cut, is an engraved piece of box-wood from which impressions can be taken. *

BLOCKADE, the official closing of a port or coast during war, by guarding and watching it with vessels of war to prevent commercial intercourse. Due notice is always legally given by proclamation to the mercantile world of the commencement and raising of a blockade.

BLOCK-MACHINE, a complicated system of machinery for making the blocks and sheaves required for pulleys for naval purposes and shore use. The block machinery in Portsmouth dockyard is the most effective and perfect of its kind.

BLOCK-MAKER, one who makes blocks for pulleys, &c.

BLOCK TIN, tin cast into blocks or ingots; tin ore which has been treated with copper and sulphuric acid, and is ready for smelting. Metal reduced from the tin stone or ore is less pure than that made from stream or grain tin. A block of tin weighs about the sixth of a ton.

BLONDE, a choice kind of silk lace, used by ladies.

BLOOD, the fluid which circulates in the heart and blood-vessels of animals, which is used for many commercial purposes: it is stirred and run into casks for the use of sugar refiners; it is made into animal charcoal; coagulated, it is sold to calcoprinters for dyeing Turkey red, and is chemically prepared for printers' use. In some of the agricultural districts it is employed as a fertilizer of land. Albumen is made from blood. See ALBUMEN and BLACK PUDDING.

BLOOD-DRIER, a preparer of blood for the use of sugar refiners and other manufacturers.

BLOODHOUND, the sleuth dog, a variety of the canine species, used for tracking individuals by the acuteness of its scent.

BLOOD-JUICE, the sap of a tree of Norfolk Island, which makes an indelible marking ink, and is said to be used as a dye for calicoes, &c.

BLOOD PUDDING. See **BLACK PUDDING**.

BLOOD-ROOT, a popular name for the fleshy rhizomes of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, which furnishes an alkaloid, considered to be an acrid emetic, with stimulant and narcotic powers; also for the root of *Gem Canadense*, which has some reputation as a mild tonic.

BLOOD-STONE, a dark-green stone with red spots, much used for signet-rings; a kind of chalcedony; also the name for a species of hard hematite used as a burnisher in several trades.

BLOOM, a name given to the yellowish fawn-coloured deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of the leather, and penetrating to a slight depth; a technical term in the iron districts for a mass of metal taken out of the furnace to be hammered.

BLOOMERY, the furnace from which a mass of iron is brought, to be subjected to the forge hammer.

BLOOM RAISINS, a fine quality of sun-dried grapes.

BLOTTING-BOOK, **BLOTTING-CASE**, a book or pad with sheets of unsized paper for drying the ink on newly written documents.

BLOTTING PAPER, unsized paper used for drying inked manuscripts. It is either white or colored, and some is specially prepared for chemical purposes: Swedish filtering paper is more free from impurity than any other.

BLOUSE, a sort of smock-frock or outer garment, worn by workmen.

BLOUSSE, the French name for short wool.

BLOWER, a smelter of tin; a plate of tin or iron, affixed to the front of a chimney to increase the draught, and prevent its smoking; a fan used on board American river steam-boats, to increase the current of air, and stimulate the combustion of the anthracite coal which is burnt.

BLOWING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of forge and other large bellows' apparatus.

BLOW-PIPE, an important instrument, in the shape of a hollow tube, used by chemists, and many workers in metals, to increase the heat of a flame, and concentrate it on a particular point. Large blow-pipes are blown by a bellows instead of the mouth.

BLOW-PIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of blow-pipes for chemical and other purposes.

BLOW-TUBES, in the glass manufacture, hollow iron rods, five to six feet long, with which the workmen gather up the fluid metal from the pots, to blow and form it into the desired shape.

BLUBBER, the cellular membrane in which the oil or fat of the whale is encased, this name is also given to the thick fat casing of other sea-animals, before it is boiled to extract the train oil.

BLUCHER, a kind of strong leather half boot worn by men and boys.

BLUE ASBESTOS, a hydrosilicate of iron, in delicate fibres, of an indigo blue color.

BLUE-BACKS, a name for the North American herring, *Clupea elongata*; a variety of the money cowry.

BLUE CLOTH, an Indian cotton fabric shipped from Madras.

BLUE COPPER, an ore of copper, of an indigo blue colour.

BLUE GUM-WOOD, a fine lofty tree of Australia, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, which is chiefly used for shipbuilding purposes.

BLUE-INK. See **INK**.

BLUE-JOHN, a miner's name for fluor-spar, an esteemed variety of Derbyshire marble, which is worked up into vases and other ornaments.

BLUE LEAD. See **GALENA**.

BLUE LIGHT, a kind of firework or night-signal which throws out a vivid light visible at a great distance.

BLUE PAINTS; of these some of the recognised commercial varieties are celestial, Prussian, common verditer, refiners' verditer, and indigo.

BLUE-PETER, a square flag with a white centre and blue border, usually hoisted at the mast-head of a ship to announce her intended departure for sea.

BLUE PILL, a preparation of mercury with coction of roses, liquorice root in powder, and other substances; a common medicine.

BLUE POLISHING-STONE, a dark slate imported in small lengths for workers in silver, metal, &c., to polish off their work.

BLUE-STONE, a common name for sulphate of copper.

BLUE-VITRIOL, the sulphate of copper, which is used medicinally and to burn off proud flesh, for dyeing and electrotyping.

BLUHAR, the Malay name for brush-wood.

BLUHOLTZ, a German name for logwood, the Nicaragua dyewood.

BLUNDERBUSS, a short gun with a large bore.

BLUNK, a Scotch name for heavy cotton cloth.

BLUTEAU, the French name for a bolter or sieve.

BOA, a fur or woollen comforter for the neck, worn by ladies.

BOAR, a male pig.

BOARD, a term in carpentry for all timber sawn into a less thickness than nine inches; when above that thickness, it is called plank. The term is also applied to a managing committee or body of directors.

[ained at fixed rates.]

BOARDER, a pensioner; one who is main-BOARDING-CLERK, the servant of a custom-house agent or shipping firm, whose duty it is to communicate with vessels on their arrival in port.

BOARDING-HOUSE, a private hotel or lodging-house where meals are supplied at agreed rates.

BOARDING-PIKE, an offensive weapon used on board ship.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, an educational establishment where children are taught and boarded at fixed rates.

BOAR
of
BOAR
hire
me
foot
BOAR
pro
kin
of
req
des
BOAR
slat
BOAR
boat
BOAR
eng
BOAR
by
wh
BOAR
war
offic
and
BOAR
of
func
pun
BOAR
boat
Bor
Birn
spoc
of a
BOBB
mad
head
thin
reel
nari
thre
BOBB
BOBB
plec
BOBB
Frai
BORO
isla
BOBST
apri
BOCAT
BOCAS
stuff
BOCCA
about
diff
BOCK
herr
BOCOM
impr
colle
bock
the
hold
for
BODA
BODE
BODE
BODL

leather half boot

illite of iron, in
go blue color,
the North Ameri-
cata; a variety of

cotton fabric ship-

opper, of an indigo

fty tree of Aus-
tobulus, which is
ing purposes.

me for fluor-spar,
erbyshire marble,
o vases and other

rework or night-
out a vivid light

se.
ome of the recog-
nities are celestial,
ter, refiners' ver-

ng with a white
usually hoisted at
to announce her
ea.

of mercury with
orce root in pow-
ders; a common

a dark slate im-
s for workers in
ish off their work.
ame for sulphate

ie of copper, which
to burn off proud
ctrotyping.

for brush-wood,
ame for logwood,

with a large bore.
for heavy cotton

ne for a bolter or

comforter for the

try for all timber
ckness than nine
at thickness, it

rn is also applied
ltee or body of
lined at fixed rate-
one who is main-
vant of a custom-
firm, whose duty
h vessels on their

he hotel or lodging-
supplied at agreed

sive weapon used

ational establish-
are taught and

BOARD OF TRADE, the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council of Trade.

BOARD-WAGES, a money allowance given to hired servants in lieu of their customary meals, in order that they may provide food for themselves.

BOAT, a small open or decked vessel, usually propelled by oars. There are numerous kinds of boats, the construction and names of which differ, according to the service required of them; they will be found described in their alphabetical order.

BOAT-BUILDER, a person who designs or assists in the making of boats, wherries, skiffs, and galleys, of various kinds.

BOAT-HOOK, a pole with a hook, used by boatmen.

BOATMAN, a river seaman or waterman engaged in ferrying in harbours, &c.

BOAT-PLUG, the stopple in a boat's bottom by which the water shipped is let out when required.

BOATSWAIN, a warrant officer in a vessel of war; in a merchant ship a subordinate officer having charge of the sails and ropes and other gear.

BOATSWAIN'S MATE, the assistant or deputy of a boatswain—in a man-of-war this functionary has to administer corporal punishment.

BOATSWAIN'S YEOMAN, the man who issues boatswain's stores in a man-of-war.

BOB, a small leather-buff wheel used in Birmingham for polishing the bowls of spoons, &c.; a mining name for the beam of an engine.

BOBBIN, a package or hank of Russian flax, made up according to quality in 6, 9 or 12 heads; a wooden pin to wind thread on; thin cord used by sempstresses; the brass reel or winder of a lace machine, with a narrow hollow surface for receiving the thread.

BOBBIN-NET, a machine-made lace.

BOBBIN-NET MACHINE, a very complicated piece of machinery for making lace net.

BOBELIN, a kind of shoe made in France.

BOBINEUSE, one engaged in winding silk in France.

BOBOI, a preparation of food in the Pacific Islands.

BOBSTAYS, the rope which confines the bowsprit of a ship to the stem.

BOCARAN, a fine sort of Spanish buckram.

BOCASINE, a kind of calamanco or woollen stuff.

BOCCALE, a liquid measure of Italy equal to about 2 English quarts, but varying in different places from 1½ to 3½ pints.

BOCKING, a coarse woollen; also a red-herring.

BOCOYA, a cask in Cuba, containing 30 imperial wine gallons. As a package for coffee, sugar, &c., the bocoya varies. The coffee cask is either great or small, the bocoya grande containing 40 arrobas, and the bocoya pegino, 28. The sugar cask holds from 50 to 54 arrobas, and the cask for molasses, 110 gallons.

BODA, (Hindustani,) a buffalo.

BODEGA, a wine vault in Spain.

BODEGAGE, warehouse rent.

BODIAN, a sea-fish caught on the Spanish [coasts.

BODICE, the upper part of a lady's dress.

BODKIN, a printer's tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting; a sharp-pointed steel instrument for piercing holes, used by book-binders and others; a large-eyed blunt-pointed threading needle used by tailors, sempstresses, staymakers, and others.

BODLE, a small coin; a Scotch penny.

BODOCAL, a kind of Spanish black grapes.

BODY, thickness; a printer's term for the size of the shank of type.

BODY-COAT, a gentleman's swallow-tailed dress-coat.

BODY-MAKER, a workman who makes the bodies of carriages.

BODY-VARNISH, a thick and quick drying copal varnish used for carriages and other objects requiring to be polished.

BOERBOON, the Hottentot name for the legumes of a species of *Schotea*, which are eaten when young.

BOESSE, a French chisel.

BOGASSERIES, a name in the Danubian provinces for trimming, hosiery, and other small goods.

BOGETA, the Spanish name for a kind of herring.

BOGHED CHARCOAL, the refuse of the Torbanchill mineral after the gas is extracted, which is used by gardeners and others as an absorbent of gaseous matters and offensive odours.

BOG-IRON ORE, a peroxide of iron.

BOHAR, an Arab weight about the tenth part of a ton.

BOHEA, a kind of black tea.

BOHMEN, a money of account in Prague equal to three kreutzers, or about one penny.

BOIARD, a hand barrow for fish used in France.

BOILED OIL, a drying oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed oil, till it is dissolved.

BOILER, a pot or caldron; a cast or wrought iron tank or vessel to hold water for generating into steam. Boilers are of various shapes, globular, cylindrical, waggon-shaped, or rectangular and tubular; sometimes for chemical and other purposes they are wrought of copper. Also a cooking vessel of culinary sauce-pan.

BOILER-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron boilers for steam engines.

BOILER PLATES, flat sheets of iron used for making boilers, tanks, bridges, vessels, &c.

BOILING-HOUSE, the building on a sugar plantation allotted to the preparation of the cane juice into sugar.

Bois, the French name for wood, *bois de brûler* is fire wood; *bois de construction* building timber, *bois de teinture* dye-wood.

BOISCHENE, a name in St. Domingo for the wood of *Bignonia longissima*, applied to ship-building purposes.

BOISSEAU, the old French bushel or decalitre, which, by the new measures of France, is 12½ litres, equal to 703 English cubic inches, or rather more than a third of an imperial bushel. As a superficial measure, the boisseau was equal to 0.04 acre, but it varied in different localities, and also according to the grain measured.

made of bacon,

Italy, from 80 to 100 dollars according to quality, called a soldo.

of money; also of business for

cushion stuffed with hair, &c. a tool for making bolts.

roll of canvas 24 inches in width, about 28 lbs.; narrow roll; a bar for secur-

a manufacturer of ware districts. It is a boat, fitted to any seas.

flour-mill, set in a flour from the

and other sleeves of business, used by sifting flour and

to the edges of and prevent their

or combustible

name for a bomb or ware boat.

India for the dried also consumed

India for the

Bombay in large and re-shipped for cutting

material of various

for ladies, made of being of the

latter. It was of Norwich, but

product obtained

acid.

strengthened

lying mortars to

a town or fort.

debutenry, bill,

for a dividend.

ment box.

all confessions,

which a party's

involved with

executed deed

BONDED WAREHOUSE, a storehouse where goods liable to customs duty may be lodged in bond without payment of the duty until they are removed or cleared.

BON DE TRESOR, a French Treasury bond, or government security bearing a varying rate of interest.

BONDON, the French name for a bung or **BONDONNIERE**, a French cooper's tool for boring.

BOND-SERVANT, a slave, or one bound to the service of another.

BONDSMAN, one who is bound or gives security for the faithful performance of any contract or money payments, due from another. See **BAIL**.

BONDUC-NUT-OIL, an East Indian oil, obtained from the seed of *Guilandia Bonduc*.

BONE-ASH, calcined bones reduced to a powder, used for burnt hartshorn, for sugar refining, and for making capels.

BONE-BLACK, a name for animal charcoal, the carbonaceous substance which remains after the calcination of bones in close vessels.

BONE BOILER AND CRUSHER, one who receives and prepares bones for various purposes, for manufacturers' and agriculturists' use.

BONE-DUST, ground bones used for manure.

BONE-EARTH, the phosphate of lime, or residue of bones which have been calcined.

BONE-GRUBBER, an itinerant who collects bones from the gutters and ash-heaps, &c., for sale.

BONES, the solid supports forming the skeleton or framework of the bodies of animals, which enter largely into commerce for manufacturing purposes, being employed by cutlers, turners, &c.; for manure and for making animal charcoal, also for gelatine, for the size used by dyers and finishers of fustians, velveteens, &c.

BONE-WASTE, the dust or refuse of bones, after the gelatine has been extracted by the bone boilers, extensively used for manure.

BONGKAL. See **BUNCAL**.

BONG-GROS, a local name in Prussia for a money of account worth about 1½d., the 24th part of a rixdollar or thaler.

BONILAM, the name for a small pig in Ireland.

BONGIAR, a kind of round white fig grown in Spain.

BONITO, the name of a fish, the *Thynnus pelamis*, the sun-dried flesh of which is a staple commodity in the Maldives. When properly cured it is as hard as horn, and is cut for export into pieces of a few ounces weight.

BONNET, a lady's covering for the head. Bonnets are made of different materials, according to season and fashion, as silk, straw, lace, crape, &c.

BONNET-BLOCK MAKER, a turner who makes wooden shapes for straw-bonnets to be pressed on.

BONNET-BOX, a kind of paper or thin wooden band-box.

BONNET-CLEANER, a person who carries on the trade of bleaching and renovating bonnets.

BONNET-MAKER, a maker of ladies' bonnets either a modiste or milliner, or a straw-bonnet maker.

BONNET-PEPPER, a species of capsicum.

BONNET-PRESSER, one who irons and shapes straw bonnets.

BONNET-SHAPE MAKER, a manufacturer of willow squares, or of net and other foundations for ladies' bonnets.

BONNET-WIRE MAKER, a worker in wire, who prepares shapes and trimmings for ladies' bonnets.

BONNIER, a Dutch and Flemish land measure, of very variable extent, ranging from 81 to 137½ French ares.

BONNY VIS, BUENO VISTA, the name in Barbados and other parts of the West Indies for varieties of *Labiata*, a kind of pulse.

BONTES, a narrow woollen stuff.

BOOACA, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for swine.

BOONOOT, a weight in the Sunda Isles of 5 catties; the twentieth part of a picul, or 6½lb. avoirdupois. See **HAMBOO**.

BOOK, a bound collection of printed leaves or sheets, or of blank or ruled paper.

BOOK AND CARD-EDGE GILDER AND MARBLER, a workman who ornaments and finishes off the edges of books, &c.

BOOKBINDER, one who attends to the binding of books in cloth or leather, stitching the sheets, covering and lettering, &c.

BOOK-BINDER'S CLOTH-MAKER, one who prepares coloured stamped cottons for binding.

BOOK-BINDER'S MATERIAL DEALER, a tradesman who keeps a supply of the tools, fittings, and essentials for the business of book-binding.

BOOK-BINDER'S PLOUGH-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of the shaving plane or cutting tools for trimming or ploughing the edges of the leaves of books, paper, &c.

BOOK-BINDER'S-PRESS MAKER, a carpenter who prepares presses for the use of the book-binder.

BOOK-BINDER'S TOOL-CUTTER AND ENGRAVER, a manufacturer of metal tools for ornamenting book-covers.

BOOK-CASE, an article of furniture for a library or sitting room, generally glazed to preserve the books from dust.

BOOK-DEBT, a charge for goods supplied, or work and labor done, entered in the ledger of a tradesman, or professional man.

BOOK-EDGE LOCK AND CLASP-MAKER, a mechanic who prepares locks and fastenings for private ledgers, pocket-books, &c.

BOOKING-OFFICE, a place where passengers or parcels are booked for sea or land transit.

BOOK-KEEPER, an accountant, or one who has charge of the books in a bank or business establishment.

BOOK-MARKER, a place-marker of ivory bone, ribbon, &c., left in a book by readers.

BOOK-MUSLIN, a plain and clear fabric woven for working in the tambour; a thin kind of muslin, of which there are several kinds made, for dresses, curtains, &c., as saccharillo, tariatan, leno, &c.

BOOK-POST, the facility offered for forwarding printed matter and unstamped publications by the mails in the United Kingdom and to the Colonies at certain low rates.

BOOKS, in a general sense, printed volumes, which furnish extensive employment both in their manufacture, and sale. Besides the home circulation, a great many are exported, and many foreign books are also brought into the kingdom for sale and to order.

BOOKSELLER, a dealer in books, who frequently combines the business of publisher and stationer. There are many class-book-sellers who confine their business to one particular branch of literature as law, medicine, divinity, &c.

BOOK-STALL, an exposed stand for books at a shop-window or railway station, &c.

BOOK-TRADE, the business of printing and publishing books, a most important branch of London trade, which employs a large capital and a numerous class of venders, wholesale and retail, termed booksellers, who dispose of new and second-hand books.

BOOK-WORK, a printer's term for the composition or setting of type for the pages of books.

BOOLE, the local name for a spotted shell in the Pacific islands.

BOOLGARRA, a name for varieties of black and blue-eared spring wheat grown around the sea of Azof.

BOOLOO, a name for gum, pitch, or any other adhesive substance in the Pacific islands; also for the husk of the coco-nut.

BOOM, a projecting spar in a ship run out amidships or fore and aft, as a jib-boom, on the bowsprit, studding-sail boom to the yards, &c.; the hard straw of flax.

BOOMERANG, a peculiar shaped native Australian missile which recoils when thrown; a steam screw-propeller fitted on the same principle.

BOON, a name for the shive or central wood-like part of the flax stem.

BOOFE, the Spanish name for a species of whale.

BOORAGA, a pure gum obtained in the East from *Bombax malabaricum*.

BOOREE, a name in Hindi for the pollen of a species of Typha, which, like that of *Lycopodium*, is inflammable.

BOORANS, a name in India for the wood of the *Rhododendron arboreum*.

BOORJOOKE, **BORJOOKE**, a name given to glass beads of various colours, which are used as small money in Abyssinia.

BOORKA, a Circassian felted cloth.

BOORNOUS, a woollen cloak with capuchin and without sleeves, worn by the Arabs.

BOOSA, an Indian name for chaff or chopped straw for cattle provender.

BOOSSAT, the Arabic name for a rug or carpet.

BOOTEA, the Arabic name for a bungalow or rest house.

BOOT, the French name for a Baltic sloop; a wine measure of Antwerp consisting of 152 stooks or about 85 gallons; the space under the box-seat of a coach, where small parcels are put. *See* **BOOTS**.

BOOT-BACK, the hinder leather of long boots, which is often imported from the Continent ready shaped for making up.

BOOT-BLOCKER, a division of the boot and shoe trade.

BOOT-BLOCKING-MACHINE, a contrivance for stretching leather for men's boots.

BOOT-CLOSER, one who sews together the upper leather of boots.

BOOT-COUNTER MAKER, a workman who fits the stiff padding and leather at the lower part of the boot-back.

BOOT-CRIMPER, an operative who crinkles patent leather for boots and shoes on a kind of last.

BOOTEE, a white spotted Dacca muslin.

BOOT-GRAM, a common Indian name for the seeds of *Cicer arietinum*.

BOOTH, a large canvas tent, or pavilion.

BOOT-HOOKS, holdfasts for drawing long boots on the feet.

BOOT-JACK, a contrivance for taking off long boots by a pressure at the heel.

BOOT-LACE, a cord or tie of silk, leather or other material for fastening boots.

BOOT-LACE-MAKER, a preparer of cords and laces for boots.

BOOT-LAST. *See* **BOOT-TREE**.

BOOT-PEG-MAKER, a workman who prepares wooden or metal pegs for the shoe trade.

BOOT-RACK, a stand to hang boots and shoes on.

BOOTS, leather coverings or protections for the feet; a common name for the under porter, messenger, or shoe-black at an inn.

BOOT-TOP-MAKER, one who makes tops for hunting-boots and livery servants' boots.

BOOT-TOPPING, the process of scraping a vessel's bottom to clear it from accumulated weed, &c., and daubing it with tallow, or some other mixture.

BOOT-TREE, an instrument for stretching the leg of a boot.

BOOT-TREE-MAKER, a manufacturer of stretcher-blocks or shapes for boots.

BOOZA, the Arabic name for beer.

BOPAU, a small canoe in the Pacific islands, hollowed from the trunk of a tree.

BOQUET, a kind of shovel used in France.

BOQUIN, a coarse sort of Spanish balze.

BORA, the Hindoo name for the *Dolichos Cajan*, a common pulse, also called *Bur-buttee*; a sack used in India for holding rice.

BORACIC ACID, a scaly saline substance, found native in the lagoons of Tuscany and in some minerals; which is chiefly used to combine with soda for the purpose of forming borax. It consists of the element Boron united with oxygen.

BORAX, the borate of soda. This salt is largely imported from India under the name of tincal, and after purification forms the refined borax of commerce. It is chiefly used as a flux for metals, and a constituent of the glazes for porcelain.

BORBI or **BURBI**, a copper coin in Egypt; also a money of account in Tunis; the eighth part of a medino, 40 medini making one piastre.

BORDADILLO, a Spanish name for double-flowered taffety.

BORD
acc
BORD
BORD
BORE
of
sine
of t
in b
BORE
BORE
coas
wh
an h
BOR
BORE
sinkl
BORIL
BORING
or fo
soil
BORING
seek
or co
surfa
TOOL
BORON
BORON
BORON
BORON
puni
BORRA
ed li
BORREL
inch;
about
the bo
BORRO
BORSEN
or in
BORSTE
BOSCAG
cattle
mast,
BOSH,
adulte
BOSHAB
in Tur
BOSS, a
takes
a man
execu
OSSE,
equal
OTANY
specie
South
ments
marqu
brown
red ve
OTANY
acrid
resin
and a
OTARG
which
comes
TCHER
a bun
TETHL
used f
TSCHE

BORDEREAU, the French name for an account.

BORDERIE, a small dairy or farm in France.

BORDIGUE, a French trawl for taking fish.

BORE, the hollow cavity or calibre of a piece of ordnance; the inside of the barrel of small arms; a tidal wave or great rush of the sea at the entrance of rivers, or in bays and harbours.

BORECOLE, a winter cabbage.

BORELL, a timber measure on the Malabar coast, the 12th part of a covid, or $\frac{1}{12}$ inch when the timber is sawed, but only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch when the timber is unsawn. *See* **BOIREL**.

BOREK, a workman employed in well-sinking.

BORELLA, a rich copper ore in dust.

BORING, an operation for obtaining water, or for ascertaining the composition of a soil.

BORING-MACHINE, the apparatus used in seeking for water in the soil; a cutting or edged tool for smoothing the internal surface of cast-iron cylinders. *See* **BOILING TOOL** in Supplement.

BORON, a base of boracic acid.

BORON, a Boobyrooke.

BORON, a grain grown in Spain.

BORON, a Spanish dish made of apples, pumpkins, and green capscums.

BORRACHA, the Portuguese name for smoked Indian rubber.

BORRELL, **BORELL**, a name for the Malabar inch; the kole of 24 borrels answers to about 29 English inches; in Travancore the borrel is nearly $\frac{1}{12}$ English inch.

BORRO, a duty laid on sheep in Spain.

BORSEALLE, a continental exchange hall or meeting-place for merchants.

BORSTEN, the German name for bristles.

BOSCAGE, the food obtained by swine and cattle in forests, such as acorns, beech-mast, pig-nuts, &c.

BOSH, stuff; a trade name for mixed or adulterated butter.

BOSHAK, a kind of silk handkerchief made in Turkey.

BOS, a master in the United States, who takes in work at his own house from a manufacturer, and employs others to execute it.

BOSSE, a liquid measure of Switzerland, equal to 201.18 English gallons.

OTANY BAY OAK, a local name for several species of *Casuarina* growing in New South Wales, the wood of which is ornamental, and well adapted for inlaying and marquetry. It is of a light yellowish brown colour often marked with short red veins.

OTANY BAY GUM, a name for the *gum acroides* of the druggists, a yellowish red resin yielded by *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*, and *arbores* in Australia.

OTARGO, the spawn of the mullet cured, which is of a deep reddish brown; the best comes from Tunis.

OTCHER, a rough or unskilled workman, a bungler.

OTELHO, a small river and coasting sloop used in the Persian Gulf.

OTCHKA, the butt or pipe of Russia, a

liquid measure containing 40 vedros, and equal to rather more than 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons.

BOTTA, a very variable liquid measure in the Italian States, in some towns only 106 wine gallons; in others as much as 246 gallons.

BOTTARO, the Italian name for a cooper.

BOTTE, the French name for a boot; a

truss or bundle.

BOTT-HAMMER, a wooden block with a long bent helve or handle, and having channels or flutings under its face used to beat flax.

BOTTLE, an earthenware or glass vessel of various sizes for holding liquors.

BOTTLE-BOOTS, strong leather cases for holding bottles in the process of corking, &c.

BOTTLE-GLASS, the commonest kind of green glass.

BOTTLE-GOURD, the fruit of the *Lagenaria vulgaris*. The hard and tough rind, cleared of the pulp and seeds, is used like the calabash for really-made bowls and vessels for holding water.

BOTTLE-JACK, a mechanical clock-work contrivance for roasting, the machinery of which being wound up, keeps the suspended joint revolving before the fire.

BOTTLE-LABELS, suspensory name plates for wine or spirit bottles.

BOTTLE-MANUFACTURER, a glass-blower who makes bottles.

BOTTLE-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in glass bottles.

BOTTLE-MOULD-MAKER, one who manufactures iron moulds in which bottles are blown to a regular size and shape.

BOTTLE-RACK, a wooden frame with open shelves to place bottles on to drain.

BOTTLE-SCREW. *See* **CORK-SCREW**.

BOTTLE-STAND, a liquor frame; a cruet-stand; a wooden rest for draining bottles after they have been washed.

BOTTLING-PLIERS, a kind of pincers for fastening wire over the corks and necks of bottles.

BOTTOMING. *See* **BALLASTING**.

BOTTOMRY-BOND, a mortgage or pledge of a ship as security for the repayment of money advanced to the master or owner, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute his voyage. If the ship be lost the lender loses the whole of his money. *See* **HYPOTHECATION**.

BOTTU, an Indian name for the husk or chaff of grain, also the 64th part of the coin formerly known as the pagoda.

BOUCANER, a French term for drying and smoking meat, fish, &c.

BOUCASSIN, the French name for bunting.

BOUCAUT, the French name for a large cask or hogthead.

BOUCHARDE (French), a sculptor's chisel.

BOUCHES-A-FEU, the French name for cannon or artillery; gun; of all kinds.

BOUCHIN, a French term for the extreme breadth of a ship.

BOUCHON, the French term for a stopple or cork; a low public house.

BOUDINIER, the French name for a maker of sausages, black puddings, &c.

BOUEUR, a dustman or scavenger in France.

BOUGIE, a surgical instrument; the French name for a wax candle.

BOUGIE AND CATHETER-MAKER, a manufacturer of surgical instruments for delicate operations on the urethra, &c.

BOUILLI, a French name for boiled meat, generally beef.

BOULANGER, a baker in France, one who makes or sells bread.

BOULDERS, a species of rounded flint stones collected on the Sussex shores, in the first instance for ballast and transport to the northern ports, when they are forwarded to the Potteries.

BOULI, a Siamese teapot.

BOULICHE, the French name for a large earthenware vessel used at sea.

BOUNCING-BET, a common game in America for the soap-wort, (*Saponaria officinalis*), which by some is considered superior as an alternative to sarsaparilla.

BOUNTY, a bonus or premium given by some countries on the importation or exportation of certain commodities, in order to encourage and promote special trades and avocations. France grants a bounty to her fishermen. Also an advance or sum granted to recruits for the army.

BOUNTY EMIGRANT, one who receives a passage wholly or partially paid out of the colonial land funds.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, warrants of the United States Government, entitling the holders to selections of land in various western states and territories of the Union.

BOUQUET, (French), a nosegay or a bunch of flowers; an agreeable flavor or perfume. The bouquet is the pleasant perfume and etheric flavor of choice wine.

BOUQUET-OLDER, a lady's ornamental metal hand-support for flowers.

BOURBINE, a copper coin and money of account in Tunis; the twelfth part of an asper. [France.

BOURDIN, a variety of peach grown in BOURDON, a French printing term for an "out," or omission from the copy.

BOURGEOIS, an intermediate-sized type between brevier and long primer. 102 lines occupying about a foot; a French citizen or bourgeois; a landlord.

BOURELIER, the French name for a collar or harness maker.

BOURSE, a name given in France, and some other parts of the Continent, to the money-market or Stock-Exchange, where the merchants and *agents de change* meet for monetary transactions.

BOUSE, a term for lead ore in some of its stages of mechanical preparation.

BOUSSOLE, a French marine compass.

BOUTARGUE, caviar or pickled fish spawn. See BOTARGO.

BOUTEILLAGE, a tax on wine in France.

BOUTIQUE, a French shopkeeper; a tradesman.

BOUTLE, another name for the dow, an Arabian coasting vessel.

BOUW, an Eastern land measure of 500 square Athenian rods, = 175 acres. See BARU.

BOVELLO, a Persian coin of twelve abushees, about fifteen shillings.

BOVEY-COAL, fossil wood, impregnated with bitumen or petroleum and containing pyrites and alum.

Bow, a bent piece of wood used for archery, made of lancewood or yew; also a small stick furnished with hair for playing the violin, &c.; the sharp or rounded front part of a vessel.

BOWER ANCHOR, a working anchor, one to which the cable is bent; the most effective or reliable anchor of a ship.

BOWIE KNIFE, a large sharp knife often used as a dagger or offensive weapon in the United States.

BOWLINE, a particular rope in a ship.

BOWLINE-KNOT, a kind of fastening which forms a loop on a rope that will not slip.

BOWLS, smooth round heavy wooden balls, used for playing on a bowling-green.

BOW-PEN, a metallic ruling pen.

BOWSTRING HEMP, a name given by Dr. Roxburgh to the strong silky fibres of the *Sesuviera zeylanica*, a liliaceous plant, because the natives of the East make their best bowstrings of it.

BOWSTRING-MAKER, one who makes hatters' bowstrings, strings for archery bows, &c.

BOWYER, a maker of archery bows.

BOWYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of the city of London.

BOX, a receptacle of any kind, large or small, made of various materials, wood, paper, tin, iron, mill-board, &c. Thus there are tea-chests, trunks, packing-cases, deed boxes, snuff-boxes, pill-boxes, lucifer-match boxes, &c.; a division of a printer's letter case.

BOX-COAT, a thick over-coat for driving, sometimes with heavy capes to carry off the rain.

BOX-IRON, a laundress's smoothing iron, containing a heater in a case, differing in this respect from a flat-iron which is itself heated.

BOX-KEEPER, an attendant at a theatre or other place of public amusement.

BOX-WOOD, a pale yellow fine-grained wood, exceedingly valuable to the turner—chiefly obtained from the *Buxus balearica*—of which about 7000 tons are annually brought from the Mediterranean ports. It is used for wood engraving, mathematical and musical instruments, &c. The box-wood of India is the *Buxus emarginata*. A good deal of box-wood is grown in this country. The American box-wood is the *Cornus florida*.

BOYA, a Spanish mining term for a rich lode.

BOYAM, a native Australian name for the bulbous roots of certain orchids, esteemed for the viscid mucilage they contain.

BOYE, an Indian aromatic wood.

BOYER, a smack; a Finnish vessel.

BOYN, a cheese-vat.

BOZZA, a liquid measure of Italy. In the Ionian Isles 30 bozze make a wine barrel of 18 English gallons.

BOZZOLO, in Italy a certain quantity of corn or meal claimed by the miller for grinding.

BRAAC
chall
and
stap
imp
BRAAC
the
amo
trad
reco
ship
BRAAC
the
yard
21 1/2
BRAAC
gal;
but
yard
BRAAC
varie
Papa
peria
BRAAC
tool
tach
it; a
for t
BRAAC
of th
BRAAC
shell
tine
ladie
lers'
BRAAC
the s
BRAAC
whic
tons.
FRACH
BRACK
iron
BRADO
horse
bridl
BRADS
head
BRAHM
the s
of E
Brah
into
much
when
BRAD
trimi
BRAD
hair.
BRAD
mina
BRAILS
come
to th
BRAIL
ETOW
BRAISE
in Fr
BRAKE
riage
mach
teeth
ship'

impregnated with
and containing

used for archery,
yew; also a small
rifle for playing the
or rounded front

an anchor, one to
the most effec-
tive of a ship.
A sharp knife often
an offensive weapon in
a ship.

A fastening which
that will not slip.
Heavy wooden balls,
swinging-green.
A pen.

One given by Dr.
silkly fibres of the
silicaceous plant,
the East make their

who makes hatters'
for archery bows,

every bow.

of the livery com-
mon.

And, large or small,
balls, wood, paper.
Thus there are
drinking-cases, deed
oil-boxes, lucifer-
division of a printer's

coat for driving,
capes to carry off

smoothing iron,
a case, differing
flat-iron which is

at a theatre or
amusement.

One-grained wood,
to the turner—
Buxus balearica

are annually
arranean ports. It

ing, mathematical
s, &c. The box-
caus emarginata.

is grown in this
box-wood is the

term for a rich

an name for the
in orchards, es-
sentially they con-

wood.
A vessel.

of Italy. In the
make a wine bar-

quantity of corn
miller for grind-

BRAACK, a Russian establishment for officially inspecting and certifying the quality and denomination of flax and some other staple exports. Braack of some goods implies the second quality or refuse.

BRAADERS, official inspectors selected by the Russian and foreign merchants from amongst merchants who have left off trade, whose duty it is to examine and report upon the quality of goods to be shipped.

BRAANT ELL, a measure of length used in the Prussian States about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard. The common German ell is only 24 inches.

BRACA, a name for the fathom in Portugal; the land braca is about 2.39 yards, but the marine braca is only 1.80 English yards.

BRACCIO, the Italian name for the ell, a variable cloth measure of Austria and the Papal States ranging from 21 to 37 imperial inches.

BRACE, an iron holdfast or tie, a carpenter's tool for drilling and boring; a rope attached to the yard of a ship for moving it; a name in some of the mining districts for the mouth of a shaft.

BRACE AND BELT-MAKER, a manufacturer of these articles.

BRACELET, a lady's armlet of ornamented shell, metal, beads, &c. The manufacture and sale of decorative ornaments for ladies forms an important item of jewellers' trade.

BRACES, articles of male attire worn across the shoulders to suspend the trousers.

BRACHE, a cloth measure in Switzerland, which varies in length in different cantons.

BRACHYTYP, a variety of calcareous spar.

BRACKET, a curved or angular wooden or iron stay or support for shelves.

BRADDOON, BRIDDOON, a kind of bit for horses; the snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

BRADS, small short nails with a very slight head.

BRAHMIN'S BEADS, a name given in India to the spherical corrugated seeds of species of *Eleocharis*, which are used by the Brahmin priests; they are also made into necklaces, bracelets, &c., which are much admired, and fetch a high price when capped with silver.

BRAD, a sort of plated, twisted, or woven trimming used to ornament garments.

BRAD-COMB, a lady's back-comb for the hair.

BRAD-MAKER, a manufacturer of trimmings.

BRAILS, ropes attached to the foot or lower corner of ships' sails for hauling them up to the yards to facilitate furling them.

BRARD, a Scottish term for the vigorous growth of young plants.

BRASSE, a name for small coal or charcoal in France.

BRAKE, a drag applied to the wheels of carriages to check their velocity; also a machine fitted with wooden swords or teeth for dressing flax; the handle of a ship's pump.

BRAKESMAN, a servant in a railway carriage who applies the wooden brake to the rim of the wheels by a hand lever to check the speed.

BRAMAH-LOCK, a peculiar lock, constructed by the ingenious locksmith whose name it bears.

BRAMAH-PRESS, a hydrostatic press.

BRAN, the refuse of the exterior husk of wheat in grinding, which, besides its nutritious properties, has some commercial value in tanning, in calico-printing, for filling dolls, cushions, &c.

BRANCAIDA, the Spanish name for a drag-net.

BRANCH, the metal piece screwed on to the end of the hose of a fire engine, carrying the jet at its termination.

BRAND, properly an indelible mark made with a hot iron on a cask or case, but also applied to the distinguishing marks on cattle and sheep. Some kinds of goods as Scotch herrings, American flour, salt provisions, &c., bear an official brand as a test of their good quality, after having been supervised and examined. The government brand for naval stores is the broad arrow. Articles of foreign manufacture bearing the private brands or trade-marks of British manufacturers, are not allowed to be imported here.

BRANDING-IRON, BRANDER, the metal hand tool with which casks and cattle, &c., are branded.

BRAND-MARKS, distinguishing letters or characters burnt on the coats of domestic animals, logs of timber, &c. to claim and identify them.

BRANDY, a distillation from light-coloured wines and the skins of grapes, manufactured chiefly in the South of Europe; the trade in this spirit being very large. Cognac is the purest, oldest, and palest brandy. British brandy is a cheaper compound of rectified spirits.

BRANDY PAUNEE, a diluted alcoholic beverage in India; brandy and water.

BRANK, a provincial name for buckwheat.

BRANDITE, a red silver ore.

BRAS, the - alay name for rice.

BRASADA, a Spanish land measure, equal to 72.33 English inches.

BRASIER, a pan for holding live coals; a stew-pan, a camp-kettle.

BRASS, an alloy of zinc and copper, in the proportion of about one part of zinc to four of copper. It is used for watch work, kitchen utensils, &c.

BRASSAGE, a sum levied to pay the expenses of coinage.

BRASSE, a short ell used at Basle, equal to 21.41 English inches. The French brasse is 0.88 English fathom.

BRASSES, sepulchral engravings on brass, set into church pavements, &c.

BRASSEUR, the French name for a brewer.

BRASS-FINISHER, a workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

BRASS-FOUNDER, one who casts brass.

BRASSIN, the name for a brewer's copper in France.

BRASS-PLATE MAKER, a manufacturer of door plates, &c., of brass.

BRASS-RULE, lengths of thin metal used by printers for cutting into sizes to separate advertisements and newspaper columns; for page rules and table work in book binding, &c.

BRASS-CUTTER, a preparer of column and other metal rules, for the use of printers.

BRASS TURNER, a shaper and moulder of brass.

BRASS WIRE, a composition drawn into lengths of various thicknesses, extensively used in pin-making, and also for bird cages and other purposes.

BRATICE, a wood partition in a coal mine or under-ground work for ventilation.

BRATTISHING, open carved work.

BRAUL, an Indian cloth.

BRAWN, the flesh of the hog, boned, rolled or collared, boiled, and sold fresh or pickled.

BRAYER, a printer's wooden rubber, for spreading or diffusing ink on the block, now superseded by the inking roller.

BRAZA, a long measure in Spain, of nearly six English feet, also called *Toesa*. The square braza is two varas, and 200 square brazas make a fanegada.

BRAZIER, one who works in brass and tin, &c.

BRAZILETTO, the colonial name of a small tree, the *Cesalpinia Brasiliensis*, the wood of which is much used for ornamental cabinet work, and is peculiarly adapted for carriage-wheelspoors. It was formerly used as a dye, but *C. echinata* has superseded it.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES, lenses for spectacles, ground from pure, transparent, colourless quartz, or rock-crystal.

BRAZILIAN TEA, a tea-substitute sold in Austria, prepared from the leaves of *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*. Another substitute in Brazil, is the *Lantana pseudo-thea*.

BRAZIL NUTS, the well-known edible seeds obtained from the capsules of the *Bertholletia excelsa*.

BRAZIL-WOOD, a dye-wood obtained from the *Cesalpinia echinata*, imported chiefly from Pernambuco and Costa Rica. It yields rose, red, or yellow color, according to the mordant used; but it is very fugitive, and now not largely used.

BRAZING, the operation of hard soldering brass and other metals by means of the blow-pipe.

BRAZZETO, a measure of length in Tessino, somewhat less than half a yard: = 0.434 yard.

BREAD, food made of flour or ground corn baked, largely manufactured and consumed in loaves, in all civilised countries. The meal used, however, differs; in some it is chiefly wheaten flour, in others, rye, barley, or an admixture of meal.

BREAD-BASKET, a metal or papier mâché tray, for holding bread at table.

BREAD-CORN, grain grown for bread, in contradistinction to cereal crops raised for cattle and horse food, and for malting.

BREAD-FRUIT, the fruit of the *Artocarpus incisa*, which is an admirable esculent, either roasted or boiled.

BREAD-KNIFE, an ornamented knife for slicing bread.

BREAD-MEAL, the name given to a kind of earth, which in the northern parts of Sweden and Finland, is mixed with bread, and consumed in hundreds of cart-loads every year.

BREAD-NUT, a name in Jamaica for the fruit of the *Brosimum Alcastrum*. When boiled with salt meat or fish, they have frequently been the support of the negroes and poorer class of white persons in times of scarcity.

BREAD-PLATTER, a fancy wooden trencher for cutting bread on.

BREAD-ROOM, the store-room of a ship, where biscuit for the voyage is kept.

BREAD-STUFFS, an American commercial term for grain and meal; the produce of food plants which enter into commerce.

BREAD-TRAY, a wooden or metal tray, for holding loaves at table.

BREAD-TRENCHER. See **BREAD-PLATTER**.

BREADTH, transverse width, contradistinguished from length.

BREAK, BREAK, a drag put on the wheel of a coach or railway carriage to check its speed; the fly-wheel of a carriage or machine. Also the sudden rise or termination in the decks of some vessels; a substantial frame-work carriage, for breaking in young horses to harness.

BREAKER, a small ship's or boat's cask for holding water.

BREAKFAST-CUPS, china or earthenware cups larger than the ordinary-sized tea-cups.

BREAKFAST-SET, the china or earthenware pieces suited for a breakfast service.

BREAKFAST-TRAY, a large metal or papier-mâché tray for the breakfast ware.

BREAKING BULK, the act of commencing to discharge a cargo.

BREAM, the *Abramis Brama*, a fresh water fish of the carp family, which is much eaten in the Black Sea. The sea bream is a species of *Pargus*.

BREAMING, the act of gravelling or cleansing the bottom of a vessel by burning.

BREANE, a crystalline extract from Iceland resin.

BREAST-PLATE, a piece of metal armour.

BREAST-SUMMER, a lential beam, supporting the superincumbent outer wall.

BREAST-WHEEL, an hydraulic motor which receives the water on the float-boards on a level with the axis.

BREBIAGE, a tax on sheep in France.

BRECHES, men's garments for the lower part of the body.

BRECHING, the binder part of the harness of a horse; the tacking of a cannon.

BREEZE, the small dust-coal of the mines, used to some extent for making coke and artificial fuel; also ashes and cinders sifted from dust-holes, used in brick making.

BREFOCK, (German,) the square sail of a sloop or schooner.

BREHAN, High Dutch ale.

BRELANDINIER, a petty itinerant trader or huckster in France.

BRELUCHE, a French drugget or floor-cloth, a mixture of thread and worsted.

ented knife for

ven to a kind of
northern parts of
mixed with bread,
eds of cart-loads

Jamaica for the
leastrum. When
r fish, they have
ort of the negroes
persons in times

wooden trencher

room of a ship,
yage is kept.
rican commercial
l; the produce of
into commerce,
or metal tra, for

READ-PLATTER.

ith, contradistin-
t on the wheel of
riage to check its
of a carriage or
ten rise or termina-
ne vessels; a sub-
arriage, for break-
harness.

or boat's cask for

or earthenware
ordinary-sized tea-
na or earthenware
akfast service.
e metal or papier-
akfast ware.
of commencing to

ma, a fresh water
y, which is much
The sea bream is

aving or cleansing
y burning.
extract from *Icica*

metal armour.

eam, supporting
ter wall.

raulic motor which
in the float-boards
s.

o in France.
ents for the lower

art of the harness
g of a cannon.

coal of the mines,
making coke and
es and cinders sifted
in brick making,
e square sail of a

tinerrant trader or

gget or floor-cloth,
d worsted.

BREMEN GREEN, a pigment. *See* VERDITER.
BRENT, a provincial measure for milk in the
West of England, equal to twelve gal-
lons.

BRENTA, an Italian liquid measure of vary-
ing capacity, but in Milan equal to 10½
imperial g'ons; also used in Berne as a
dry measure for plaster, containing 1½
Winchester bushel.

BREQUET-CHAIN, a gold watch-guard or
chain for a gentleman's waistcoat pocket.
BRESICATE, a name in France for a kind of
baize.

BRESSUMMER, the name of a kind of girder.

BRETTICES, wooden planks to support
strata of earth, &c., falling.

BREVET, a short declaration of a patent-
right; a royal privilege.

BREVIER, an intermediate-sized type be-
tween bourgeois and minion; 11½ lines
would be contained in a foot.

BREWER, one who prepares ale and beer
from malt and hops.

BREWERS' COMPANY, one of the livery com-
panies of London, whose hall is in Addle-
street, Wood-street.

BREWERS' GRAINS, the spent malt of a
brewery, used for feeding milch cows and
swine.

BRHAGA, in Spain, a rope made of bass or
grass.

BRICK-AXE, a workman's tool for cutting
the soffits of bricks.

BRICK-BAT, a piece of a brick.

BRICK-BAT-CHEESE, a Wiltshire cheese made
of new milk and cream, so named from
the shape of the square pieces into which
it is formed.

BRICK-CLAY, a peculiar kind of earth suited
for making bricks.

BRICK-DUST, powdered Bath brick, used for
polishing knives and metals.

BRICKLAYER, a mason who builds with
bricks.

BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery
companies of the City of London, which
has no hall of its own.

BRICKLAYING, the business of joining and
cementing bricks and walling, tiling and
paving.

BRICKMAKING MACHINE, a machine worked
by hand or steam for moulding bricks.

BRICK-NOGGING, brick-work built up be-
tween timber framing.

BRICKS, a common building material of
burnt clay, sand, and ashes, of which there
are many sorts and qualities known
among the trade, as malms, stocks, place-
bricks, fire-bricks, pickings, paviers,
seconds, Suffolk white, compass, concave,
Dutch clinkers, &c. *See* CUTTERS and
PLACE BRICKS.

BRICK-TEA, a kind of adulterated tea sold
in many parts of Asia formed of the
refuse tea-leaves and sweepings of grana-
ries, damped and pressed into a mould,
generally with bullock's blood. The
coarsest is sewed up in sheep-skin, the
friable masses being packed in paper. The
Tartars and Thibetans make a soup of it
with milk, butter and salt.

BRICK-YARD, a piece of ground where bricks
are moulded and burned.

BRIDE-CAKE, an ornamented pound-cake
made for a wedding breakfast, &c.

BRIDGE, a stone erection, a wooden, iron, or
other platform thrown over a river, har-
bour, or valley to facilitate communica-
tion. There are many kinds of bridges.

BRIDGE-WARDEN, one who has the super-
vision or care of a bridge.

BRIDLE, a curb or leather head-piece with
guiding reins and a bit for horses.

BRIDGE-CUTTER, a shaper of leather into
strips for reins.

BRIDLE-MAKER, one who makes and repairs
bridles; generally the business of a saddler.

BRIDOOM. *See* BRADOON.

BRIEF, a lawyer's abridged case or note of
instructions. [two masts.]

BRIG, a vessel carrying square sails or her
BRIGANTINE, an hermaphrodite brig carry-
ing small square sails aloft at the main.

BRIGHTENING, a process in the Manchester
districts of rendering the colour of prints
more brilliant by boiling in soda, &c.

BRIGNOLES, another name for Provence
prunes; a kind of French plum.

BRILL, a large flat fish resembling a turbot.
ILLIANT, a cut diamond.

BRIM, the edge; the Spanish name for can-
vas, or any coarse and strong linen cloth.

BRIMSTONE, a name for sulphur. *See*
SULPHUR.

BRINE, dissolved salt which has been used
for curing meat or pickling.

BRINE-PIT, a reservoir for brine-pick or
water holding salt.

BRINGAL, a name for the egg plant, *Solanum
melongena*, in the East Indies.

BRINJAREE, Indian carriers, who transport
goods on bullocks.

BRINS, a French name for coloured threads
used in tapestry; the radiating sticks of
a fan, which may be from 12 to 24 in
number, and about four inches long. The
two outermost, which are wider and
stronger, are called paunches.

BRIQUETTE, the French name for a brick-
maker.

BRISKET, a piece of meat cut from the chest
of an animal.

BRISOIR, a brake for flax used in France.

BRISTLES, the strong glossy hairs on the
back of the hog, used by brushmakers,
saddlers, shoemakers, and others. Those
from the wild boars of Russia are most
esteemed.

BRISTOL BOARD, a stiff card-board.

BRISTOL DIAMONDS, a name given to fine
specimens of quartz or rock crystal cut
and polished.

BRISTOL-STONE, a kind of quartz or rock-
crystal found at Clifton, used for vases,
urns, mirrors, &c.

BRISTOL WATER, a mineral water.

BRITANNIA METAL, an alloy of tin in variable
proportions with about 10 per cent of an-
timony and very small quantities of zinc
and copper.

BRITANNIA WARE, articles made of block
tin with a little copper added to give hard-
ness to the metal.

BRITISH BRANDY, a common kind of brandy;
a rectified and flavoured corn-spirit highly
coloured, and made in London.

BRITISH (RUE), roasted starch, a stiffening substance made for the calico printers from potatoes, wheat, or sago; also called dextrine.

BRITISH PLATE, imitation silver or white metal. See ALBATA and ARGENTINE.

BRITISH WINE, raisin, gooseberry, and other home-made wines.

BRITT, a very small kind of herring (*Clupea minima*), which sometimes appears in incredible numbers on the American coasts, serving as food for other fish.

BRITZKA, a travelling carriage or chariot.

BROACH, a tool or fitting for an Argand gas burner.

BROAD-BRIM, a particular kind of man's hat like those worn by members of the Society of Friends.

BROAD-CAST, seed loosely scattered by hand, instead of being closely sown or drilled.

BROAD-CLOTH, a fine kind of woollen for men's garments, exceeding twenty-nine inches wide; all of less width are known as narrow cloths.

BROAD-LEAF, a name in Jamaica for the *Terminalia latifolia*, the wood of which is used for boards, scantling, shingles, and staves. It is sometimes called the almond-tree from the shape of its fruit.

BROAD-GAUGE, the wide distance between the lines of rails on a railway line; contradistinguished from the narrow gauge.

BROADSIDE, a printer's term for a full printed page of any sized sheet; also the full length or side of a ship.

BROAD-PENNANT, a square piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel.

BROAD-SWORD, a sabre or short edged

BROCADE, a rich stout silk; a common name for any kind of stuff wrought and enriched with raised flowers, &c.; also a cloth of gold and silk, which in eastern countries bears the name of kinkbobs.

BROCANTEUR, the French name for a broker.

BROCATELLE, the French name for linsey-woolsey; a variegated kind of marble artificially made from fragments of other marbles; a silk material for drapery, linings for carriages, &c.

BROCCOLI, a well-known culinary vegetable; the *Brassica oleracea Italica*.

BROCKFT, a red deer two years old.

BRODEREIN, German for embroidery.

BRODERERS' COMPANY, the embroiderers, one of the livery companies of the city of London, but which has no hall.

BROGANS, rough-made shoes used in the North American States chiefly by slaves, and similar to those worn by the miners of South Staffordshire.

BROGUES, the shoes of the Irish peasantry; also a name for breeches.

BROJOBASSER, an armed watchman in India.

BROKEN-BACKED, a term applied to a vessel which is hogged or loosened so as to droop at each end.

BROKER, an intermediate business agent between buyer and seller in the purchase or disposal of goods, shares, &c.; a dealer on the stock-exchange commissioned to buy or sell stocks and shares, which he

does through the intervention of a jobber; also a licensed corporate agent in London who transacts the business of merchants, buying and selling produce, &c. for others, but restricted from trading on his own account.

BROKERAGE, the percentage, commission, or consideration paid to a broker for buying or selling, and for making advances, &c.

BROKER'S NOTE, a bought or sold note; a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal, giving particulars of the sale or purchase, price, &c.

BROKER'S SHOP, a warehouse for old goods, second-hand furniture, &c.

BROMA, a chocolate preparation from the cocoa seeds or beans.

BROMINE, a chemical product from seawater and ocean springs, which is used in medicine for the same purposes as iodine, and also to some extent in photography. It bleaches as well as chlorine, but is poisonous to animal life.

BRONCE-SULPHURET, sulphuret of copper.

BRONCO, the Italian name for the conger-eel.

BRONZE, an alloy of copper in the proportion of 70 or 80 per cent.; with 20 to 30 per cent. of zinc, and small quantities of tin or lead; used for castings, &c. The proportion of the metals varies.

BRONZE-POWDER, a metallic powder resembling gold-dust. The principal uses of bronze colours are for japanning and bronzing tin and iron goods, statues, gas-fittings, papier maché work, printing, ornamental painting, and such like purposes. See LEAF METAL.

BRONZIST, one who casts bronzes, or lacquers metal, plaster figures, &c.

BROOD-BOON, a Dutch name in the Cape colony for the *Encephalartos Caffræ*, a species of *Zamia*, the pith of which is prepared and baked into cakes as food.

BROOD-MARE, a mare kept for breeding from.

BROOM, a name for the *Genista*; a decoction of the tops and seeds is used in medicine as a diuretic in dropsies.

BROOM-CORN, the *Sorghum dora*, which is cultivated for its brush to make brooms; the grain of the panicles forms excellent food for poultry. In many of the United States of America it is extensively grown—the annual produce of the plant, in the State of New York, is valued at one million sterling.

BROOM HANDLES, slight wooden sticks prepared to fix in broom-heads.

BROOM-MAKER. See BRUSH-MAKER.

BROOMS, besoms or sweeping brushes. In the East they are made of coco-nut and date palm leaves; in America of broom-corn; in Great Britain of sedge, birch, twigs, the common heath or broom, &c.

BROOM SEED. The seeds of *Cytisus scoparius*, have been roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.

BROSEMEAL BROCK, a name in Scotland for the refuse obtained in making pease-meal, which is used in feeding stock.

BROTH, a thin meat soup.

BROUGHAM, a kind of carriage for general use, which is either single or double, for two or four persons.

tion of a jobber;
agent in London
of merchants,
&c. for others,
ding on his own

ge, commission, or
broker for buying
advances, &c.
t or sold note; a
broker to his prin-
of the sale or pur-

use for old goods,
&c.
paration from the

product from sea-
s, which is used in
purposes as iodine,
t in photography,
s chlorine, but is a
nure of copper.

r for the conger-eel.
r in the proportion
th 20 to 30 per cent.
antities of tin or
&c. The propor-

ic powder resem-
principal uses of
for japanning and
oods, statues, cas-
s work, printing,
and such like pur-
s bronzes, or lac-
ures, &c.

ame in the Cape
alarantos Caffer, a
pith of which is
p cakes as food.
t for breeding from.
enista; a decoction
used in medicine

m dora, which is
to make brooms;
icles forms excel-
In many of the
it is extensively
duce of the plant,
ork, is valued at

wooden sticks pre-
e-makers.

SH-MAKER. In
eping brushes. In
e of coco-nut and
America of broom-
n of sedge, birch,
th or broom, &c.
e of *Cytisus scopar-*
ed and used as a

me in Scotland for
aking pease-meal,
g stock.

riage for general
ngle or double, for

BROWN BESS, a name occasionally given to
a musket with a brown barrel.

BROWN COAL, the German name for a species
of lignite.

BROWN EBONY. See **WAMARA**.

BROWN HEMP, a name in Bombay for the
fibre of *Crotolaria juncea*.

BROWN HOLLAND, an unbleached linen,
used for various articles of clothing and
upholstery.

BROWNING, a varnishing surface given to
metals as gun barrels, &c., by chloride of
antimony.

BROWN OCHRE, a peroxide of iron.

BROWN PAINTS, in oil colours we have the
following commercial varieties; English,
Turkey, and burnt umbers, T. D. Sienna,
and burnt Sienna, Vandyke, purple,
washed and Spanish browns.

BROWN SPAR, a crystallized form of carbo-
nate of iron.

BROWN SUGAR, common dark Muscovado
sugar.

BROWSE, a species of slag which requires re-
burning.

BRUCIATA, an Italian name for roasted
chestnuts.

BRUCINE, an alkali extracted from the bark
of the *Strychnos nux vomica* and other
species.

BRUISER, a concave grinding tool used in
making specula for telescopes.

BRUISING-MACHINES, crushing machines for
breaking or grinding pulse, oats, maize, &c.,
for cattle.

BRUJULA, the Spanish name for the
mariner's compass.

BRUMANDUNDOO, a Tamil and Telugu name
for a kind of oil obtained from the round
corrugated seeds of the prickly poppy
(*Argemone Mexicana*). In Madura they
are called Coorookoo Veray.

BRUMO, in Spain a term for the finest kind
of bees-wax.

BRUNETTA, a kind of coarse black Spanish
cloth.

BRUNSWICK GREEN, a pigment of various
shades of colour, according to the sulphates
added.

BRUSH, a daubing or cleansing instrument,
of which there are endless varieties, for
clothes, the hair, sweeping, painting, and
white-washing, &c.; small coarse under-
wood or thicket, sometimes called scrub
in Australia; a sportsman's name for the
tail of a fox.

BRUSH-APPLE, one of the native woods of
New South Wales, the produce of *Achras*
Australis.

BRUSH-CHERRY, one of the native woods of
Australia, the produce of *Prochocarpa*
laetifolia, a very handsome shrub.

BRUSH-MAKER, one who makes and sells
brushes and brooms of various materials.

BRUSH-WEB, a well formed of stakes, driven
at regular intervals, and interwoven with
twigs, for catching fish in shallow bays,
coves, rivers, &c.

BRUSH-WHEEL, a circular revolving brush
used by the turner or lapidary for polish-
ing, &c.

BRUSSELS-CARPETING, a superior kind of car-
peting which has a basis composed of a

warp and woof of strong linen thread;
in the warp there is added to every two
threads of linen ten threads of woollen of
different colours; the use of the linen is
to bind the worsted together, and it is
not visible on the upper surface. The
woollen threads are from time to time
drawn up in loops to form the figures;
each row passes over a wire, which is
withdawn without cutting the yarn.

BRUSSELS-LACE, the most expensive and
esteemed kind of lace made. "Brussels
point" has the network made by the
pillow and bobbins and a pattern of sprigs
worked with the needle. "Brussels
ground" has a six-sided mesh, formed by
twisting four flaxen threads to a per-
pendicular line of mesh. "Brussels wire
ground" is of silk; the meshes are partly
straight and partly arched, and the pattern
is worked separately by the needle.

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, small delicate cabbage
sprouts, used as a pot herb.

BRUTIA, a kind of silk.

BRONIA-OIL, an oil used for burning in
lamps in some parts of India where the
fruit abounds. It is extracted by boiling
in water, and is procurable commercially
only in very small quantities.

BUAH, a Malay name for fruit.

BUAH-PALA, the Malay name for nutmegs.

BUATA, a Malay name for the alligator and
crocodile.

BUBBLES, small glass beads or hollow float-
ing globes for testing the strength of
spirits.

BUCCELLA, a light French wine.

BUCENROAD, the state galley or gondola
formerly used by the Doge of Venice.

BUCHERON, the French name for a wood-
cutter, one who fells timber; cleaver fire-
wood, &c.

BUCCHU-LEAVES, a medicinal product ob-
tained from some species of *Barosma*
indigenous to the Cape colony, which
have an aromatic smell, and are esteem-
ed in pharmacy for their diuretic prop-
erties.

BUCK, a male rabbit, also applied to deer,
and in some parts of the United States to
a ram and a male goat.

BUCKBEAN, a name for the marsh trefoll
(*Trifolium paludosum*) which has some
medicinal properties, being tonic and
cathartic. It is said to cure the rot in
sheep.

BUCKET, a lifting pail or vessel for holding
water, of wood, leather, metal, gutta per-
cha or other material.

BUCKING, the process of cleaning or bleach-
ing linen and cotton goods in an alkaline
lye.

BUCKINGHAM-LACE a common description
of lace resembling Alençon-lace.

BUCKING-HAMMER, an instrument for crush-
ing ores fine for sampling.

BUCKING-IRON, a tool with which copper
ore is pulverized.

BUCKLE-CHAPE, the part by which the
buckle is affixed to the band.

BUCKLE-MAKER, one who makes buckles.

BUCKLERS, blocks of wood made to fit in the
hawser holes of a ship.

BUCKLES, links of metal or other substance used to fasten harness, belts or parts of dress together. They are used as fastenings for shoes, knee-bands, stocks, ladies' waist-belts, &c. Buckles, as shoe and knee ornaments, have gone out of fashion of late years.

BUCK-MAST. See **BRECH-MAST**.

BUCK, or **BUCK-POT**, an earthenware pot made by the Indians of a peculiar description of clay found on the banks of the rivers in various parts of British Guiana, used for making the mess called pepperpot.

BUCKRAM, strong stiffened linen cloth.

BUCKRAMANNI-PEPPERS, a local name for capsicums in Demerara.

BUCK-SHOT, the seeds of species of *Canna* which are used by the Indians of Guiana for shot. From the rhizoma of this plant is obtained the *Tous-les-mois* starch of commerce.

BUCK-SKIN, a name often given to the tawed skins of the kid and goat, sheep, lamb, and deer, and sometimes calf-skins. Buck-skin gloves ought to be made of the white tanned skins of the common deer. Buck-skin leather is used for boots and shoes, breeches, saddle-seating, braces, polishing leathers, &c. A kind of cloth, also called doeskin.

BUCK-THORN, the *Rhamnus catharticus*. A syrup is made from the berries which is used in cases of dropsy and worms. The juice stains paper green.

BUCKUM-WOOD. See **SAPAN-WOOD**.

BUCK WAX, a colonial name for the inspissated juice of the manil, or candle-wood tree, a species of *Amirys* or *Icica*, used by the Indians for preserving their nets and cordage, and for the same purposes as pitch. It is also called kannan.

BUCKWHEAT, a species of *Polygonum*, cultivated for the farinaceous albumen of its seeds, which form a delicious human food, and are given to cattle, poultry, and swine. Buckwheat is grown in many countries as a fodder-plant, cut green, and converted into hay. *P. fagopyrum* is the species chiefly grown in Europe and America; *P. emarginatum*, in Asia.

BUCK YAM, the *Dioscorea triphylla*, which is a native of Java and the Eastern Archipelago, and is also grown in the West Indies for its tubers.

BUCCOSIDAD, the Spanish term for tonnage or capacity of a ship.

BUDDAM, an Indian name for almonds; a nominal and very minute weight for pearls in Bombay; the sixteenth part of the docras, and not reducible to English weight; another mode of spelling the bad-dam, a nominal money of some parts of the East. See **CHOW**.

BUDDLE, in mining, a box for washing ores in.

BUDDLING, **PUDDLING**, the process of separating the ores from their earthy alloy, by means of an inclined hatch or cistern.

BUDE-LIGHT, a powerful concentrated light from many burners, each of which has only one circle or cylinder.

BUDGEBOOK, an obsolete money of account on the Malabar coast.

BUFF, a light drab colour; an oiled leather for polishing.

BUFF AND GLAZER MAKER, a Sheffield workman who prepares glazers of roughed leather for polishing knives.

BUFFER, a striking block with elastic springs attached to a railway carriage, for denuding the concussion received from the engine.

BUFFET, a kind of open cupboard or side-board, on which plate and glass are kept for ready use, or for show.

BUFF LEATHER, strong oil-leather prepared for sword belts, army accoutrements, and manufacturing purposes, from the skins of the ox, buffalo, elk, &c.

BUFF-STICKS, pieces of wood with strips of buff leather fastened on, sometimes used for polishing.

BURI, the Spanish name for a kind of watered camel.

BUGALET, a sort of small French coasting vessel.

BUGALLA, the Spanish name for nut-galls. **BUGGALLOW**, a crazy ill-built decked vessel, used in the coasting trade of the Peninsula of India, with one mast and a latteen sail.

BUGGARAH, a small Arab vessel used in navigating the Persian Gulf.

BUGGASINS, an old trade name for calicoes.

BUGGY, a sporting dog-cart; in India the name is applied to a kind of gig; also a slide-top or phaeton carriage used in America.

BUGIA, a prahu or boat of the Eastern seas, which trades between Singapore, Celebes, and other islands of the Archipelago.

BUGLE, a wind instrument; also a kind of glass bead formed into pipes, and broken into various lengths, which are chiefly made in the Levant and Austria.

BUGLE AND BEAD MAKER, a manufacturer of glass and other decorative ornaments for the person.

BUHL-CUTTER, a fancy carver or perforator of wood, &c.

BUHL-WORK. See **MARQUETRY**.

BUILDER, one who superintends and carries out building operations from the plans of an architect.

BUILDERS' MEASUREMENT, a distinction in the admeasurement of mercantile tonnage; builders' measurement being nearly double the legal registered tonnage of a ship.

BUILDING, an edifice, a raised superstructure.

BUILDING SLIP, the inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard, on which a ship is constructed upon piles of blocks.

BUILDING SOCIETY, a joint-stock benefit society, regulated by the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 3, and of which there are now several thousand established in the United Kingdom and the colonies. They comprise two classes of persons, borrowers and investors. Ostensibly these societies are established to facilitate the acquisition of landed property and houses, by small periodical payments.

BUILDING-STANCE, a Scotch term for a place of building ground.

; an oiled leather
a, a Sheffield work-
azers of roughed
ives.

with elastic springs
rriage, for deaden-
ing the en-

cupboard or side-
and glass are kept
ow.

l-leather prepared
accoutrements, and
es, from the skins
co.

wood with strips of
1, sometimes used

ne for a kind of

all French coasting

me for nut-galls.
ult decked vessel,
rade of the Penin-
mast and a latteen

ab vessel used in
Gulf.
ame for calicoes,
art; in India the
nd of gig; also a
carriage used in

the Eastern seas,
Singapore, Celebes,
Archipelago.

nt; also a kind of
pipes, and broken
which are chiefly
Austria.

t, a manufacturer
rative ornaments

ver or perforator

ETRY.

tends and carries
from the plans of

a distinction in
mercantile ton-
ment being nearly
red tonnage of a

aised superstruc-

ed plane in a dock
uch a ship is con-
cks.

nt-stock benefit
act 6 and 7 Wm.
h there are now
shed in the United
s. They comprise
borrowers and in-
ese societies are
the acquisition of
es, by small peri-

term for a piece

BUTRON, a Spanish fish-pot made of oslers;
also a furnace for smelting silver ore.

BUJRAU, a round-bottomed barge without
keel, containing two or three cabins, used
on the Ganges.

BUKE MUSLIN, a plain clear kind of muslin,
woven for working in the tambour, and
used for ladies' dresses. It is generally
called "book" muslin.

BUKKUM-WOOD, a name in Scinde for the
Cesalpinia Sapan, a dye-wood.

BUKSHEE, the Hindustani name for a pay-
master from "Bukshish;" money paid or
presented.

BULAN, the Malay term for month.

BULIONG, a Malayan axe.

BULK, dimensions; the cargo of a ship when
stowed.

BULK-HEADS, the divisions or partitions
which separate one part of a ship from
another.

BULL, a stock-exchange term for a jobber
who has an interest in the rise of the mar-
ket, and wishes to sell at a higher price
than he bought at; the male of the ox-tribe;
a sailor's term for a small keg, holding one
or two gallons.

BULLACE, a wild plum, *Prunus instilla*.

BULLAH, a measure of weight for grain in
Mysore and Bangalore equal to 4½ lbs. In
Coimbatore, as a dry measure, it is 18½
cubic inches; in Daraporan, 216 cubic
inches. [for pistol.]

BULLET, a small round leaden ball for a gun
BULLET-MOULD, a mould for casting leaden
balls for guns, &c.

BULLION, the commercial name for uncoined
gold and silver, which is imported in
large quantities into the country duty free.
See GOLD and SILVER.

BULLOCK, a gelded bull. [by oxen.]

BULLOCK DRAY, a cart or waggon, &c. drawn
by bullocks.

BULLOCK DRIVER, one in charge of cattle,
either at large or yoked.

BULLOCK'S HEART, an Indian name for a
fruit tree, the *Anona reticulata*.

BULLOCK-YOKE, a wooden neck-yoke or col-
lar for draught cattle.

BULLOOT, a name in India for the acorns of
Quercus incana, which are sold in the
bazaars as a medicine.

BULL'S EYE, a policeman's lantern; a small
thick piece of glass let into the deck of a
ship to admit light to a cabin; a ship's
block, a wooden thimble without a sheave,
having a hole through the centre and a
groove round it; the centre of a target.

BULLY TREE, a fine species of *Mimusops*
which is abundant in Demerara and
Berbice, and is employed for house frames,
posts, floors, &c., and the upper portion
of the trunk and branches for making
shingles, wheel-spokes, palings, &c. It
squares from 20 to 30 inches, and may be
obtained from 20 to 30 feet long. *See* also
BLACK BULLY WOOD.

BULRUSHES, the leaves of a marshy plant
(*Typha*) which are employed in many
parts of Europe for making mats and win-
ter coverings for plants as well as for
chair bottoms. They are imported in
bundles of about 36 inches in circum-
ference, 66 bundles making a load.

BULROW, a mode of fishing practised on the
Bank fisheries, by straining a number of
hooks on one line, which is hauled into
the boat from time to time heavily laden
with cod fish.

BULWARKS, the top sides of a vessel, the
wood work of a ship above the upper deck.

BUMBOAT, a boat which supplies provisions
to a ship in harbour or in a roadstead.

BUMMALO, **BUMMELOW**, **BUMMOLAH**, a small
glutinous transparent fish about the size
of a smelt, caught in the Indian seas.
When dried they are much eaten by Eu-
ropeans and Hindoos, and are facetiously
termed Bombay ducks.

BUMMAREES, a speculative class of dealers
in fish at Billingsgate, who buy largely
of the salesmen, and sell in smaller quanti-
ties to the fishermen.

BUN, **BOON**, a name in Hindustan for coffee-
berries before they are ground.

BUNGAL, **BUNKAL**, a goldsmith's weight in
some parts of the East. At Singapore it
is considered equal to the weight of two
Spanish dollars or 835 to 836 grains troy.
In Penang it is two or three grains less.

BUNCHES, the Malay name for beans and
many kinds of legumes.

BUND, in India an embankment against
inundation; a conventional Indian term
for different months and seasons.

BUNDER, the Hindustani name for a port
or harbour, a Dutch superficial measure,
about 2½ acres.

BUNDER-BOAT, a strong, well-built boat,
employed to land passengers from vessels
on the pier at Bombay. [paper.]

BUNDLE, a package; two reams of printing
linen, the name for a small package in
Cambay and other parts of India.

BUNG, a large cork or wooden stopple for a
cask; also the Persian name for hemp,
Cannabis sativa.

BUNGALOW, an Indian dwelling-house of
a single floor, which is either thatched or
tiled. Those inhabited by Europeans are
generally built of very large sun-dried
bricks.

BUNGAPALA, the Malay name for mace, the
arilla of the nutmeg.

BUNGLER, a botcher, a bad workman.

BUNNEAH, a kind of itinerant chandler in
India; a camp follower; a grain dealer.

BUNS, small sweet cakes sold by pastry-
cooks and bakers, of which there are many
varieties, such as Chelsea buns, Bath
buns, plum buns, butter buns, &c.

BUNT, the middle of a ship's sail.

BUNTING, a thin open-made kind of worsted
stuff goods, used chiefly for flags.

BUNTING AND SAY MANUFACTURER, a maker
of serge and thin worsted fabrics for flags,
&c.

BUNTONS, strong bawls of timber used in
the coal districts.

BUOY, a floating mark or sea-beacon, usu-
ally made of copper but sometimes of cork,
wood, &c., anchored over some danger,
or placed at certain spots to mark the
channel. Buoys are also fastened to
moorings for vessels to make fast to in
harbour, or to warp by, and to indicate
the position of the anchor of a ship.

BURBASTA, of ancient writers is the golden fly (*sumamut*) of the Indian bazaars.

BUR, the rough head of the burdock, &c., a general name for any kind of grass seed which attaches itself to the sheep's fleece; "burry" wool requires more labour to clean it for manufacturing purposes.

BURATES, a thin woollen stuff imported into Venezuela for veils. [value.]

BURBA, an African money of undefined value.

BUR-BARK, a fibre obtained from the *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a common weed in the West Indies.

BURBER, a petty copper coin of Suez, the twelfth part of a medine.

BURBO, a money of account at Tunis, twelve burboes making the asper, and fifty-two aspers the piastre.

BURBUTEE. See BORA. [lighter.]

BURCHIO, the Italian name for a wherry or burdett, cotton stuff.

BURDOCK, the *Arctium Lappa*; a decoction of the plant is used medicinally as an aperient, diuretic and sudorific.

BUREAU, a chest of drawers, or escrutoire; also a public post or office.

BURGAGE, a tenure by which town lands are held, in some continental cities and in Scotland, at a yearly ground-rent.

BURGIE, a kind of small coal, suited for burning in the furnaces of engines; a three-cornered flag or distinguishing pennant used by cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

BURGER, a burgess or free citizen of a Dutch town.

BURGOMASTER, the mayor or chief magistrate of a Dutch city or Flemish town.

BURGUNDY, a light French wine.

BURGUNDY FIR, a resin obtained from the Norway spruce fir (*Abies excelsa*.)

BURHET, the Hindoo name for a carpenter.

BURIN, an engraver's tool.

BURKEE, a Malay name for the snipe.

BURLERS, women employed in the clothing districts in picking out, with tweezers, all irregular knots, threads, hairs, dirt, &c., from the web of the fabric.

BURLESQUE, a humorous travestied or paraphrased piece at a theatre.

BURMOOKEE, a scented oil or attar in the East Indies.

BURNER, the mouth-piece for a lamp or gas-pipe. Of gas burners there are many kinds, such as lantern burners with jets, fan, star, bats'-wing, fish-tail, imitation candle, &c.

BURNET, a pasture grass.

BURNING FLUID. See CAMPHINE.

BURNING-GLASS, a small glass lens or mirror for concentrating the sun's rays to a focus.

BURNISHER, a bookbinder's tool, mounted with agate, blood-stone, or steel, for smoothing; it is also used by watchmakers.

BURNOUS, a cloak, or Arab wrapping for the head.

BURNT SUGAR, caramel used for darkening the colour of liquors.

BURRO, in Spani-h, a whin or windlass.

BURR-OAK, the *Quercus macrocarpa*, a useful and ornamental tree of North America; the wood is tough and close-grained, and more durable than the white oak.

BURROO, an Indian name for country quills or pens, and for those brought to Bombay from Muscat; they are sold by the hundred.

BURROW, the mining name for a heap of rubbish; a rabbit's hole or covert in a warren.

BUR-STONES, rough hard white stones which are imported for millers' grinding-stones.

BURALOCHAN, a vernacular name in India for tabasheer, the siliceous secretion found in the joints of the bamboo, and used medicinally.

BURTHEN, the weight or measure that a sea-going vessel will convey or contain. See TONNAGE.

BURTON, a tackle composed of two or more blocks with a hook in the bight of one of the running parts.

BURTON ALE, an ale of great strength brewed at Burton-upon-Trent.

BURUJO, a Spanish name for the marc or dregs of prepared olives or from grapes.

BUS, a common abbreviation for omnibus, a street carriage.

BUSCONES, miners who work on tribute or part proceeds; those who search or prospect for ores.

BUSH, a piece of metal let into the centre of the sheave of a block to strengthen it.

BUSHEL, the principal measure for corn and dry commodities in England and her dependencies. It is the eighth of the quarter, and should weigh 80 lbs. avoirdupois of water.

BUSH STYUP, a name in the Cape colony for a saccharine liquid obtained from the flowers of the *Protea mellifera*, and which is administered medicinally for diseases of the chest.

BUSH TEA, the leaflets of a species of *Cyclopia*, probably *C. latifolia*, native of the Cape of Good Hope, supposed to possess expectorant and restorative properties; a few bags of this drug have been imported into London.

BUSI, the Malay name for iron, busi brani being a magnet.

BUSK-MAKER, a maker of flat whalebones, steel or wooden supports for the corsets or stays of females.

BUSS, the Dutch name for a large decked fishing lugger or cutter-built vessel.

BUSSOLA, in Italy a compass.

BUSSOLO, a small corn measure in Florence, equal to 0.335 pint.

BUSSORAH GUM, an Indian gum found in irregular white or yellow semi-transparent fragments, never very large. It makes a peculiar noise when chewed, and swells in water, but does not mix with it completely.

BUSSU, a Brazilian name for a palm, the *Manicaria saccifera* of Gaertner, which is applied to many useful purposes; the large leaves for thatch, and the spathe for making durable cloth and ready-made bags.

BUST, a half length statue, the representation of a person above the stomach.

BUSTLE, a lady's dress-pad.

BUST
gold
of a
BUTA
roo
Eas
a k
an
arc
BUTC
of t
BUTE
pan
Bus
BUTC
sma
in, t
BUTC
the
oth
of t
BUTE
gun
Dha
a p
BUTL
with
BUTL
ing
BUTR
bird
BUTS
five
BUTT
any
thre
the
mer
long
or fl
BUTTI
lime
BUTTI
vege
appl
used
butt
imp
Stat
butt
roll
BUTTI
glas
ing
BUTTI
jar
ing
abo
BUTTI
kni
BUTTI
duc
Not
obl
for
sep
flor
the
use
up
chu

for country quills
ought to Bombay
re sold by the

e for a heap of
or covert in a

l white stones
millers' grinding-

r name in India
a secretion found
mbuo, and used

asure that a sen-
or contain. See

of two or more
e blight of one of

great strength
rent.

for the maro or
r from grapes.

on for omnibus,
rk on tribute or

search or pro-
into the centre
k to strengthen

ure for corn and
and and her de-
th of the quarter,
avoidpouls of

Cape colony for
lined from the
flora, and which
ily for diseases

etes of *Cyclopia*,
e of the Cape of
possess expect-
properties; a few
imported into

ron, busi brani

nt whalebones,
for the corsets

a large decked
ilt vessel.

re in Florence,

gum found in
r semi-trans-
very large. It
en chewed, and
not mix with it

or a palm, the
rner, which is
purposes; the
of the spache for
d ready-made

he representa-
stomach.

BUBUCK, a small weight used in Borneo for gold and precious stones, the eighth part of a mace, and equal to 480 troy grains.

BUTAROOKH, a name in India for the dried root of fishes which forms an article of the Eastern *Materia Medica*. The dried root of a kind of shad of enormous size constitutes an article of commerce in the Eastern archipelago. See *BALACHONG* and *CAVIAR*.

BUTCHER, a slaughterer of beasts and vender of flesh meat; in Scotland he is called a flesher.

BUTCHERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situate in Eastcheap.

BUTCHERS' TRAY, a long wooden tray with small projecting handles for carrying meat in, usually borne on the shoulder.

BUTCH ROOT, an Indian name for the root of the *Zingiber Zerumbet*, which is used with other ingredients to keep off the attacks of the white ant from sugar canes, &c.

BUTEA KINO, a ruby-coloured astringent gun-resin obtained in India from the Dhak-tree (*Butea frondosa*) which affords a powerful and permanent dye.

BUTLER, a family servant who is entrusted with the charge of wines, &c.

BUTLER'S TRAY, a wooden tray for conveying articles to a dining-room.

BUTROO, a snare-net in Spain for catching birds.

BUTRAH, an Arabian money equal to twenty-five commasces.

BUTT, the end of a plank; a large cask of any kind. The beer-butt usually contains three barrels or 108 imperial gallons, and the wine-butt the same, although it formerly contained 130 of the old wine gallons; in the leather trade a rounded crop or full hide.

BUTTE, a German dry measure for coal, lime, &c. ranging from 34 to 44 bushels.

BUTTER, a common name for all animal and vegetable solid oils and fats, but popularly applied to that from the milk of the cow, used for food. The home production of butter is very considerable; but we also import large quantities from the United States, the Continent, and Ireland. Fresh butter is sold in printed pats, or one pound rolls—salted butter in bulk.

BUTTER COOLER, a porous earthenware or glass vessel, to place butter in water during hot weather.

BUTTER CROCK, an earthenware pannug or jar for keeping salted butter, and bringing it to market; when filled it weighs about half a cwt.

BUTTER KNIFE, a blunt edged ornamental knife for a butter dish.

BUTTERMAN, a dealer in butter.

BUTTER NUT, a species of walnut, the produce of *Juglans cinerea*, imported from North America. The kernels of the hard oblong nuts are very oily; the Indians formerly pounded and boiled them, and separating the oily substance which floated on the surface, mixed it with their food; hence the name. The wood is used for furniture, for wainscoting, fitting up libraries, the arches and ceilings of churches, and the panels of coaches and

carriages. Sugar is made from the sap of the tree.

BUTTER OF CACAO, a concrete oil of most agreeable flavor, obtained by pressure from the seeds or chocolate beans of *Theobroma Cacao*, and on which the nutritive properties of chocolate or cocoa depend; 100 parts of the seed yield 86 parts of oil.

BUTTER OF CANARA, a white solid oil obtained from the fruit of the *Vateria Indica*, by boiling; also called piney tallow. It makes excellent candles.

BUTTER-PRINT, a fancy turned wooden mould, for giving an ornamental appearance to butter pats.

BUTTER-PRINT CUTTER, a turner who makes butter prints. [out]

BUTTER SALESMAN, a wholesale vender of BUTT HINGES, large hinges for doors.

BUTTIMA, a name sometimes given to the batman in Persia.

BUTT LOAD, a provincial name for six seams of wheat, which would be four quarters.

BUTTOCK, a rump of beef.

BUTTON FACTOR, a Scotch dealer in buttons.

BUTTON-HOLE, a loop or hole in a garment, to admit a button.

BUTTON-HOOK, a curved metal loop for fastening the buttons on boots, breeches, or gaiters, &c.

BUTTON-MAKER, a die-sinker and moulder; a cutter or shaper of buttons used for various purposes.

BUTTONS, projecting knobs to fasten boots, articles of dress, &c. They are made of various substances; metal, pearl, shell, horn, bone, wood, glass, silk, porcelain, &c.

BUTTON-WOOD, a name for the timber of the *Conocarpus erectus*. In North America this name is also given to the wood of *Platanus occidentalis*.

BUTTY, a miner who raises coal or ore by contract, at a stated price per ton.

BUTTRACIOUS, having the qualities of or resembling butter.

BUVANDE, the French term for thin or bad small wine, used as swipes is with us for small or weak beer.

BUVEAU, the French name for a bevel or square rule.

BUVETIER, a publican or tavern keeper in France.

BUYER, a purchaser.

BUYING AND SELLING, sale or exchange, the transmission of property from one person to another, in consideration of some price or recompence in value. If the transfer is for money it is a sale.

BUYO, a name in the Philippines for a roll of betel, the prepared masticatory for the day's use, which is carried in little boxes or bags, and handed about as a pinch of snuff or a pipe is in other countries. A fresh buyo or roll is put in the month every hour. See BETEL.

BUYTRON, the Spanish name for a smelting furnace for ores.

BYAPAR, BYOHAR, in Hindustani, business affairs, a trade or calling; also a loan, hence byohara is a creditor or lender.

BYLANDER, a French coasting vessel, so named from its seldom or never losing sight of land.

By-LAWS, regulations of any kind, enacted, adopted, and agreed upon for the better governance of certain trades, corporations, or joint-stock associations. In some instances these have to be legally registered or published in order to be binding, as in the case of Friendly societies, insurance offices, railway companies, &c.

BYLEE, a common native cart used in the Interior of India.

BYNER, a name in Canara for the *Caryota urens*, from which jaggery or coarse sugar, toddy, and other products are obtained.

BYRE, a name in the north of Scotland for a cow-house or barn for storing turnips, &c.

BYRE-TROUGH, a hollow feeding tray in a cow-house.

BYSSABOLE, an Indian name for coarse myrrh, a fragrant gum-resin.

BYSSUS, a viscid silky fibre produced by the wing-shell mollusc (*Pinna angusta*) in the Mediterranean and West Indies, &c. The filaments are extremely fine and strong, and often reach 3 feet in length. The colour, which is a reddish brown, never fades. Stockings, gloves, and other articles have been woven of it, but more as a curiosity than for use.

BYZANT, or **BYZANTINE**, a Turkish gold coin of the value of £15 sterling.

C.

C, a Roman numeral, representing one hundred; CC, two hundred.

CAA, an Indian name for the leaves of the Paraguay tea-plant, a species of holly.

CA-AAPIA, a Portuguese name for the emetic root of the *Dorstenia brasiliensis*, which is chewed by the natives of Brazil.

CAAPIBA, a Brazilian name for the Pareira brava root of South America, the product of *Cissampelos Pareira*, the wild vine or velvet leaf, which is employed as a tonic and diuretic.

CAB, an ancient Hebrew dry measure of 1½ to 2 pints; also a liquid measure; a popular and generally adopted abbreviation for cabriolet, a street carriage, which is either light on two wheels, with the driver perched on an elevated seat behind, and called a Hansom cab; or a heavier four-wheeled vehicle with the driver seated in front, adapted for carrying more than two persons.

CABACALLI, a wood of British Gulana impregnated with a bitter principle which defends it against worms; it lasts well under water, and is much used for planking colonial craft, but requires to be fastened with copper nails. It will square 12 to 16 inches, or even more, from 40 to 45 feet long.

CABACINHA, the Portuguese name for the cucurbitaceous fruit of the *Luffa purgans* of Martius, used medicinally as a drastic purgative in Brazil.

CABAL, a luscious beverage or rich raisin wine made in Portugal.

CABAL-HUESTE, **CABALUSTE**, the Spanish name for a kind of saddle.

CABALLARIA, an ancient tenure of land.

CABALLERIA, **CAVALERIA**, a Spanish superficial measure equal to about 32 English acres, or as much as may be sown with 60 fanegas of grain. It is usually 1000 paces long, by 800 paces broad. See **FANEGADA**.

CABALLINE, any thing belonging to a horse; hence coarse aloes, used in veterinary medicine, are called caballine aloes.

CABAX, **CAVAX**, an eastern measure of capacity.

In the Philippines the caban of rice weighs 133 lbs. avoird., and of cocoa 83½ lbs. In Ternate, however, the caban of rice will weigh but 100½ lbs. avoirdupois; also a French cloak with a cape.

CABANER (French), to overturn a boat keel upwards.

CABANIL, a herd or keeper of mules and asses employed in carrying corn in Spain.

CABARET, a French tavern, or tipping and smoking house.

CABARETIER, an alehouse or tavern-keeper in France.

CABARRE, a small French flat-bottomed vessel.

CABAS, **CABAT**, a small basket made of rushes; a drum, or small package of figs.

CABAZA, a large Spanish cloak.

CABBAGE, a well-known pot-herb, of which there are many cultivated culinary varieties, used in a boiled state, salted, or pickled. (See **SAUR KRAUT**.) Cabbages are grown extensively for feeding cattle. Also a name for cloth purloined by tailors from the materials furnished to make into garments.

CABBAGE-LETTUCE, a species of lettuce with leaves forming a low full head like the cabbage.

CABBAGE-NET, a small net made of twine to hold vegetables in a pot.

CABBAGE-OIL. See **COLZA-OIL**.

CABBAGE-PALM, the *Oreodoxa oleracea*, one of the loftiest of all palms; the brittle flakes or young shoots form an esteemed esculent in the West Indies.

CABBLING, a process in iron making, which consists in breaking up the flat masses of iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace, and wrought or hammered into bar iron.

CABDA, an Arab name for the palm, a measure which is equal to 3·15 inches.

CABECA (literally a bead), a nominal money of account for small purchases on some parts of the West coast of Africa, represented by cowry shells. Four large or eight small cabecas go to the ounce an imaginary coin, worth twelve thousand cowries. See **COWRIES**.

eding tray in a
me for coarse
in.
roduced by the
(*angusta*) in the
ndies, &c. The
ne and strong,
n length. The
h brown, never
nd other articles
but more as a
urkish gold coin
g.

the caban of rice
of cocoa 83½ lbs.
caban of rice will
rdupols; also a
turn a boat keel

mules and asses
in Spain.

or tipping and

or tavern-keeper

a flat-bottomed

made of rushes;
of figs.

ak.

-herb, of which
culinary varie-

ate, salted, or

) Cabbages are

ing cattle. Also

y by tailors from

make into gar-

of lettuce with

l head like the

made of twine to

ll.

ra oleracea, one

the brittle flakes

teemed esculent

making, which

the flat masses of

ain heated in a

hammered into

the palm, a mea-

inches.

nominal money

chases on some

CABECA, CABBESSE, the Portuguese name for the finest kinds of silk received from India.

CABESTILLO, a Spanish neck chain, of gold or silver.

CAB-FARE, the amount paid or demanded for the hire of a cab.

CABIDO, CAVIDO, other names for the covado, a measure of length in Portugal.

CABILLAUD, a French name for fresh cod-fish.

CABIN, an apartment or sleeping berth in a ship; a small hut or rudely constructed cottage.

CABIN-BOY, an attendant in the captain's cabin of a merchant ship.

CABINET, a small closet or room; a set of drawers; the French name for an office.

CABINET-BRASS-FOUNDER, a workman who prepares articles for cabinet workers.

CABINET-CARVER, a wood worker in the cabinet trade.

CABINET-DE-LECTEUR, a French reading-room.

CABINET-FURNITURE, articles of furniture suited for small rooms.

CABINET-INLAYER, an artisan who veneers or variegates cabinet work with inserted materials; a workman who ornaments articles of furniture by inlaying.

CABINET-LEAD-LINER, a workman who lines boxes, cases, and articles with lead.

CABINET-MAKER, a manufacturer or repairer of wooden articles of furniture and upholstery for rooms, such as chairs, tables, couches, &c.

CABINET-PIANO, a neat compact piano, occupying little space.

CABINET-PICTURE, a small-sized picture.

CABINET-WOODS, ornamental woods suited to the purposes of the cabinet-maker.

CABIN-FURNITURE, light, compact, and folding articles, for the convenience of a passenger at sea, and occupying little space. See **CAMP-FURNITURE**.

CABIN PASSENGER, a voyager at sea who has the best accommodation the ship affords; in contradistinction to the steerage and intermediate passengers.

CABINS, apartments or rooms in ships, apportioned to the officers and passengers; in vessels of war, the seamen usually sleep in hammocks.

CABLE, a strong rope or chain for anchoring a ship, &c.; vessels under 150 tons are bound to have at least 150 fathoms of chain cable; those of 250 to 350 tons, 200 fathoms; 700 tons and upwards, 300 fathoms; a length of cable generally consists of about fifteen fathoms. When hempen cables are used, one-sixth more in length is required. Cables are of various sizes, from one to eighteen inches in circumference. A rope cable is always composed of three strands, every strand of three ropes, and every rope of three twists; the twist is, however, made of more or less threads, according as the cable is to be thicker or thinner. A rope two inches in circumference, and 120 fathoms long, is generally found to weigh nearly one cwt.

CABLE-LAID, any thing twisted after the manner of a cable; thus there are cable-pattern gold chains, &c.

CABLE'S LENGTH, a maritime measurement, ordinarily signifying 120 fathoms, or 240 yards; but the usual length of a ship's cable is only about seventy-five fathoms.

CABLET, a small cable.

CABLE-TIER, the space on the orlop deck or in the hold of a ship, where the cables are stowed.

CABLE-TOW, a small stream cable.

CABMAN, the driver of a cab.

CABO (Spanish), a cape; cordage or thread.

CABOB, an oriental dish.

CABOCHE, a French name for hob-nails.

CABOCHON, the French name for a precious stone, polished, but not cut.

CABOOLEAT, an agreement entered into by the Zemindars with the Indian government to farm and manage the land revenue.

CABOOSE, a house on deck where the cooking is done; a ship's fire-hearth, or stove, fitted with boilers, ovens, &c., for cooking meals for those on board. It is generally termed a galley.

CABOT, a dry measure in general use in Jersey, 19 of which are computed equal to one Imperial quarter of wheat, and 11 to a quarter of barley. The potato cabot is considered to weigh 40 Jersey pounds, 13 local pounds being equal to 14 English. The cabot of apples averages 38 lbs. For other commodities, the cabot differs according to the specific gravity of the article introduced. The French name for the mullet.

CABOTAGE (French), **CABOTTAGGIO** (Italian); names for the coasting-trade. Petit cabotage is a coasting voyage carried on in small vessels below 70 tons, between ports not far distant from each other; grand cabotage, coasting voyages to distant ports of Europe.

CABOTIER, a French coasting vessel.

CAB-OWNER, a cab proprietor; the master of a cab.

CABRERO, a Spanish goat-herd.

CABRINO, a goat-skin.

CABRIOLE, a French easy chair, formerly in use, named after the inventor.

CABRIOLET, a carriage on two or four wheels. See **CAB**.

CABRIOLET-PHAETON, a private carriage for general use.

CABRITILLA (Spanish), a tanned or dressed lamb or sheep-skin.

CABRON, the French name for a kid-skin.

CABROUET, a sort of cart used in sugar plantations.

CAB-STAND, an appointed place where cabs wait to be hired.

CABURNS, small lashings for binding a cable.

CACAO, the seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao*, commonly known in their prepared forms as Cocoa and Chocolate. See those heads.

CACAO-BUTTER, a yellowish solid fat, obtained by expression from the nuts or kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao*.

CACHALOT, the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), which furnishes oil and spermaceti; and hence the fishing for it is an object of commercial importance.

CACHARADO, a kind of Spanish linen.

CACHE, a deposit of provisions made in the arctic regions by the natives or travellers; secured either by burying in the ground, or by erecting a cairn of stones over it to protect it from the foxes and bears.

CACHIBOU-RESIN, a resin obtained from the *Bursera gummiifera* in the West Indies.

CACHICAN, the overseer of a farm in Spain.

CACHOLONG, a kind of chalcidony, a yellowish form of quartz.

CACHORRENAS, a kind of soap made in Spain.

CACHUMBO, the hard cocoa wood of a palm.

CACHUNDE, a paste flavoured with musk and other aromatics in Spain. A Chinese stimulant, considered efficacious in nervous complaints.

CACOMITE, a species of *Tigridia*, from the bulbs of which a good farina is extracted in Mexico.

CACCOON, a name for the seeds of *Entada gigalobium*, which are used for making purses, scent-bottles, &c.

CACINE, a name given to the red colouring matter obtained from the fruit of some species of *Cacti* and *Opuntia*.

CACTUS, a common name for many of the *Opuntia* family; an interesting genus of plants, most of which are curious and handsome but of little use except as fences in the tropics. *Opuntia cochinillifera* is, however, of importance, as on it are reared the cochineal insects. The fruit is not much esteemed as an edible, but it is used for feeding pigs in many quarters, and has lately been turned to some account in producing alcohol.

CAD, the conductor or attendant of an omnibus; a hanger-on about coach-yards and railway stations.

CADARP, a liquid measure of some parts of Spain, equal to 3·627 pints.

CADARZO, a name in Spain for coarse silk, which cannot be spun with a wheel.

CADASTRE, the French and Peninsular name for a terrier, or official survey and valuation of real property; a register in which are inscribed the names and particulars of all the landed property of the country, and the owners thereof, with a valuation of their incomes.

CADDIS, CADDAS, an old name for ribbons of a peculiar make, which were usually imported in pieces of thirty-six yards; a kind of tape lint for dressing a wound.

CADXY, an ancient measure for wine; also a small tea chest or box for table use.

CADÉ, a keg or small barrel; also a variable fish measure; 500 herrings or 1000 sprats make a cadé.

CADKE, another name for the canne or covid of Morocco, a long measure of twenty-one inches.

CADENAS, the French name for a padlock.

CADENE, a kind of common carpet formerly imported from the Levant.

CADÉ-OIL, an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation in a retort, from the wood of *Juniperus Oxycedrus*. It is much used in France in veterinary medicine.

CADERNO, the name for a small quantity of paper in Portugal, usually five or six sheets.

CADGER, a beggar; a huckster, or dealer in

CADIS, a French name for a kind of coarse serge.

CADJAN, an Indian name for the leaves of the palmyra or fan palm, used for writing on with an iron style; also for matting.

CADJARA, a silk horse-cloth or trapping used in Russia.

CADMA, the crust deposited on furnaces in which zinc ore is sublimed, containing from ten to twenty per cent of cadmium.

CADMIUM, a beautiful white metal, harder than tin, and very ductile and malleable, which frequently occurs in zinc ores.

CADMIUM YELLOW, the commercial name for the sulphide of cadmium, an artist's paint, the finest and most permanent of all the yellow pigments in use.

CADO, a corn measure of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian islands, containing about 12 bushels; but, according to some authorities, it reaches to 3½ bushels.

CADRAN, a French name for a dial-plate.

CADY, a street porter in Edinburgh.

CAEN STONE, a fine white stone from Normandy, much used for Gothic structures.

CAFA, plait made in the Pacific islands from coco-nut coir; a cotton stuff in Spain.

CAFE (French), the bean or berry of coffee; also a coffee-house.

CAFETIER (French), the keeper of a coffee-house; a vessel for holding the beverage.

CAFFEINE, the active nitrogenous principle giving the flavour to coffee, and which is similar to theine in tea.

CAFFIR CORN, a variety of *Sorghum* cultivated in parts of Southern Africa for its seed.

CAFFISE, CAFFISO, a measure of capacity for grain and liquids in the Mediterranean ports. In Messina and Trieste the Caffiso for fluids is 2½ gallons, in Malta 4½. For grain the Caffiso ranges from 1 to 2 quarters.

CAPILAH, CAFFILA, the Persian name for an official or government caravan; a company of travellers or merchants.

CAFTAN, a thick quilted cloak or robe of wool or silk used in Arabia and Turkey; it is generally white with pale flowers and is sometimes lined with fur.

CAG, a small barrel or cask. See *Keg*.

CAGARRACHE, one who washes the olives in an oil-mill in Spain.

CAGE, a basket or enclosed frame for ascending and descending coal mines; a prison for birds. *Cage of a Whim*, is a mining name for the barrel on which the rope is wound up. [Sardinia.]

CAGLIARESO, a petty copper coin of CAGMAG, an opprobrious term applied to bad meat or poultry.

CARAN, a nominal Indian currency, equivalent to 6d. or the fourth part of a rupee.

CAHIER, a term employed in the paper trade on the Continent, signifying a parcel of 5 or 6 sheets, the fourth or fifth of a quire.

CAHIZ (plural CAHICES), a variable dry measure in Spain. The standard cahiz of 12 fanegas used in Cadiz and other places is rather more than 18 Imperial bushels, and in Valencia 100 cahices are equal to 70½ quarters. In some provincial districts of Spain the cahiz is only 3 to 5½ bushels.

CAH
con
to
ral
ex
cal
CAH
kin
CAH
At
clu
is
to
CAH
equ
CATA
oil
loc
loc
po
CAIC
CAIL
Ser
pri
neg
dev
fev
CAIM
for
CAIM
cun
Cal
spe
CAIO
CAIK
for
stil
me
CAIR
by
me
an
CAIS
the
ple
CAJE
obt
tw
spe
CAJ
che
dis
qu
we
CAKI
as
par
CAK
ple
tee
for
CAK
for
CAK
CAL
CAL
a
for
CAL

kind of coarse

the leaves of
ed for writing
for matting.
trapping used

on furnaces in
d, containing
of cadmium-
metal, harder
and malleable,
zinc ores,
merical name
n, an artist's
permanent of
se.

Mauro, one
staining about
some autho-

dial-plate.
burgh.

ne from Nor-
lo structures.
e islands from
in Spain.

erry of coffee;

er of a coffee-
he beverage.
ous principle
and which is

orghum culti-
Africa for its

of capacity
Mediterranean
te the Caffiso
alta 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. For
from 1 to 3

an name for
avan; a com-
ments.

robe of wool
turkey; it is
owers and is

ee Keg.
the olives in

ame for as-
al mines; a
Whim, is a
n which the
[Sardinia.
r coin of
n applied to

ency, equi-
t of a rupee.
paper trade
a parcel of
h of a quire.
le dry mead-
r calhiz of
other places
rial bushels,
are equal to
cial districts
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

CAHIZADA, a superficial measure of Spain, consisting of six fanegadas, and equal to one acre eight perches. What is generally understood by a cahizada, is the extent of land that can be sown with a cahiz of grain.

CAHO-CAHO, a local name for a superior kind of yam in the Tonga Islands.

CAHOUN, **COHUNE**, a plume-like palm, the *Attalea Cohune* of Martius, native of Honduras, bearing nuts, which grow in clusters like a bunch of grapes; an oil is obtained from them by expression equal to that from the coco-nut.

CAHUN, a nominal money of Arracan and Calcutta calculated in cowry shells, and equal to 64 sterling.

CAIAUE, the Brazilian name for the American oil-palm, *Elais melanococca*; and of its very long leaves ropes are made. The oil is locally used in Brazil, but not much exported.

CAICO (Italian), a small skiff, a jolly boat.

CALCEDRA, a bark, obtained from the *Khaya Senegalensis*, and which yields a bitter principle. The bark is much used by the negroes of the Gambia (in infusion and decoction), in the treatment of the violent fevers of that country.

CAIMAN, **CAYMAN**, a South American name for the crocodile.

CAIMEHS, the Turkish name for the paper currency of the Sultan, 120 piastres in Caimehs being only equal to about 117 spees.

CAIQUE, a light bark used on the Bosphorus. **CAIKEN**, an erection of stones, of Celtic origin, for monumental or religious uses; but still applied to a heap raised for signal or memorial purposes.

CAIRNGORM, a variety of rock-crystal used by the Scotch to ornament their accoutrements, and of which seals, necklaces, and other trinkets are made.

CAISSON, a water-tight box for facilitating the commencement of the foundations of piers, bridges, &c.

CAJEPUT, an essential oil of a green colour, obtained by distillation from the leaves and twigs of the *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, a native of the East. It is a powerful antispasmodic, stimulant, and sudorific.

CAJON, **CAXON**, the Spanish name for a chest. In the South American mining districts it is applied to a weight of 50 quintals of mineral; but in some of the western republics of South America it is two montons or 64 quintals.

CAKE, a kneaded or solid mass of any kind, as a cake of copper, of Indian ink, of pastry or baked dough, &c.

CAKE-BREAKER, a crushing and cutting implement for breaking up oil-cake for the feeding of stock, and pressing rape-cake for manure.

CAKE-MOULD, a confectioner's metal pattern for baking fancy pastry in.

CAKE, OIL. See **OIL-CAKE**.

CAKE-TOASTER, a toasting fork.

CAL, a Cornish mining name for wolfram; a kind of iron gossan; the Spanish name for lime; Calcheros being lime burners.

CALABASHEFS, a name in Tunis for the Otto-

man red caps; also the fruit of the *Crescentia cujete*, which when young are pickled. The hard rind or covering, when the pulp has been taken out, is made into all kinds of domestic utensils by the negroes — cups and saucers, baskets and bowls, pepper and salt dishes, &c., which take the place of crockery, and are not so easily broken or destroyed. Many will stand the fire for cooking as well as an iron pot.

CALABASSI, a red fez or military cap made in Tunis, and largely shipped to the Levant for Turkish use.

CALABAZATE, in Spain, pumpkins preserved in sugar, or steeped in honey.

CALAFATARE (Italian), to caulk a ship or stop her leaks.

CALAITÉ, a name for the turquoise.

CALAMANGO, a glossy woollen stuff, chequered in the warp, either ribbed or plain, formerly manufactured in the Netherlands, now made in Bradford.

CALAMANDER WOOD, a valuable furniture wood of Ceylon, (*Diospyros hirsuta*.)

CALAMBAK. See **AGALLOCHUM WOOD**.

CALAMBOUR, a kind of eagle or aloes wood, sometimes used for inlaying and cabinet work.

CALAMINE, carbonate of zinc, used as a drug. **CALAMUS OIL**, an oil obtained from the root of the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

CALANCA (Italian), printed cotton.

CALAVANCE, a name for several kinds of pulse, including the *Dolichos Barbadosensis* and *sinensis*.

CALCAR, a calcining furnace in a glass-works.

CALCAREOUS CEMENT, an artificial water cement for building.

CALCAREOUS EARTH, a gritty soil which contains a large percentage of lime.

CALCAREOUS SPAR, a carbonate of lime.

CALCAVELLA, a high-flavoured Lisbon white wine.

CALCEDONY. See **CHALCEDONY**.

CALCINATION, the reduction of substances to cinders or ash.

CALCINER, a name given to the burning house, or place where minerals, &c. are pulverized by heat.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, a silver-white metal obtained by the same method as barium. Fluoride of calcium is the Derbyshire or fluor spar.

CALCO, a weight in the Ionian islands, of twenty-four troy grains, twenty calchi making one troy ounce.

CALCQUIN. See **CALKING**.

CALCULATING MACHINE, an instrument with toothed wheels, each turning freely on its own centre for automaton calculation. The schwan-pan of the Chinese, and the Roman abacus, are also species of counting machines for facilitating calculations.

CALCULATOR, one who reckons or estimates matters of figures or detail.

CALDERAIO (Italian), **CALDERERO** (Spanish), a brazier or tinkler.

CALDRON, a large iron boiler or pot.

CALICHE, **CALASH**, a lady's hood; also a small hooded carriage running on low wheels.

CALENCART, a kind of calico imported into Hayti.

CALENDAR, an almanac.

CALENDER, a machine for smoothing or hot-pressing fabrics between rollers, to give them a glossy or wavy appearance.

CALENDERER, a smoother and presser of fabrics; one engaged in scouring and hot-pressing cloth.

CALESIN, a one-horse chase in Spain.

CALF, prepared leather for book-binding, &c.; the young of a cow, usually so termed until it is past six months old, when it becomes a yearling. Calves generally become fat enough for veal in eight or nine weeks.

CALF-PEN, an out-house or enclosure where calves are kept.

CALF'S-FOOT JELLY. See **CALVES'-FOOT**.

CALF-SKINS, the hide of the calf which, when tanned, forms the material for one of the most valuable kinds of leather, and is used by accoutrement-makers and boot-makers; calf-skins are also converted into vellum.

CALIAFOUR, an Indian red wood.

CALIBRE (French), a word now generally adopted to express the bore of a piece of ordnance.

CALIBRE COMPASSES. See **CALLIPERS**.

CALICHE, a name for nitrate of soda found in Peru.

CALICO, a general term for any plain white cloth made from cotton, but which receives peculiar distinctive names as it improves in quality and strength, and according to the purposes for which it is used. In the United States the term is restricted by popular usage to prints. Dyed calicoes are used for book-binding. There are super calicoes, shirting calicoes, unbleached calicoes, &c.

CALICO AND SILK PRINTER, a workman who imprints coloured figures on silks and cottons, by cylindrical machinery, but the term is usually applied to the master-manufacturers or owners of print-works.

CALICO-GLAZER, one who smooths or hot-presses calicoes. See **CALENDERER**.

CALICO-PRINTER'S BLOCK-CUTTER, a maker of blocks for the use of calico-printers.

CALICO-PRINTING, the process of impressing figured patterns upon cotton by coloured substances.

CALIDAD, the best kind of Cuba tobacco.

CALIFORNIA-GOLD. The gold discoveries in California were made in 1848; and the total produce of the mines was estimated, on good authority, up to the close of 1855, to have amounted to upwards of £80,000,000 sterling. The California gold received at the United States' mints to the close of 1854, was to the amount of £54,000,000; whilst about £8,000,000 was circulating locally in coin, or held in bullion, and used in manufactures, &c. The officially registered shipments of gold from California, in the five years 1851-55, were to the value of nearly £47,000,000; but much was shipped unregistered.

CALIGA, a kind of leather half-boots worn by the Roman soldiers.

CALIN, an alloy of lead and tin, used by the Chinese for tea canisters and other articles.

CALIPER. See **CALLIPERS**.

CALIS, the Spanish name for alkanet root.

CALISAYA-BARK, a valuable cinchona bark obtained from *Cinchona Calisaya*, a Bolivian tree, which is rich in the alkaloid.

CALISHERAS, insulated deposits or beds of nitrate of soda in Peru.

CALISTHENIC INSTRUMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of chest expanders, &c.

CALK, a name for lime.

CALKING, the process of tracing with a style or hard pencil, through a print which has been rubbed with coloured chalk at the back; or copying a drawing by tracing with chalk. See **CAULKING**.

CALKINS, **CALKINS**, the prominent or elevated extremities of the horse's shoe, forged thin, and turned downwards to prevent slipping.

CALL, a visit; the demand for payment of an instalment due on shares; a speculation on the Stock Exchange.

CALLA, a commercial term used on some parts of the coast of Africa, indicating exchange or barter in goods, in contradistinction to *Calla-biera*, which means cash or currency.

CALLEMANDRA, a kind of Spanish woollen stuff.

CALLIGRAPHY, the art of fine penmanship.

CALLIPASH, the upper part of the turtle.

CALLIPEE, the under part of the turtle.

CALLIPERS, instruments used in gauging; compasses to measure a diameter.

CALLIPEVA, an esteemed river mullet of the West Indian seas (*Mugiliza*), seldom extending further than the embouchures of streams or into the ponds and marshes. Its scales are useful for making ornaments, and its roe forms an excellent caviare.

CALLOU (Spanish), a wine or fermented liquor extracted from palms.

CALMUCKS, a sort of woollen hair-cloth.

CALOMEL, a mild preparation of mercury, the dichloride, used as an alternative or purgative.

CALORIMETER, an instrument to indicate the heat given out by bodies in cooling or passing from one temperature to another, which is ascertained by the quantity of ice it will melt.

CALOTYPE, an improved method of taking photographs on paper, invented by Mr. Talbot.

CALOTYPE-PAPER, photogenic paper chemically prepared for the calotype process.

CALOW, the Polish inch. The old Polish calow was 0.977 English inch; the new calow, since 1819, is equal to 0.94 inch. In Cracow, however, the calow runs to 1.17 inch.

CALPIZQUE, a rent collector in Spain.

CALQUING. See **CALKING**.

CALUMBA. See **COLOMB-ROOT**.

CALVES'-FOOT JELLY, a nutritious jelly made by boiling the feet of calves, and flavouring the extract.

CALVIA (plural **CALVIE**), a grain measure of Venetian Lombardy, 2.336 gallons.

CALX, an obsolete name for metallic oxides.

CALZADO (Spanish), a shoe or sandal of any kind.

CALZETTAIO (Italian), a hosier.

CALZOI
CAM, a
in we
CAMACO
54 im
CAMAIL
short
CAMAN
merly
CAMAR
obtain
adora
an en
portio
and o
weigh
of the
well a
cogs,
from a
CAMARA
CAMARO
shrim
CAMASP
on the
CAMATA
growi
for tan
used f
CAMBAY
in the
CAMBER
a harb
CAMBER
plato
CAMBER
arches
CAMBET
Franc
called
CAMBIA
Spain
CAMBIA
CAMBIO
taking
the co
CAMBIS
chang
in bill
of m
vario
Britis
Camb
of the
defin
CAMBIO
CAMBIO
CAMBIO
of Ho
of Wi
CAMBR
camb
CAMBR
CAMBR
linen
colou
stripe
either
used
made
Glass
camb
cotto

CALZOLAIO (Italian), a shoemaker.

CAM, a substitute for the crank movement in weaving.

CAMACO, an Ionian long measure equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial yards.

CAMAIL (French), a domino; a capuchin or short cloak sometimes made of fur.

CAMANONCA, a kind of Spanish stuff formerly used for linings.

CAMARA, a store-house for grain; a wood obtained in Essequebo from *Dipteryx odorata*; it is hard, tough, and durable in an eminent degree, and it is said that a portion of its timber, one inch square and of a given length, bears 100lbs more weight than any other timber in Guiana of the same dimensions. It is therefore well adapted for shafts, mill-wheels, or cogs. It will square 18 or 20 inches from 40 to 50 feet long.

CAMARAGE, rent paid for a granary.

CAMAROE, a Portuguese name for large shrimps or prawns.

CAMASPEE, a money of account at Mocha on the Red Sea, the 60th part of a dollar.

CAMATA, the commercial name for half-grown acorns dried, which are imported for tanning; Camatina are incipient acorns used for the same purpose.

CAMBAY STONE, a kind of carnelian obtained in the East Indies.

CAMBER, a repairing wet dock or inlet from a harbour.

CAMBER-TEAM, an arched beam used in platforms.

CAMBER-SLIP, an instrument for drawing arches.

CAMBETTA, a provincial dry measure of France equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints, sometimes called Gombetta.

CAMBIADOR, a banker or money-changer in Spain.

CAMBIALE (Italian), a bill of exchange.

CAMBIO (Spanish), barter, the giving or taking bills of exchange; a rise or fall in the course of exchange.

CAMBIST, a banker; one well versed in exchanges and foreign moneys; a trafficker in bills. Also applied to a book descriptive of moneys, weights and measures of various countries. The two best known British works on this subject are Kelly's Cambist, and Tate's Cambist; the former of these however is now obsolete in its definitions.

CAMBUJETA, a kind of Spanish camlet.

CAMBLET. See CAMLET.

CAMBON, an Indian native name for the grain of *Holcus spicatus*, the *Penicillaria spicata* of Willdenow. See COUSCOW.

CAMBRAYON, a Spanish name for coarse cambric. [meat on.]

CAMBREL, an iron with hooks to hang CAMBRIC, a cotton fabric in imitation of fine linen; its varieties are glazed, white, and coloured for linings; twilled, figured, striped, and corded. Cotton cambrics are either white or printed for dresses, or used as French cambrics. The former are made chiefly in Lancashire, the latter in Glasgow. Scotch cambric is an imitation cambric made from fine hard twisted cotton.

CAMBRIC MUSLIN, a very fine and thin linen fabric, an imitation of cambric, and used for the same purposes.

CAME, a name in some parts of India for the half rupee or 1s.

CAMEL, a contrivance for lifting ships over a bar or shoal that obstructs the navigation of a river; also the well-known beast of burden (*Camelus Bactrianus*) with two humps. The milk of the camel is excellent and supplies butter and cheese. The flesh is hard and unsavoury, and little esteemed even by the Tartars. They use the hump cut into slices, which dissolved in tea serves the purpose of butter. The hide furnishes the Arab with sandals and belts, and the dung is an important article of fuel in arid countries.

CAMELEER, a driver or attendant on camels.

CAMEL-HAIR PENCIL, a small brush used by painters in water-colours made of badgers' hair, camels' hair, or other suitable material.

CAMELLIA, a genus of beautiful evergreen shrubs; the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera*, a native of China, yield an excellent table oil. The large, splendid, rose-like flowers of several species of camellia are much prized in the metropolis, being cultivated in private hot-houses, and sold by florists.

CAMEL-LOAD, the load a camel will carry. The Bactrian camel can carry a burden of six cwt.; but the usual load for a camel, on a short journey, is from 400 to 500 lbs.; on longer journeys about 100 lbs. less. Their pace being about two miles and a half per hour, they are the measurers of distance in the East, the mile there being equal to two and a half English miles, and called an hour, from the time the camel takes in traversing it.

CAMELOT. See CAMLET.

CAMELS'-HAIR, is much longer than sheep's wool, and often as fine as silk. There are three kinds, red, white, and grey. The hair on a camel would weigh about 10 lbs.

CAMELS' HAIR PENCIL MAKER, a manufacturer of small hair paint-brushes used in water-colour painting.

CAMELS' HAY, a name given to some of the fragrant grasses of the *Andropogon* family.

CAMEO-CUTTER, an engraver of cameos, one who cuts and embosses stones, shells, &c.

CAMEOS, gems worked in *relievo*; small bas-reliefs cut on various substances, as stone, shell, lava, ivory, &c. They are frequently cut on certain conch shells or strombs, the substance of which consists of two distinct layers of different colours, textures and hardness. The black conch offers the most decided contrast of colour in the layers. Shell cameos are now very common, and some display a great deal of taste in the design, cutting, and adaptation of the various layers of the helmet, and other shells to the required tint.

CAMERA OBSCURA, literally a dark chamber, or an optical apparatus in the shape of a box, for collecting light, and exhibiting external objects in their natural colours on a white surface.

CAMES, rods of cast lead used by glaziers in framing church windows and other quarrrels of glass.

CAMFERING, taking off an angle or edge of timber.

CAMICOTTO (Italian), a linen petticoat.

CAMICO, a measure of length in the Ionian Islands, consisting of 5½ yards.

CAMIONNAGE (French), cartage or dray hire.

CAMISA, an inner linen garment worn in Spain.

CAMISON, a blouse or outer frock worn by workmen in Spain.

CAMLET, a stuff made originally of goats' hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or wool and thread.

CAMOMILE, **CHAMOMILE**: the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, in Europe are employed medicinally as a cheap tonic carminative anodyne, when taken in large doses, however, they prove powerfully emetic. A other species, *A. Pyrethrum* furnishes the pelittory root.

CAMOSOTO (Italian), tanned leather.

CAMOTES, a Spanish name for the sweet potato.

CAMP, the ground on which an army pitches its tents.

CAMPANINO, a variety of Spanish marble.

CAMPEACHY WOOD, a hard red dye-wood from the *Hematoxylon campechianum*, better known as logwood.

CAMP-BED, a folding iron bedstead, with tester laths, for field use.

CAMP-EQUIPAGE MAKER, a maker of portable articles, of light materials adapted for easy transport. See **CAMP-FURNITURE**.

CAMP-FOLLOWERS, the attendants on an army.

CAMP-FURNITURE, articles of cabinet work made compact, light, and portable, so as to be easily folded and transported; such as camp-stools, camp-bedsteads, tables, &c.

CAMPHINE, a popular name for essential resinous oils, such as the purified oil or distilled spirits of turpentine. When intended for a burning fluid, it is mixed with alcohol in various proportions.

CAMPINE LAMP, a lamp made with proper precautions for burning camphine, having a reservoir generally of glass, placed between the supporting pillar and the burner, to hold the spirit and the cotton wick dips into it.

CAMPBOR, a concrete acrid drug, of a highly penetrating smell, obtained from trees indigenous to Japan, and the Eastern archipelago. The China or Japan camphor-tree is the *Laurus camphora* of Linnaeus, the *Camphora officinarum* of Nees. The camphor-tree of Sumatra and Borneo, is the *Dryobalanops camphora*.

CAMPBOR JULEP, a name in America for camphor water.

CAMPBOR WATER, a solution of camphor used as a vehicle for the administration of fever medicines.

CAMPBOR-WOOD-OIL, an oil obtained in the East from *Dryobalanops camphora*, which is largely used at Singapore instead of turpentine.

CAMPIONE (Italian), a journal, ledger, or shopkeeper's book.

CAMP-KETTLE, an iron pot for the use of soldiers and colonists.

CAMPO, an Italian superficial measure, varying in different localities from 0.666 aca to 1.235 aca.

CAMPOL, a kind of tea.

CAMPSON, a money-changer.

CAMP-STOOL, a light portable folding stool.

CAMOTO (Italian), a cabin boy.

CAMWOOD, a red dyeing wood, the produce of *Baphia nida* imported from the West coast of Africa.

CAN, a tin vessel for milk or beer, for holding flux and for other purposes; a liquid measure of 84m equal to 419 pints; also an abbreviated name for the candreen, a Chinese weight and measure.

CANA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for sponge; a long and superficial measure used in Italy and some parts of France, which is of very variable dimensions. The maximum is 117.68 inches the builders' measure in Florence, the minimum 61.10 inches in Barcelona. See **CANNE**.

CANABALLA, a kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

CANADA, **CANADO**, a liquid measure of Spain and Portugal; also occasionally used in Ceylon. In Lisbon the canada is equal to nearly 2½ pints; in Brazil, a weight of 32 lbs. and 708 of a wine gallon, or about four bottles. In Ceylon the canada passes for 2.66 English pints. The Spanish canada is much larger, being equal to 8.68 gallons.

CANADA-BALSAM, an oleo-resin, obtained from the American silver-fir, *Abies balsamea*. It is used for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, and makes a fine transparent varnish for water-colour drawings, which does not become darker with time.

CANADA-RICE, a wild species of rice, the *Zizania aquatica*, growing in all the shallow streams and swamps of N. West America. It is exceedingly prolific of farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good meal. The plant seems designed by nature to become the indigenous bread-corn of the newly settled regions; for its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild fowl.

CANADA-SUGAR, dark sugar made from the sap of the sugar-maple tree, *Acer saccharinum*.

CANADIAN CURRENCY. The pounds, shillings, and pence in the British North American colonies, commonly called Halifax currency, are in value ten per cent below the same coins in sterling money; hence £100 sterling is equivalent to £110 currency. The pound sterling passes under the Act Aug. 1, 1854, for £1.4:4 currency.

CANADIAN TIMBER. A large trade is carried on with the ports of the river St. Lawrence for timber obtained from the Ottawa district and other parts of Lower Canada. In 1854 the squared timber exported from Quebec amounted to 25,346,000 feet, besides 8,476,491 standard of deals, lath-

wood,
sleeper,
100 Liv
trade.
CANADIA
Canad
bitter
CANABE
mullet
CANAKIN
CANAL, a
formed
with c
CANAL-B
of ligh
canals.
CANAL-B
lock po
bouts
CANAL-L
for rais
CANAL-L
chamb
through
the cli
CANAMO
CANAN.
CANAPU
CANARY,
also KN
CANARY
Cardua
here, i
where
sively
CANARY
Parme
CANARY
ensis, a
given t
500 ton
CANARY
of carn
the res
mage
CANARY
of the
and Lo
Canari
CANASTE
tobacco
particu
it was
CAN-BUG
CANCHAL
CAND, a
tricts,
CANDACA
district
CANDAG
See CA
CANDAR
of sain
CANDARI
of a t
In acc
dareen
per ca
silver
contin
a cand
timat
quarte

ledger, or
the use of

asure, vary-
0'088 inches

ding stool.

the produce
in the West

r. for hold-
s; a liquid
pints; also
candareen,

the islands
ficial mea-
s of France,
dimensions,
the builders'
mum 61'10
NE.
the fishing-

ure of Spain
ly equal to
is equal to
weight of
n, or about
anada pass-
the Spanish
equal to 6'88

n, obtained
Abies bal-
chinal and
makes a
water-colour
some darker

rice, the Zi-
the shallow
West Ame-
c of farina-
very good
med by na-
bread-corn
or its seeds
support of
as, and feed

e from the
cer saccha-

s, shillings,
the American
allifax cur-
below the
hence £100
currency,
ter the Act
cy.

e is carried
Lawrence
ttawa dis-
anada. In
ported from
0 feet, be-
als, lath-

wood, staves, masts, spars, railway sleepers, and other manufactures of wood: 160 Liverpool vessels were engaged in the trade.

CANADIAN YELLOW-ROOT, the *Hydrastis Canadensis*, which furnishes a valuable bitter and a useful yellow dye.

CANAHE, a name in the Pacific for the mullet fish.

CANAKIN, a small can.

CANAL, an artificial navigable water channel formed for the passage of boats or vessels with cargo.

CANAL-BOAT, a flat-bottomed barge or boat of light draught adapted for navigating canals.

CANAL-BOAT WEIGHING MACHINE, a patent lock poisoning-machine for weighing canal boats and their cargoes.

CANAL-LIFT, an hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.

CANAL-LOCK, a stop-gate or sluice to the chamber of a canal, for passing boats through, from a higher to a lower level of the channel, or vice versa.

CANAMO, the Spanish name for hemp.

CANAN. See CAN.

CANAPUCCIA (Italian), hemp-seed.

CANARY, a wine made in the Canary Islands, also known as sack.

CANARY BIRD, a well-known song bird, the *Carduelis canaria*, which is largely bred here, and also imported from Germany, where the rearing of these birds is extensively carried on.

CANARY MOSS, a lichen used for dyeing, the *Parmelia perlata*.

CANARY SEED, the seeds of *Phalaris canariensis*, a native grass of Britain, which are given to birds, and of which as much as 500 tons are annually sold for that purpose.

CANARY STONE, a beautiful yellow species of carnelian, rather rare, and named from the resemblance of its colour to the plumage of a canary bird.

CANARY WOOD, a name given to the wood of the *Laurus Indica*, a native of Madeira, and *Laurus Canariensis*, a native of the Canaries.

CANASTER, C'NASTER, a kind of American tobacco, which derives its name from a particular kind of rush basket, in which it was formerly imported.

CAN-BUOY, a large floating buoy.

CANCIA, an ore found in Chile.

CAND, a name in the Cornish mining districts, for fluor spar.

CANDACA, a dry measure used in the Mysore district of India, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

CANDAGON, a grain measure of Bangalore. See CANDY.

CANDARA, a frame of laths for sifting earth or sand, used in Spain.

CANDAREEN, a Chinese weight, the 100th part of a tael, and containing ten le or cash. In accounts the money value of the candareen ranges from ten to fourteen copper cash, but as a weight, whether for silver or any other article, the le or cash continues to be the same integral part of a candareen. The candareen may be estimated at $\frac{1}{10}$ grains, although in some quarters of the East it weighs 6'38 grains.

CANDEAL, a kind of Spanish wheat.

CANDEE, a measure of length in Coochin China, equal to 19'12 inches English.

CANDELABRUM, an ornamental metal stand with branches for holding lights.

CANDERROS, an Indian resin of a pellucid white, which, being susceptible of a good polish, has been turned into small ornaments and toys.

CANDIDATE, an aspirant or suitor for a public office or business post.

CANDIED, dried with sugar.

CANDIED-PEEL, preserved lemon or citron peel, used for pastry and confectionery.

CANDIL, a weight in Sumatra of about 433 lbs. See CANDY.

CANDIOTA, the name for a barrel or keg in Spain; a large earthen jar.

CANDITEERS, wooden frames or sagots to protect workmen.

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE, a name given to the *Myrica cerifera*; from the berries a beautiful green wax is obtained in America and the Cape colony, which has been found useful for candles.

CANDLE-BOX, a receptacle for candles usually nailed to the wall of a kitchen, &c.

CANDLE-ENDS, pieces of candle partially burnt, which are often disposed of by those who object to seeing short candles.

CANDLE-MAKER, a tallow-chandler; one who makes candles of one or more kinds.

CANDLE-MOULD FRAME, a frame or case to hold the shapes or moulds into which the heated tallow or wax is run.

CANDLE-MOULD-MAKER, an artisan who makes the pewter metal moulds or shapes used by candle-makers.

CANDLENUT, a trade name given to the nuts of *Aleurites triloba*, imported into London.

CANDLES, wicks covered with solidified oil or fat, for giving light. There are many varieties, dips and moulds being chiefly tallow, while hard and composition candles are made of spermaceti, stearine, paraffine, wax, or palm oil.

CANDLESTICK, the receiver or holder for a candle, which is made either of metal, glass, or earthenware; and of two shapes, tall or erect, or short with a flat bottom.

CANDLE-WICK, a twisted length of cotton, round which the oil or fat is poured and solidified.

CANDROY, CONDRAY, a Spanish fishing-boat; a machine used in cotton-printing.

CANDY, an eastern dry measure of capacity and weight, which varies in different places. In Madras and Colombo it is equal to 500 lbs. avoirdupois; in Bombay and Mangalore to 560 lbs. The Calcutta candy is 640 lbs. For wool, oil, spices, and some other staples, in Bombay the candy is 588 lbs. The Malabar candy is 695 lbs. The Surat candy, for many articles of merchandise, is 588 lbs.; for others 784 lbs.; and for some few 821 lbs.; the Mysore candy is equal to 560 lbs.; also a long measure of Malabar, equal to one cubic kole, or 28 English inches.

CANDY-SUGAR, crystallized sugar formed upon strings by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowly; it is sold white, brown, or pink.

CANE, a walking stick; a long measure in Italy and France. See CANNA.

CANE-CHAIR, a chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane.

CANE-HOLE, a trench dug in the cane-fields for planting cuttings of the sugar-cane in.

CANE-JUICE, the juice of the sugar-cane, expressed between the rollers of a mill, or by hydraulic pressure.

CANE-MILL, a set of rollers for crushing the sugar-cane, which are either horizontal or vertical, and set in motion by steam, water, wind, or cattle power.

CANELLA-ALBA, the commercial and botanical name of the wild cinnamon, a cheap aromatic bark which occurs in dry flat pieces, thin cylinders, or large thick fragments. It is chiefly obtained from the Bahamas.

CANELON, the Spanish name for cassia; bastard cinnamon or canella, grown in Bogota; also a name for sweetmeats.

CANE-PIECE, a field or plot of land planted with sugar-canes.

CANE-PLANER, a splitter and smoother of canes for cane-work.

CANES, the common commercial name for many important grasses, embracing especially the varieties of the sugar-cane, bamboo, rattans, and Spanish canes. The stems of several small palms are also called canes. Under the name of reed canes, the culm or stem of a grass often forty feet long is largely imported from New Orleans, for the purpose of making weavers' shuttles, &c. The several canes will be found described under their common special names.

CANE-SPLITTER, a preparer of canes for plating or basket-work; the instrument with which he works.

CANESTRA (Italian), a basket.

CANE-SUGAR, the juice obtained from the saccharine of the sugar-cane, reduced to a concrete state.

CANE-TOP-CUTTER, a machine for cutting the upper part or sprouting shoots of the sugar-cane for cattle.

CANE-TRASH, the dead or withered leaves stripped from the stalk to enable the sugar-cane to ripen; also the stalk after the juice has been expressed, used for fuel and manure, sometimes called megass.

CANETTE, a Belgian liquid measure averaging one quart.

CANE-WORKER, a maker of articles in rattans, Spanish and other canes; a basket-maker.

CANGAN, KANGAN, a piece of coarse Chinese cloth, thinly woven, 19 inches broad, and 6 yards long, which has a fixed currency value.

CANGANY, a class of natives employed by the Ceylon coffee planters to hire coolies from the Indian continent.

CANGE, Spanish for exchange.

CAN-HOOKS, two pair of flat hooks connected by ropes for hoisting barrels or light casks.

CANICA, a species of wild cinnamon growing in Cuba.

CANISTER, a small box or case usually of metal, for holding groceries, &c.

CANISTER-MAKER, a maker of tin cases, for holding groceries and other articles.

CANISTER-SHOT, small shot packed in a metal cartridge for charging a piece of ordnance.

CANNA (Italian), **CANNE** (French), **CANA** (Spanish), a linear and superficial measure in some parts of France, Spain, and the Italian States. It varies in length according to the use to which it is applied; in Barcelona it is 21 inches, in Marseilles 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. The surveyors' canna in Italy is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, for cloth and silk rather more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. It is also a Dutch liquid measure in the Cape colony, 388 cannes making a leaguer.

CANNA, the plant which furnishes the starch of commerce known as *Tous-les-mois*.

CANNABINE, a narcotic gum-resin obtained from *Cannabis sativa*.

CANNAMELE (Italian), sugar cane.

CANNATA, CANNATE, a liquid measure of Greece equal to 2.82 pints.

CANNE. See CANNA.

CANNEL-COAL, a hard coal which does not soil the fingers. Being very solid it is often turned into trinkets and other ornaments in imitation of jet.

CANNELLE, the French name for cinnamon.

CANNEQUIN, a kind of white cotton, formerly made in India, in pieces of about 8 ells, chiefly for sale on the West coast of Africa.

CANNON, a piece of ordnance of iron or brass for discharging balls, made of many sizes according to the service required of it.

CANNON-BALL, CANNON-SHOT, a cast-iron ball to be thrown from cannon.

CANNON-LOCK, a contrivance to place over the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance to explode the charge.

CANNON-LOCK-MAKER, a manufacturer of pulley triggers for firing pieces of ordnance.

CANNON-METAL, a brass alloy for casting ordnance from, containing 91 per cent of copper and 9 parts of tin.

CANOE, a rudely formed boat, shaped out of the trunk of a tree by cutting or burning; also a skin or bark boat used by uncivilized natives. See WOODSKIN.

CANOE-BIRCH, a North American tree, the *Betula papyracea*, from the bark of which the Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and therefore is but little used in the manufacturing arts.

CANON, a large sized printing-type with this specific name. (Spain.) the shaft of a mine.

CANON-BIT, that part of the iron which is in the horse's mouth.

CANONGOE, CANOONGO, a registrar of land revenue in India; one versed in the customs, tenure, produce, and rental of the district.

CANOPY, a covering over head, the decoration crowning a pulpit, chair, throne, bed, &c.

CANOTTA (Italian), a small boat.

CANT, any thing standing awry, timbers out of the perpendicular, or not fixed square.

CANTALOOON, a species of woollen stuff.

CANTAR.

CANTAR.

Spain

however

imperi

times

Portug

the Le

to the

in the

but it

localit

amount

and in

is but

rottol

it is 12

CANTARE

sardin

the ca

heavie

CANTEN

of spir

term is

racks o

and oth

applic

food, &

on the

CANTEN

portabl

CANTER,

CANTERB

stand,

partiti

hogany

CANTERB

CANTERB

Cantha

CANTERB

in Bang

CANTHAR

various

Spanish

ported

German

furnish

vesicat

CANTHAR

tained f

acea, a

blister

alcohol

CANTIERE

CANTILEV

or other

which t

CANTILLA

CANTINE

a Franc

CANT-MO

surface,

CANTUCC

cut ma

CANVAS,

for ship

factured

is the c

are som

vas ma

CANVAS-F

valisner

rican ri

CANTAR, an abbreviation for the cantaro.

CANTARA, **CANTARO**, a liquid measure of Spain ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gallons; 100 however may be taken as equal to 356 imperial gallons. The name is also sometimes given to the alqueire or pot of Portugal. As a commercial weight in the Levant the cantaro is synonymous to the quintal of Europe, being employed in the sale of ponderous commodities; but it varies considerably in different localities. In Syria the ordinary cantaro amounts to 502 lbs.; in Sardinia to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and in Cairo to 95 lbs.; while at Rome it is but 74 lbs. The Maltese cantaro of 100 rotoli is 175 lbs. avoirdupois; in Smyrna it is 127 lbs.

CANTARELLO, the name of the quintal in Sardinia, equal to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois; the cantarello of Cagliari is, however, heavier, weighing 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. See **CANTARA**.

CANTEEN, a tap or public house for the sale of spirituous liquors. In England the term is usually restricted to a tap in barracks or military quarters, but in the Cape and other Colonies it is of more general application. Also a tin case for holding food, &c., carried by soldiers and others on the march.

CANTEEN-MAKER, a tinman, one who makes portable drinking vessels.

CANTER, in horsemanship, a hand gallop.

CANTERBURY, a small ornamental music-stand, with two or three hollow topped partitions, framed in light slips of mahogany for holding music books.

CANTERBURY CRANE, a pivot crane.

CANTERELLE, the Italian name for the Cantharides, or Spanish blistering-flies.

CANTERO, a weight for gold and silver used in Bangalore, equal to 5.87 grains.

CANTHARIDES, the commercial name for various blistering beetles, often termed Spanish flies; but which are also imported from China, Russia, Sichy, and Germany. The large genus *Mylabris* furnishes many insects possessing strong vesicatory powers.

CANTHARIDINE, a crystalline principle obtained from *Lytta vesicatoria*, *gigas*, *violacea*, and other species of the Spanish blistering fly, powdered and steeped in an alcoholic tincture.

CANTIERE (Italian), a dockyard.

CANTILEVER, **CANTALEVER**, an iron, wooden, or other projecting support in a wall, on which the eaves or cornice rests.

CANTILLA, gold and silver bullion fringe.

CANTINIERE, a vivandiere or female suitor to a French regiment.

CANT-MOULDING, a moulding with a bevelled surface, used on the capitals of columns.

CANTUCCIAIO, an Italian pastry-cook or biscuit maker.

CANVAS, a strong kind of flaxen fabric, used for ship's sails, awnings, tents, &c., manufactured in Ireland and Scotland. No. 1 is the coarsest and strongest kind. There are some other more open kinds of canvas made for tapestry and buckram.

CANVAS-BACK, a wild duck, the *Fuligula valisneria*, met with in some of the American rivers, which is highly esteemed by

epicures for the delicacy of its flesh, and realizes a high price for the table.

CANVAS-LOOM, a frame for making canvas in.

CANVASSER, one who solicits votes, or seeks support for any person, project, or publication.

CAOUTCHOUC, an elastic gum, the Indian-rubber of commerce; the inspissated milky juice or sap obtained from the *Siphonia elastica*, and several of the figtribes in India and South America. Owing to its impenetrability to moisture, its flexibility, elasticity, and cheapness, and the ease with which it may be cut or spun into various forms and fabrics, caoutchouc is an article of the highest importance in several arts and manufactures.

CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURER, a maker of goods in Indian-rubber or elastic gum.

CAP, a cover for the head. Caps for ladies are made of lace, net, or some such light material; widows' caps are in a set and particular style; those for men are of cloth, fur, leather, and fancy materials, &c. In ship-building, a cap is a thick, strong block of wood fastened to the head of a lower mast, through which the upper mast slides. A percussion-cap is a metal capsule for the nipple of a gun, containing detonating powder, to explode the charge in the barrel; cap is a cutler's term for a ring of metal surrounding a wooden wheel or lap, and it is also applied to a stratum overlying the useful beds of Portland stone.

CAPA, a term in Cuba for good tobacco, the best or outside leaves being suited for the wrappers of cigars.

CAPACITY, the power of containing, the extent of room or space in a vessel or cask.

CAP, a wine made in the Cape colony, of which there are two kinds, white and red; a lady's article of dress; that part of a garment which covers the shoulders, as the cape of a cloak, coat, and the shoulder-trimmings of a dress.

CAPE ALOES, an inspissated juice obtained chiefly from *Aloe spicata* and *Commelin*, species of aloe growing wild in the Cape colony. The odour is stronger and more disagreeable than that of the product made in Barbados and Socotra.

CAPECHA, **CAPICHA**, a corn measure in Persia, twenty-five capechas making one artaba, equal to 1.86 Winchester bushel.

CAPELIN, a small migratory fish of the North American seas, from four to seven inches long, not unlike the smelt. It is a very delicate fish, but serves chiefly for bait for cod to the Newfoundland fisherman; and is imported into this country dried, to be eaten as a relish.

CAPELLONE, a silver coin of Modena, of six soldi and eight denari.

CAPEL-MASTER, a director of music.

CAPECAILZIE, a Scotch name for the wood grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, which is now rarely met with in Britain, although common in the northern countries of Europe.

CAPEBS, the flower-buds of various species of *Capparis*, grown in the South of Europe, which form a well-known pickle.

CAPER-SCHIFF (German), a privateer.
CAPER-TEA, a black tea, a superior kind of sonch with a knotty curled leaf; so named from its fanciful resemblance to the caper. That sold here is usually scented with chloanthus, jasmine, or other flowers.

CAPER-WEED, a commercial name for a dye lichen, the *Rocella tinctoria*, imported from the Cape de Verd islands.

CAPH, an ancient Jewish liquid measure, the cadda of the Arabians, which was equal to nearly 2½ pints.

CAPIAS, a writ or judgment for arrest on execution.

CAPICHA. See CAPECHA.

CAPIDGI, a Turkish porter or door-keeper, sometimes applied to chamberlains and superior officers.

CAPILLAIRE, a pleasant syrup chiefly made in North America with the juice of a species of fern, and flavoured with orange-flower water.

CAPILLAIRE AND WINE AND SPIRIT COLOURING-MAKER, a cordial maker, one who prepares caramel, &c.

CAPIN, the eighth part of a bahar, an Eastern measure, about 60 lbs. avoirdupois.

CAPITAL, the amount of money or property subscribed or employed in a joint-stock association; the money assets invested in business by a trading firm or individual; the net worth of a party; a large letter or type in printing.

CAPITALIST, a man of large property, one who has a considerable sum invested in the funds or in stock in trade.

CAPITALIZE, to convert into capital or shares.

CAPITATION, a poll tax, or imposition upon each person.

CAPITOZZA (Italian), the pollard oak.

CAPIVL. See COPIVA.

CAP-MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker of caps.

CAPOC, a fine short-stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions and lining palanquins, &c.

CAPON, a young cock gelded to fatten for the table.

CAPOOR KITCHELY, **KAPOOR KUCHREE**, an aromatic drug of the Indian markets, the rhizoma of *Hedychium spicatum*.

CAPOTE, a long cloak for females; a great-coat with a hood worn by males on the Continent and by soldiers on guard.

CAPPADINE, a sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off and used for shag.

CAP-PAPER, a coarse kind of brown paper used for making bags.

CAP-PEAK, the front part of a man's cap, the shade over the eyes, that part which is ordinarily taken hold of to remove it from the head.

CAP-PEAK MAKER, a workman who makes glazed leather fronts or peaks for caps, and cockades, &c.

CAPELLAIO (Italian), a hatter.

CAPFING, ridge or roll metal, galvanized iron, &c., for roofing.

CAPRIFICATION, an artificial process of early ripening figs, by depositing insects, which puncture the fruit.

CAPSA, a cylindrical box for clothes, or books, &c.

CAP-SPRING MAKER, a maker of metal springs fitting to the head for ladies' caps, for flowers, wreaths, &c.

CAPSICUM, a genus of plants producing pungent capsules of various shapes, which are very generally used as seasonings and condiments. The pods of *C. annuum* and *C. baccatum* pounded, furnish the cayenne-pepper of commerce.

CAPSTAN, a cylinder or truncated cone of wood placed vertically in the deck of a vessel, moved by levers or hand-bars; chiefly used for weighing anchors, hoisting yards, sails, &c. or any purpose in a man-of-war, where great purchase is required. A windlass is a sort of horizontal capstan in the fore part of the ship.

CAPSTAN-BARS, the wooden levers put in the capstan holes in order to move it, and to wind up the cable on.

CAPSULE, a small gummy envelope for mucous medicines; the metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle. The capsules or seed-vessels of many plants enter into commerce, as poppy-heads, capsicums, cardamoms, &c.

CAPTAIN, the superintendent of a mine, the chief officer in command of a vessel, a military officer.

CAPTAIN-DRESSER, an overlooker of those who dress ores.

CAPTION, the arrest of a person under a judicial process; a name in the United States for the heading to a paragraph.

CAPUCHIN, a cloak with a hood worn by females on the Continent.

CARACOLE, a spiral staircase.

CARACOLY, an alloyed metal of gold, silver, and copper, of which rings and trinkets are made, intended for shipment to quarters where the natives are not able to test the intrinsic value of the material.

CABACTER, a Spanish apothecary's weight equal to three grains.

CARAFE, a glass water-decanter for the table.

CARAFFA (Italian), a flagon or bottle; also a Neapolitan liquid measure equal 0.192 gallon, and a weight for oil in Tripoli, about 3½ lbs. [pint.]

CARAFON (French), a small decanter; a half CARAGE, a measure for lime of 64 bushels.

CARAGI, a name in the Turkish dominions for import and export duties.

CARA-GROUCH, the old Turkish medium of exchange, or par dollar, equal to five solotas or 120 aspers, about 7s.

CARAILA, **CARAVELA**, Indian names for the small, black, aromatic seeds of *Cleome pentaphylla*, which are used medicinally by the natives in decoction as a stimulant.

CARAKACA, a Tamil name for the chebulic myrobolan (*Terminalia chebula*), used medicinally in India.

CARAMEL, sugar fused over a fire into a dark brown or black syrupy mass, used to colour coffee, wines, and other liquors.

CARAMOOLCO, an Indian name for a black pulse.

CARANA-PALM, a name in South America for the *Mauritia carana*, the triangular leaves of which are used for thatching.

CARAY

Indie

gummi

CARANT

halipia

CARAP

South

Caray

CARAPA

sea-tu

CARABA

CARAT,

one tre

stones

troy g

term

gold;

old F

gold is

propor

rats t

current

for wa

on. A

comm

CARATER

liquor,

CARATO,

part of

grains

the Bo

CARATOR

Indies

Americ

CARAVAN

band to

protect

burg for

which

show c

CARAVAN

distanc

by the

about 3

CARAVAN

inn for

East.

CARAVEL

CARAVEL

French

CARAVEL

Gulian

the Big

their s

as a d

artistic

CARAWA

bellifer

produc

fection

and fo

roots o

are ext

CARAWA

tions h

CARBINE

ried by

CARBOLI

esses c

and ha

dissect

tended

is also

CARANA-RESIN, a resin obtained in the West Indies and Central America, from *Bursera guianensis*, and used in materia medica.

CARANTANO, an Austrian money, equal to a halfpenny.

CARAP OIL, **CRAB OIL**, an oil obtained in South America from the seed of the *Carapa guianensis* of Aublet.

CARAPACE, the upper buckler or shell of the sea-turtle. See **TORTOISE-SHELL**.

CARARA, a weight in Leghorn of 119½ lbs.

CARAT, a Jeweller's weight; 156 carats make one troy ounce. It is also used for precious stones, for diamonds being equal to 3 1-6th troy grains, and for pearls 3½ grains. The term is used to express the fineness of gold; the carat being the 24th part of the old French marc or half pound. Pure gold is said to be 24 carats fine, and every proportion of alloy detracts so many carats therefrom. The standard for the current coin of the realm is 22 carats fine, for watch cases, &c. 18 carats fine, and so on. A coin of Mocha the 7th part of the commesse.

CARATELLO, the Italian name for a keg for liquor.

CARATO, a small Italian weight, the tenth part of a ferlino, and equal to about three grains; 16 ferlino making the ounce of the Bologna pound.

CARATOE, **KURATO**, a name in the West Indies for the American aloe (*Agave Americana*).

CARAVAN, a troop of travellers by land, who band together on a journey to assist and protect each other; the name in St. Petersburg for a number of large vessels or barks which bring down hemp; a travelling show carriage frequenting fairs, &c.

CARAVAN-JOURNEY, a mode of computing distance in some parts of Africa and Asia, by the day's journey of the camel; usually about 30 miles.

CARAVANSERAI, a rest-house or reception-inn for travellers, in some parts of the East. [Azores.]

CARAVELLO, a Portuguese vessel used in the Caravelle, a fishing boat used on the French coasts.

CARAVERO, a name given by the Indians of Guiana to a red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia China*, with which they stain their skin. The colouring matter is used as a dye in the United States, and for artistic purposes would rival madder.

CARAWAY, a hardy British biennial umbelliferous plant (*Carum carui*), which produces the aromatic seeds used by confectioners, in pharmacy as a carminative, and for making an essential oil. The roots of the plant are very agreeable, and are eaten in the north of Europe.

CARAWAY CAKE, **CARAWAY COMFIT**, confections into which caraway seeds enter.

CARBINE, a small short-barrelled gun, carried by mounted troopers.

CARBOLIC ACID, a tar creasote, which possesses extraordinary antiseptic properties, and has been used to preserve bodies for dissection, and the skins of animals intended to be stuffed. A valuable dye-stuff is also made from it, called carboazotic

acid, which gives magnificent straw-coloured yellows on silk and woollen fabrics.

CARBON, a commercial name for wood charcoal; the soot and smoke of lamps, gas, and other substances of vegetable origin, is carbon almost pure. Carbon has many uses; it forms the base of a durable ink; of crayons; of the filtering substances, such as charcoal, bone, and ivory black. It is a valuable fertilizer, and deodorizer, and one of the best fuels for reducing metals.

CARBONADE, a cutlet or steak; animal substances sliced and seasoned, and afterwards broiled or fried.

CARBONATE OF SODA, the union of carbonic acid with soda, as a base. This commercial product is manufactured on a very large scale from sulphate of soda, or common salt. See **SODA**.

CARBONIC ACID, a fixed air or gas, which imparts that pleasant effervescence or briskness to aerated mineral waters, and light sparkling wines. It extinguishes flame, and suffocates animals, hence it is called by miners choke-damp.

CARBOY, a large green-glass bottle, cased in basket work, varying in size from five to ten cubic inches, used for conveying distilled waters or liquid acids of too powerful a nature to be carried in casks.

CARBUNCLE, a precious stone, the *Almandine* of mineralogy. Fine large garnets cut with a rounded face are those known as carbuncles.

CARCANET, a chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, the dead body of an animal; the external shell or skeleton of a house or other building, roofed, partitioned, and floored, but not lathed and plastered.

CARCASS-BUILDER, one who merely constructs the shell or framework of houses, leaving other workmen to complete the interior fittings of the building.

CARCASS-BUTCHER, one who sells and slaughters cattle wholesale; a dealer who receives meat from the country for sale in metropolitan towns.

CARCASS-ROOFING, an unfinished roof, the mere frame of timber, on which to place the tiles, slates, &c., to complete the covering.

CARCEL LAMP, a lamp of French invention, in which the oil is wound up by a kind of clock-work pump, which forces it up to the wick. It is now generally known as the moderator lamp.

CARDAMOMS, the capsules of various not very clearly defined species of *Amomum*, *Elettaria* and other plants; the acrid, pungent seeds of which are used in medicine as aromatic tonics, and carminatives, and to give an artificial strength to spirits, wine and beer. In the East they form a universal ingredient in soups, curries, pilluls, ketchups and sauces, &c.

CARD-BASKET, an ornament for a table made of various materials, in which are deposited visiting cards.

CARD-BOARD, a very stiff paper substance, or pasteboard, for cutting cards from, for making boxes and for other uses.

CARD-BOARD-CUTTING-MACHINE, a machine which cuts card-board into slips of an uniform size, and sometimes prints and numbers them for railway tickets or other purposes.

CARD-BOX, a box for keeping playing cards in.

CARD-CASE, a portable fancy case for holding visiting cards.

CARD-CASE-MAKER, a maker of small receptacles for ladies' visiting cards—which are constructed of various fancy materials, leather, tortoiseshell, ivory, &c.

CABDE, CHARDE, a name on the Continent for the white beet. *Beta cicla*.

CARDER, one who combs or clears wool or flax.

CARDIER (French), a card-maker.

CARDINAL-CAPE, a lady's article of dress, usually of silk.

CARDING-COMB, a cast-steel implement for cleaning wool, cotton, &c.; cards in the carding engine seem to lay all the fibres in one direction, accumulating it into a loose mass called a fleece, preparatory to the process of spinning.

CARDING-MACHINE, a mechanical engine with toothed revolving cylinders for separating and cleaning wool, flax, cotton and other fibres. [and verditer.

CARDINELLO, the Spanish name for verdigris.

CARD-MAKER, one who makes cards, of which there are two classes, pasteboard cards and metal cards or mounted wire dents for machinery.

CARDOLE, a thick black oily substance obtained in the East Indies from the pericarp of the marking nut. It is a powerful vesicating agent.

CARDON, a culinary plant, the *Cynara cardunculus*, resembling the artichoke, but larger; the blanched stems of the young leaves are stewed or used as an ingredient in soups and salads on the Continent.

CARD-RACK, a receptacle for address, visiting, or business cards.

CAR-DRIVER, the driver of a jaunting or other car.

CARDS, shaped pieces of cardboard, used for various purposes;—when painted with figures, &c., for games and subject to a duty; when printed or engraved used for visiting or business purposes. Conversation cards with sentences or mottoes, &c., form a pleasant pastime for young persons, &c.; metal dents fixed in an elastic band for teasing and separating the fibres of wool are called cards. [with balze.

CARD-TABLE, a light folding-top table covered

CARD-SETTING-MACHINE, a beautiful and efficient piece of mechanism, for inserting the ends of forked wires into holes in a leather or other strap and bending them to the required inclination.

CARD-TRAY, a small salver for a servant to deliver a card on.

CARD-WIRE CLOTH, cloth in which fine iron wire is inserted for combing and unharling the fibres, &c., of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp.

CAREEN, to heave a ship down on her side in order to examine her bottom, for cleaning or paying it with pitch; when a vessel lies over with the wind in sailing, she is said to careen.

CAREENAGE, a careening ground, a place suitable for placing a ship high and dry.

CARE-TAKER, a person employed at a wharf, quay, or exposed store to look after goods.

CAREY, the Spanish name for tortoise-shell.

CARGA, a standard Spanish liquid measure, equal in some parts of that kingdom to 32½ gallons, but in others only 27½ gallons; also a Spanish weight, ranging from 177½ lbs. to 338½ lbs. In Candia and Milan the carga as a grain measure is equal to 4 1-8th bushels. A commercial weight in Central America equal to 81 lbs.

CARGADOR, a Dutch shipbroker who obtains freight for vessels.

CARGASON, the freight or lading of a ship.

CARGO, a ship's lading, the merchandise, &c. taken on board for conveyance. That which cannot be stowed in the hold is termed deck cargo.

CARGO-BOAT, a luggage-boat or barge for the conveyance of heavy goods on rivers or in harbours.

CARIACA, a small and esteemed variety of maize grown in British Guiana.

CARICA, a Venetian weight of 200½ lbs.; also another name for the carga a grain or dry measure.

CARICO (Italian), the cargo of a ship.

CARIOLE, a carriage for general use.

CARIOLEA, a weight for salt in the Ionian islands rather more than 104 lbs.

CARIFFU, a name in Southern India for the refuse cuttings or knotty pieces forming the worst kind of sandal wood.

CARIVAL, a money of account in the Deckan, India, worth about a halfpenny; also a variable grain measure in the same locality.

CARK, an old name for a quantity of wool.

CARKOON, a revenue officer.

CARL D'OR, a gold coin of Brunswick worth about 16s. 4d.

CARLE, a kind of hemp.

CARLIN, CARLINE, a small silver coin current in some parts of Italy and worth about 4d.

CARLINGS, short small square pieces of timber which lie fore and aft in a ship, in tiers from beam to beam, and which receive the ends of the ledges for framing the decks.

CARLOCK, a kind of isinglass obtained from the air-bladder of the sturgeon in Russia.

CARMAN, a carter, one who conveys goods. The fellowship or fraternity of carmen has the exclusive privilege of cartage within the city of London.

CARMEL, a cover for sweetmeats.

CARMENIA-MAUND, a weight for wool in Persia of 5 lbs.

CARMEN'S COMPANY, one of the companies of the city of London, not on the livery, which, having no hall of its own, transacts its business at Guildhall.

CARMINE, a beautiful lake pigment, a fine bright crimson inclining to scarlet, formed by a combination of cochineal, alumina, and oxide of tin. In consequence of being more transparent than other colours, it is chiefly used for miniature painting, artificial-flower tinting, and water-colour drawing.

CARNAUBA, the *Copernicia*, a vegetable; the farina is of wood is called

CARNELIAN, used for person, of are variety

CARNET, in piastre, a penny.

CAROB, the CAROB-BA, carob-tree, contain a su often cut

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CAROB, a large are occas

CARNAUBA, the Brazilian name for a palm, the *Copernicia cerifera*; the leaves yield a vegetable wax, which is made into candles; the fruit is eaten raw or boiled; a farina is obtained from the trunk, and the wood is very durable.

CARNELIAN, a variety of quartz from India, used for decorative ornaments of the person, of which the agate and chalcedony are varieties.

CARNET, in French commerce a bill book.

CAROB, in Tunis the sixteenth part of a piastre, and equal to rather more than a penny. [used in France.]

CAROB, the small pound or prime formerly **CAROB-BEAN**, the leguminous pods of the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), which contain a succulent sweetish pulp and are often eaten in Spain and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. They are a large article of import at Taganrog, are occasionally sold in this country to singers under the impression that they improve the voice, and have recently been largely imported for feeding cattle. See **ALGARROBO**.

CAROCHE, a pleasure carriage.

CAROLIN, a German gold coin worth about 20s.; there are also double carolins, and half and quarter carolin pieces.

CAROLUS, a gold one-pound coin struck in the reign of Charles I., but subsequently of the value of 23s.

CAROMEL. See **CABAMEL**.

CAROUB, a money of account in Tunis, the 16th part of a piastre, a little more than a penny; also a weight in Barbary.

CAROOB, a kind of cherry.

CAROTTEL, the commercial name for a tierce or cask, in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt.

CARP, the *Cyprinus carpio*, a river fish. In the rivers running into the Black Sea, the carp sometimes attains 60 lbs. in weight. There are eighteen or twenty species of carp, some of which are very abundant; they are caught with nets and dressed in different ways. See **CHEMKE**.

CARPATHIAN BALSAM, an oleo-resin or essential oil distilled from the fresh cones and green tops of *Pinus Cembra*, in Germany.

CARPENTER, a worker in woods, who usually combines the business of a joiner; a ship's officer who has charge of the boats and repairs. [carpenter.]

CARPENTER'S-BENCH, the work-table of a **CARPENTER'S-COMPANY**, one of the minor livery companies of London, whose hall is situate in London Wall.

CARPENTER'S-MATE, the assistant to a carpenter in a ship.

CARPENTER'S-RULE, a two-feet folding rule for the pocket, sub-divided into inches and parts for measuring work.

CARPENTER'S-SQUARE, a tool for squaring wood-work.

CARPENTER'S-TOOLS, planes, saws, chisels, hammers, &c., used by carpenters.

CARPENTRY, the trade of a carpenter, the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, for house or ship building.

CARPET-BAG, a portable sack for travellers, made of carpet, capable of holding a few essential articles or changes of linen. The name has got to be applied also to black varnished linen bags resembling leather.

CARPET-BAG-MAKER, a workman who sews and finishes off carpet-bags. In this as in many other articles of trade there are many sub-divisions. Some workmen make the iron frame-work alone, others sew the handles, &c., on.

CARPET-BEATER, one who takes carpets to shake and beat the dust from them.

CARPET-BROOM, a long-handled stiff brush for sweeping the carpets of rooms, made of strong fibre, bristle, grass, &c.

CARPET-BROOM-MAKER, one who makes carpet sweeping brushes.

CARPET-HAMMER, a tool for nailing down a carpet.

CARPETING, a general name for the material for carpets; but often applied to small lengths or floor pieces for the sides of beds in a sleeping room.

CARPET-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of carpets.

CARPET-MERCHANT, an agent for carpet-weavers; the keeper of a carpet warehouse.

CARPET-PLANNER, a cutter of carpets; a workman who measures rooms, and makes a plan on paper of the breaks, doorways, windows, &c., to ascertain the quantity of material required, and the best mode of cutting, adapting, and laying it down with the least waste.

CARPETS, ornamental floor coverings of woollen material, woven in fancy patterns or devices, of which there are many kinds. The ordinary descriptions are Kidderminster or Scotch, Brussels, Turkey, Velvet-pile, Tapestry, Felt, Dutch, and Hemp carpets.

CARPET-CLEANING, the process of scouring and removing grease stains from carpets.

CARPET-LOOM, a frame for weaving carpets.

CARPET-SLIPPERS, easy slippers, covered with carpet for indoor use.

CARPET-SHUTTLE, a weaver's implement.

CARPET-STRAINER, a kind of metal rake or tool for holding and stretching carpets tight on the floor of a room, when laying them down.

CARPET-WAREHOUSE, a wholesale establishment where a large stock of carpets is kept for selection and sale.

CARPET-WAY, an interval of turf or grass left unploughed in a field.

CARPET-WEAVER, a workman employed in making carpets by hand or by machinery.

CARPMEALS, a kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the North of England.

CARRACK, a large Spanish ship.

CARRAGER, a purplish-white nearly transparent sea-weed, the Irish moss of the shops, obtained from the *Chondrus crispus*, which is used for jellies, for feeding cattle, for dressing the warp of webs in the loom, and for sizing pulp in the paper-maker's vat.

CARRAPATO, a name in Brazil for the castor-oil-tree.

CARRARA-MARBLE, a fine white marble.

CARRARA-WATER, an aerated beverage.

CARRATA (Italian), a cart-load, a ton weight of marble; a solid measure in Carrara of 123 cubic feet.

CARRAWAY. See **CARAWAY**.

CARRE, a superficial measure in the French West India Islands of 3 1-5th acres; also a former French grain measure. See **CARSE**.

CARREAU, a land measure in Hayti, nearly two acres; also a solid and superficial measure formerly used in France; a carreau of stone in Paris being 63 632 cubic feet.

CARRAGADOR (Portuguese), the freighter and charterer of a ship.

CARRIAGE, a carrying vehicle of any kind, whether for private use or for the conveyance of goods; part of a printing-press or machine on which the forms of type are placed to be worked; the frame work to support a piece of ordnance; the charge made for the conveyance of goods from one place to another.

CARRIAGE-AXLE. See **AXLE**.

CARRIAGE-BREAK, the drag or retarder applied to the wheel for stopping a carriage.

CARRIAGE-BUILDER, one who designs and constructs carriages.

CARRIAGE-FITTINGS, the iron or other metal parts of a vehicle, made by a coach ironmonger.

CARRIAGE-HAND, an invalid's wheel chair, or child's perambulator.

CARRIAGE-RETARDER, a break for carriage-wheels.

CARRIAGE-RUG, a sheep-skin mat, fur, woolen or other wrapper or rug for the feet and legs in travelling.

CARRIAGE-SPRING, a series of metallic banded plates; steel springs to lessen the motion of a carriage, and give elasticity.

CARRIAGE-TIME-PIECE, a chronometer, with compensating balance adapted for a travelling carriage.

CARRIAGE-UPHOLSTERER, a tradesman who furnishes braid, lace, buttons, silk, straps, &c., for the interior fittings of carriages.

CARRIAGE-WHEEL. See **WHEEL**.

CARRICK-BEND, a peculiar kind of knot made in cordage.

CARRICK-BITTS, the windlass bits in a ship.

CARRIER, a carter, one who conveys goods.

CARRIER'S CART, a parcels' delivery cart, in suburban places and country towns.

CARRION, the carcass of an animal; slaughtered meat unfit for human food.

CARRO, a wine measure of Italy, in Naples equal to 230 English gallons. As a dry measure, it is $\frac{5}{8}$ to nearly 7 imperial quarters, and as a superficial measure about ten acres.

CARRONADE, a short piece of ordnance carrying a 32 or 42 pound shot.

CARROON, a kind of cherry; money paid for licensing a cart.

CARROT, a well-known esculent root, the *Daucus Carota*, used largely for human food, and for feeding stock; a roll of tobacco.

CARRUCA, an old name for a plough.

CARRYING TRADE, the business of transporting merchandise, &c., from place to place by sea or land.

CARSE, rich alluvial land on the bank of a river; a grain measure formerly used in France, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 gallons.

CARSHA, an ancient Hindoo weight equal to 107 1-5th grains.

CART, a vehicle on two or four wheels, adapted for conveying loads, light or heavy, according to the peculiar build or construction of the cart.

CARTABAO, a river fish of Demerara, the *Tetragonopterus latu*, which is excellent when dried and smoked.

CARTAGE, the act of conveying goods by carts; the charge for the same.

CARTE, **QUARTE**, a grain measure formerly used in France, very variable in different departments, ranging from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Also a superficial measure about the seventh of an acre.

CARTE, a French name for the bill of fare at an eating-house; the list of wines, &c.

CARTE-BLANCHE, an unlimited or unconditional power or authority given to a person to act at discretion for another.

CARTEL, a grain measure formerly used in France and Belgium of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 gallons, according to the locality.

CARTER, one who drives a cart or team, an inferior farm servant, having the care of driving and foddering the draught cattle.

CARTIERE, a grain measure formerly used in some parts of Spain and France, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

CART-GREASE-MAKER, a preparer and vender of fatty mixtures for lubricating the axles of wheels of vehicles.

CARTHAMUS OIL, an oil obtained in Egypt from the seeds of the safflower, *Carthamus Persicus*, and in Bombay from *Carthamus tinctorius*.

CART-HORSE, a draught horse of which there are several kinds, the principal being the Cleveland, Clydesdale, Northamptonshire, Suffolk Punch, and the dray horse, or heavy black.

CART-HOUSE, a shed to shelter carts, farm implements, &c., from exposure to the sun and rain.

CART-LADDER, a kind of rack thrown out at the head or tail of a cart, to enable it to carry a larger load of light goods, as hay, straw, &c.

CART-LOAD, the quantity that a cart will hold, or a horse can draw. A single horse will convey a load of two tons over the paved streets of a town. The Scotch carriers, in carts weighing seven cwt., will with one horse, convey a ton of goods twenty-one miles in a day. The French carriers in Normandy will convey in two-wheeled carts drawn by four horses, four tons of goods a distance of from fourteen to twenty-two miles in a day. A cart-load of grain is five quarters, or forty bushels. See **LOAD**.

CARTOCCIO, a Roman liquid measure, ranging from a pint to a quarter of a pint, according to locality, and the fluid measure of oil, wine, &c. [paper boxes]

CARTON, **CARTONNAGE**, thin paste-board or **CARTONATE**, **CARTONNEE**, a superficial measure used in Perpignan, about the third of an English acre.

CARTONNEE.

CARTONNEE.

factory.

boxes in

Paris 4000

the trade

branches-

boxes.

CARTON-FI

imitating

has been

of the pu

and glue

piece-mo

when sul

room to l

CARTOON,

used by

rough sk

stout pap

fresh pla

fresco.

CARTOUCH

fired iron

CARTOUCH

holding c

CARTOUCH

presentin

sometim

inscripti

CARTRIDGE

filled wit

musket

to accom

cartridge

CARTRIDGE

ing cart

shoulder

of a cart

CARTRIDGE

fills case

CARTRIDGE

drawing

cartridge

CART-SAD

horse's

breachin

CART-SHE

protecti

CART-WH

carts, o

CART-WH

carters'

whips a

CART-WR

repairs

CARUTO,

manent

obtaine

of the f

CARVED-

stone, v

CARVEL,

CARVER,

sculptur

in the

orname

ings.

CARVER

glass f

CARVERS

jointe

CARTONNE', a book bound in boards.

CARTONNERIE (French), a paste-board manufactory. The manufacture of stiff paper boxes is largely carried on in France. In Paris 4000 persons are employed in it, and the trade is divided into six distinct branches, each making special kinds of boxes.

CARTON-PIERRE, a species of papier mâché, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It has been used for roofing, and is composed of the pulp of paper mixed with whiting and glue. This is pressed into plaster piece-moulds, backed with paper, and when sufficiently set, removed to a drying room to harden.

CARTOON, a stiff paper or cardboard box, used by linen drapers and others; a rough sketch or outline in chalk made on stout paper in order to be transferred on a fresh plastered wall to be painted in fresco.

CARTOUCH, a case filled with shot to be fired from a bomb or howitzer.

CARTOUCH-BOX, a soldier's wooden case for holding cartridges.

CARTOUCHE, an architectural ornament representing a scroll in carved work; it is sometimes made to receive a motto or inscription.

CARTIDGE, a woollen or paper case or bag filled with powder, the proper charge for a musket or piece of ordnance; when unaccompanied with ball it is termed a blank cartidge.

CARTIDGE-CASE, a box with cells for holding cartridges, suspended by a belt over the shoulder. The paper in which the powder of a cartidge is enclosed.

CARTIDGE-MAKER, one who makes and fills cases with charges of powder for guns.

CARTIDGE-PAPER, a very stout paper for drawing rough designs on, or for making cartidge cases, &c.

CART-SADDLE, the harness-support on a horse's back to which is attached the breeching, chains, traces, &c., of a cart.

CART-SHED, a covered house or shelter for protecting carts from the weather.

CART-WHEELS, large stout wheels made for carts, capable of supporting heavy loads.

CART-WHIP, a stout strong whip used by carters; in the colonies the long bullock whips are made of strips of hide.

CART-WRIGHT, an artificer who makes or repairs carts.

CARUTO, a name for the Lana dye, a permanent and beautiful bluish-black colour, obtained in British Guiana from the juice of the fruit of the *Genipa Americana*.

CARVED-WORK, sculptured, or open work in stone, wood, &c.

CARVEL, **CARAVEL**, a small vessel.

CARVER, one who designs and works on sculpture, or who cuts wood and stone in the form of figures or other devices as ornaments and in enrichments of mouldings. The trade of a carver in wood and gilder is often combined.

CARVER AND GILDER, a picture and looking-glass frame maker and decorator.

CARVERS, long pointed knives for cutting up joints of meat and poultry.

CARVER'S-TOOLS, the cutting tools necessary for a carver.

CARVI (French), caraway seed.

CARVING, the art and process of cutting wood, stone, ivory, shell, &c.

CARVING-FORK, a large fork with a protecting guard for carving joints of meat.

CARVING-KNIFE, a pointed knife made on a larger scale than the ordinary knives for table use.

CARWAL, **CARVAL**, a grain measure of India ranging in different localities from 900 to 1784 lbs. avoirdupois.

CARWAR, a grain measure on the Malabar coast equal to 12 maunds of barley or paddy, about 8 cwt.; but 15 maunds (half a ton) of other grain.

CASCALIO, a name in Brazil for the sediment or deposit after the first washing of the sand, &c., for gold.

CASCARILLA, an aromatic bark, the produce of *Croton Cascarella* and *eleuteria* of the Bahamas and other islands of the West Indies.

CASCO (Spanish), the hull of a ship.

CASE, a box of any kind, the outside of a watch; a printer's box with partitions for letters or type; printers' cases generally go in pairs on the top of a frame, or case rack; a cover for the cushions of chairs and sofas.

CASE-BRANDY, brandy of a superior kind sold in case bottles.

CASED-GOODS, in the glass trade articles in which coloured metal has been added to flint glass.

CASED-SASH-FRAME, a leaded window, opening sideways.

CASE-HARDENING, the process of converting the surface of iron into steel, by heating it with charcoal for a short time. Iron may be hardened by the flame of gas, by immersing it in oil, or in boiling water. Metals are also hardened by exposing them wrapped in a cement or composition paste in a forge to a red heat.

CASEIN, the curd or coagulable portion of milk; a proximate principle of vegetables.

CASE-MAKER, a carpenter who makes wooden packing cases for shipping goods.

CASEMENT, a moveable window turning and opening, on hinges.

CASE-RACK, a printer's frame for placing the wooden cases of type on.

CASE-SHOT, pieces of iron, musket balls, or other projectiles enclosed in a case for firing from a cannon.

CASEUM, the purified curd of cheese.

CASH, the general name for coin and bank notes, sometimes applied to cheques, bills, bonds, and other property easily convertible into money. The only coin of the Chinese is the cash, also called lei; which is nominally divided into ten taous. These cash are made of a very base alloy of copper, are round, about the size of an English farthing, and have a square hole in the middle, by which a hundred or more are usually strung together. On one side are Chinese characters, denoting the reign under which they were cast; and on the other side, in those of the present dynasty, are either Chinese or Manchou characters,

designating the place of coinage. Under preceding dynasties, two, five, and ten cash pieces were in use, as well as other coins of various descriptions; but the single cash is the only coin now current throughout the Empire. It is cast also in Japan, Corea, and Coochin China; and is clandestinely imported from the last-named place to a large amount. In Madras, 80 cash formerly made one funam, worth about twopence.

CASHAW-TREE, a West India tree, the *Prosopis juliflora*.

CASH-BOOK, the book in which a trader enters his receipts and payments.

CASH-BOX, a metal or wooden case for keeping money in.

CASH-CREDIT, the privilege of drawing money from a bank, obtained by personal or deposited security.

CASHEW NUT, a nut attached to the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, the sweet kernels of which are used as an edible fruit. An oil is obtained from the inner shell, and the bark of the tree has been used for tanning.

CASHIER, CASH-KEEPER, an officer in any establishment who has the charge of moneys received, and dispenses payments, &c.

CASHMERE, a stuff made of goats' hair, also a fancy woollen fabric.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, a fine and costly kind of shawl made in the East of goats' hair, of which there are three kinds, the border shawl; the rizayee, or shawl of the finest texture; and the ordinary cashmere shawl. Some of these are valued at £100 and upwards, according to the delicacy of the workmanship, and beauty of the pattern.

CASH-TAKER, the receiver of money at a place of amusement, or public resort, shop, &c.

CASIMIR (French), kerseymere.

CASING, the act of packing in a case; also the process of plastering a building-frame or timber work, and indenting into squares, &c., while moist, so as to resemble stone; a name for dried cow-dung used as fuel in many localities.

CASINO, a French term for a club-house; in England, applied to public dancing-rooms.

CASK, a wooden hooped vessel, or barrel, of staves and headings, of variable shape and dimensions, for holding liquors. See Hogshead, Puncheon, Barrel, Butt, Pipe, Tierce, &c.

CASKAVAL, a kind of cheese made in the Danubian provinces.

CASKET, a small jewel case or box for ornaments, &c.

CASK-LIFTING-FRAME, a tilter for facilitating the drawing off liquids when the cask gets low.

CASSABA, an Arab measure of about 4 yards.

CASSADA. See **CASSAVA**.

CASSAREEP, the inspissated juice in which the starch of the bitter cassava, *Janipha Manihot*, has been washed; it forms a delicious sauce in the tropics, and is the foundation of the far-famed pepper-pot of the West Indies.

CASSATION, COURT OF, a supreme tribunal in Paris, consisting of the most eminent judges of the French Bench, whose function is to watch over the correct application and interpretation of the law, in all judicial decisions pronounced by the Imperial Courts.

CASSAVA, a starch obtained by grating and washing the roots of species of *Janipha*, *J. Manihot*, the bitter cassava, and *J. Loeflingii*, the sweet cassava.

CASSAVA-CAKES, thin cakes baked on a griddle or the embers of a wood fire, made of the pulp or starchy matter of the roots of the cassava or mandioc, which form a considerable article of food in tropical countries.

CASSAVA-JUICE, a poisonous principle, believed to be hydrocyanic acid, in the root of the bitter cassava, which is, however, driven off by heat. Mixed with molasses and fermented, it is made into an intoxicating liquor. It also furnishes an esteemed seasoning for culinary purposes. See **CASSAREEP**.

CASSAVA-SIFTER, a sieve for separating the coarse fibrous parts from the finer starch of the cassava.

CASSE (French), cassia bark; also breakage.

CASSELLA, a name for the Jhimby bark.

CASSENA, a name for the *Ilex vomitoria*, a species of holly, native of Carolina, used for the purpose of correcting the flavour of water.

CASSENET, a superficial measure in some parts of the presidency of Madras—1½ acres.

CASSE-PAPER, broken or damaged paper.

CASSEROLLE, a cooking utensil; a bordering of rice to a dish.

CASSIA-BARK. A large number of trees of the Cinnamomum family are stated to furnish the cassia-bark of commerce in the East, although it is usually ascribed to *Cinnamomum Cassia*. Cassia bark is easily distinguished from cinnamon by its very mucilaginous character when chewed. It appears, however, probable that cassia bark is merely an inferior kind of cinnamon obtained from the larger branches and trunk of the true tree in Ceylon and other islands of the East.

CASSIA-BUDS, the immature flowers (perianth and ovary), gathered and dried, of several species of cinnamon, chiefly used in confectionery, having the flavour and pungency of cassia.

CASSIA-FISTULA, the commercial and botanical name for the legumes or cylindrical pods of the pudding pipe tree; the cells are filled with a sweetish pulp which is an agreeable laxative and the base for purgative electuaries.

CASSIA-LIGNEA. See **CASSIA-BARK**.

CASSIA-OIL, a volatile oil obtained from cinnamon bark.

CASSIMERE, KERSEYMERE, a thin fine woollen cloth.

CASSINETTS, a light mixed cloth, the warp of cotton and the weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk, made for summer wear.

CASSIUS-PURPLE, a beautiful pigment used for staining glass and painting porcelain; a mixture of oxide of tin and gold.

CASSOCK, a clerical garment.

CASSONADE (F), or muscovado.

CASSUMANUR, the yellow *Curatella*, of the Ebling ginger, of a pungent

CAST, a mould

CASTANETS, a pair of ivory, bone, thumbs and music, or to others.

CASTELLANO, a name of gold is equivalent to English gold-dust which is made in no.

CASTER, a four in metals.

CASTERS, a botanical term.

CASTLE SOAP, a name for a kind of soap.

CASTINE, the name of a better quality of ingots which are dry operated metal into a form of metal shaped.

CASTING-NET, a water from left.

CASTING-POT, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTING-POT, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTING-UP, a name for a kind of metal.

CAST-IRON, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTLE, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR-OIL, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASTOR, a name for a kind of metal.

CASSOCK, a clergyman's black gown or vestment.

CASSONADE (French), coarse brown moist or muscovado sugar.

CASSUMAMUR, **CASSUMUR**, an aromatic root, the yellow zedoary, *Zingiber Cassumamur*, of the East Indies, somewhat resembling ginger, but the rhizoma much larger, of a pungent bitter taste.

CAST, a mould or copy taken from a pattern.

CASTANETS, a pair of small concave shells, of ivory, bone, or hard wood, held on the thumbs and rattled by the fingers to make music, or to mark time by dancers and others.

CASTELLANO, a weight for gold used in South America of about 71 grains. The marc of gold is equal to 50 castellanos, or 3550 grains English. The Indians in collecting gold-dust place it in an eagle's quill, which is marked in grains and castellanos.

CASTER, a founder, one who makes castings in metals.

CASTERS, a bottle frame or stand for holding cruets.

CASTILE SOAP, a hard mottled curd soap.

CASTINE, the French name for limestone.

CASTING, the process of giving to steel a better quality, by pouring it into moulds or ingots while in a liquid state. A foundry operation, the process of running metal into a shape, the taking impressions from medals, figures, &c. The metal so shaped.

CASTING-NET, a net to be thrown in the water from a boat, and drawn instead of left.

CASTING-POT, a pot adapted for melting metals.

CASTING-POT AND CRUCIBLE MAKER, a special trade in the iron districts.

CASTING-UP, a printer's term for estimating the number of thousands of letters in a sheet of any work, or in a job, in order to fix the price for composing it.

CAST-IRON, iron run from the furnace into pigs or ingots, instead of being beaten or wrought.

CASTLE, one of the carved pieces used in playing the game of chess.

CASTOR, **CASTOREUM**, an animal substance possessing a disagreeable odour, obtained from the beaver, *Castor fiber*, and once much used as an antispasmodic in medicine.

CASTOR-OIL, a mild purgative fixed oil, obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, used in medicine, for lamps, and other purposes.

CASTORS, small roller-wheels fixed to the feet of heavy household furniture, such as beds, tables, arm-chairs, couches, &c., to admit of moving them with facility. There are plate castors, square and round, socket castors, claw castors, &c. Cruets or bottles for holding sauces.

CASTRATING, the operation of gelding animals to make them more docile, or for fattening.

CAST-SCISSORS MANUFACTURER, a trade in Sheffield, where cheap and comparatively worthless scissors are made for sale.

CAST-STEEL, broken bars of iron fused in a crucible and poured into moulds.

CAT, a wild and domestic animal (*Felis catus*) whose skin is largely used for furriers' purposes; a kind of tackle used to hoist the anchor to the fore part of a ship.

CATACOMBS, a cave or grotto for burying the dead.

CATALOGUE, a written or printed list of books or articles.

CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ, a classed or arranged catalogue, in which the articles are placed under regular heads or divisions.

CATAMARAN, a rude surf boat or shaped log for a single individual, used to reach the shore at Madras in the East Indies. The Madras surf boats consist of thin flattened timbers eight or ten feet long, tied together horizontally, and sharpened a little at the point. Also a light raft used at Bahia and other places on the coast of Brazil for landing goods through the surf.

CATABACT, a lock-gate; a contrivance to regulate the number of strokes per minute of an engine.

CATASTA (Italian), a pile of wood, and a measure by which cord-wood is sold.

CATAWBA WINE, an American wine made from the catawba, a variety of grape grown in the United States.

CAT-BLOCK, a large block with three or four sheaves, used in hoisting up an anchor to the ship's side.

CATCH-DRAIN. See **CATCH-WORK**.

CATCH-PENNY, any thing worthless or of little value, made merely to sell.

CATCH-WORD, the first word of the ensuing page, formerly printed isolated at the foot of the preceding page, but now seldom used.

CATCH-WORK, the process of draining meadow lands on hill sides, by a successive series of drain channels.

CATECHU, an inspissated extract from the wood, &c., of several Indian trees, chiefly the *Areca* palm and the *Acacia catechu*, used in medicine as an astringent, and by dyers as a source of tannic acid. See **CUTCH** and **GAMBEIR**.

CATENA, an Italian measure of length, from 14 to 20 yards.

CATERER, one who has to purchase, provide, or purvey for others; the manager of a mess; the word caties signifying niceties or choice articles of food.

CAT-FALL, a pulley for hoisting the anchor of a ship to the cat-head.

CATGUT, the name applied to strings made from the peritoneal coverings of the intestines of the sheep. The greatest care is necessary to prepare these strings for the violin, the harp, and similar instruments, to secure the strength necessary for the great tension required for the high notes. The best strings are made in Naples, because the Italian sheep, from their leanness, afford the best raw material, for it is a well-ascertained fact, that the membranes of lean animals are much tougher than those of animals in high condition.

CATHARTIC MEDICINES, those which have purgative properties.

CATHARINE-WHEEL, a pyrotechnic which revolves and throws out radiations as it turns. Also the circular compartment of a Gothic window with radiating divisions or spokes.

CAT-HEAD, a miner's name for a small capstan; a projecting timber or beam on each side of a ship's bow, to which a pulley is attached, to assist in heaving up the anchor, and securing it to the side.

CATHEDRAL GLASS, stained or painted glass for church windows sold either in sheets or small squares.

CATHETER, a surgical instrument for relieving obstructions in the bladder, made of various materials.

CATJANG, the Malabar name for *Cajanus flavus*, a leguminous plant, the seed of which is much eaten by the poorer classes, and esteemed a wholesome pulse.

CATLINGS, a commercial name for the dried twisted intestines of animals, used for the strings of harps, fiddles, and other musical instruments. Indian and Persian catlings are sold by the 1000 strings. See CATGUT.

CAT-MENT, the *Nepeta cataria*, which has some stimulating qualities, and is a remarkable feline aphrodisiac.

CATO, a name for baskets in some of the Pacific islands, which are very neatly and elegantly made from coir and other palm fibres, and grasses.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, a whip for corporeal punishment with nine lashes.

CATOPEER, **CATOPTRON**, a mirror, a reflecting optical glass.

CAT-ROPES, the pulleys employed in hoisting a ship's anchor over the bows by the cat-heads.

CAT-SALT, a granulated coarse salt formed from the bittern or leach brine, used in the manufacture of hard soap.

CAT-SKINS, the skins of wild or domestic cats, bought by furriers and others. Wild cats with a long and valuable fur abound in the forests of Hungary and are not uncommon in Wales and Scotland.

CAT'S-EYE, a variety of opal or fibrous quartz, enclosing asbestos. The finest kinds are obtained in Ceylon.

CAT'S-PAW, a kind of hitch made by sailors in a rope.

CATSUP, **KETCHUP**, a seasoning or sauce for meat, made of mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, or other vegetable substances.

CATTAMUNDUO, **CALLEMUNDUO**, an elastic gum or hydro-carbon, obtained in India from the *Euphorbia antillarum*, and other species.

CATTIES, a name given in Ceylon to bill-hooks for cutting down underwood.

CATTLE, a collective name for all quadrupeds used by man for food, or for tilling the ground; they are divided into two principal classes, large or black cattle, which comprises horses and the bovine tribe; and small cattle which includes sheep and goats, &c. In America the term does not include horses.

CATTLE-DEALER, a grazier, one who buys and sells the live stock reared on a farm.

CATTLE-MARKET, the place of resort for graziers and dealers, where cattle are bought and sold.

CATTLE-MEDICINES, strong drastic medicines used by veterinary surgeons, and owners of live stock.

CATTLE-PENN, an enclosure for folding cattle for the night.

CATTLE-RUN, an extent of grazing ground in the colonies.

CATTLE-SHED, a place for housing cattle.

CATTLE-SHOW, an assemblage of domestic animals, held periodically to compete for superior breeds and conditions.

CATTLE-TRAIN, a set of railway trucks conveying cattle to market.

CATTLE-TAUCK, an open car or partially closed carriage for conveying live stock on a railway.

CATTLE WEIGHING-MACHINE, a weigh-bridge on which cattle and sheep are placed to be weighed.

CATTY, an Eastern weight, the hundredth part of the picul, and equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. avoirdupois; 84 catties being about 1 cwt. The Chinese catty weighs 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish dollars, the Malayan catty 24 dollars or rather more than 2 lbs. The catty of silk in the East is equal to about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The catty is sometimes called a kin.

CAUDLE, gruel; a mixture of wine and other ingredients as a drink.

CAUSE, a perforated chest to keep fish in under water.

CAUSE, a mining name for sulphate of barytes; a weight and measure in Sumatra, the fish part of the bamboo, which is 3 lbs. 10 oz.

CAUL, a net for the hair worn by ladies; a cabinet maker's term for a piece of solid wood, shaped and smoothed to fasten veneers on.

CAULIFLOWER, a well-known esculent or potherb, the *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, a variety of the common cabbage.

CAULKER. See SHIP-CAULKER.

CAULKING, **COCKING**, the process of filling the seams between the planks of a ship's deck or sides with oakum, and which is afterwards covered with pitch to keep out water.

CAULKING-IRON, a kind of cold chisel used by the caulker.

CAULKING-MALLET, a mallet used by the caulker for driving in the iron to force the oakum between the seams.

CAUNTER-LODE, in mining, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins.

CAUSALTY, a mining name for light particles of ore carried away in the process of washing.

CAUSEWAY, a raised footpath or artificial embankment in low land.

CAUSTIC, a corroding substance. Lunar caustic is a nitrate of silver.

CAUSTIC BARLEY, a name for the seeds of the *Veratrum album*, &c. See CEBADILLA.

CAUTERY, a farrier's searing iron.

CAUTH, a name in Canara for the *Terra Japonica* of commerce, which is extensively employed in many manufactures.

It is also u
bete leaf
elderly peo
to the gum
CAUTHEE, a
CAUTIONNEM
way of gu
newspaper
as a surety
conduct.
CAUTIONER,
bond or sec
CAUZ, an an
English pic
CAVA, a nam
made in th
ing the ro
ticum, and
CAVALCAVIA,
or piazza.
CAVALLARO,
CAVALLERIA.
CAVALLO, a v
worth but
Italian nam
CAVALLOCH
Italy.
CAVALRY, a r
light horse
CAVAN, CAB
used in th
a cavan of
weigh abou
135 lbs.
CAVANA, the
sheep.
CAVANNA, a
logger - he
(Schopff.)
CAVATION, C
for the four
larage.
CAVE, a nam
a furnace.
CAVEACHING
CAVEAB, CA
Mocha woa
nial divisio
caveers be
dollar.
CAVEAT, an
test, enter
against the
which app
isting righ
CAVENDISH,
CAVENGA, a
the burthe
sel.
CAVETTO, in
moulding a
of a circle.
CAVEZON, C
various m
untractabl
CAVEZZINA,
CAVEZZO, a
variable d
minimium
inum 4.
toise.
CAVIAR, a p
salted roe

It is also used in the east with the pan or betel leaf instead of lime, especially by elderly people, being considered beneficial to the gums. See BETEL NUT.

CAUTHEE, a coarse Indian cotton cloth.

CAUTIONNEMENT, in France a sum lodged by way of guarantee or security—as by a newspaper proprietor to the government as a surety—to be forfeited in case of misconduct.

CAUTIONER, in Scotland one who becomes bond or security for another.

CAUZ, an ancient Arab measure about an English pint.

CAVA, a name for an intoxicating beverage made in the Pacific islands by first chewing the root of the *Macropiper methysticum*, and letting it ferment.

CAVALCAVIA, the Italian name for an arcade or piazza.

CAVALLARO, an Italian carrier or courier.

CAVALLERIA. See CABALLERIA.

CAVALLO, a very petty copper coin of Italy worth but the 24th part of a penny; the Italian name for a horse.

CAVALLOCCHIO, a mounted excise-man in Italy.

CAVALRY, a mounted body of troops, either light horse or dragons.

CAVAN, CABAN, a dry measure and weight used in the Philippine islands for grain; a cavan of paddy, or rice in the husk, will weigh about 96 lbs., of cleaned rice, 130 to 135 lbs.

CAVANA, the Spanish name for a flock of sheep.

CAVANNA, a name in Barbados for the logger-head turtle, *Caretta cephalo*, (Schopff.)

CAVATION, CAVAZION, hollowing the earth for the foundation of a building or for cellarage.

CAVE, a name for the space under the fire of a furnace.

CAVEACHING, a mode of pickling fish.

CAVEAR, CAVEER, a money of account at Mocha worth about a halfpenny; a nominal division of the Spanish dollar, forty caveers being reckoned equal to one dollar.

CAVEAT, an admonitory prohibition or protest, entered by the holder of a patent, against the granting of another applied for, which appears likely to infringe his existing rights.

CAVENDISH, a kind of tobacco.

CAVENGA, a name in the Pacific islands for the burthen or freight of a canoe or vessel.

CAVETTO, in building, a simple concave moulding used for cornices, &c.; a quarter of a circle, the reverse of the oval.

CAVEZON, CAVESON, a severe nose band of various materials to punish or subdue an untractable horse.

CAVEZZINA, the Italian name for a bridle.

CAVEZZO, an Italian measure of length of variable dimensions in different cities, the minimum being about 2½ yards, the maximum 4½. It is analogous to the French toise.

CAVIAR, a preparation of the dried spawn or salted roe of fish; a single sturgeon will

sometimes yield as much as 120 lbs. of roe. Caviar is principally consumed in Russia, Germany, and Italy, by the Greeks during their long fasts; and also in England. The black caviar is made from the roe of the sturgeon; a cheaper and less prized red kind is obtained from the roe of the grey mullet and some of the carp species, which are common in the rivers and shores of the Black Sea.

CAVING, in mining a sinking or falling in of the superincumbent earth or rock of a tunnel.

CAVING-RAKE, a barn-floor rake with long teeth and a short head to separate the chaff from grain.

CAWK, an opaque massive variety of barytes found in Staffs, Shire and Derbyshire.

CAWNEY, an Indian land measure of 37,600 square feet or 1½ acre; chiefly used at Madras.

CAXO, a Spanish measure of ore containing many quintals, but varying in bulk at different places; at Potosi equal to about 5000 lbs.

CAXON. See CAJON.

CAYA, a bastard satin-wood shipped from St. Domingo.

CAYELAC, an aromatic wood obtained in Siam.

CAYENNE PEPPER, a pungent seasoning made from the pounded red bird-pepper or small shrubby capsicum seed-vessels. It is used medicinally in gargles and as a stimulant.

CAYENNE POTAGE, a mess made in the West Indies termed pepper pot.

CAYMAN, another name for the alligator, which is killed sometimes for its oil and its skin; it also yields musk.

CAYTONGEE, a name given in Sumatra to the second quality of pepper.

CAZAL, another name for the concead, an agarian measure of France.

CAZZONS, a provincial name for the dried dung of cattle collected for fuel.

CAZZUOLA, a trowel or tool for spreading mortar, used in Italy.

CEBADILLA, CEVADILLA, SABADILLA, names for the follicular fruits of *Stenanthium frigidum*, *Asagrea officinalis*, and *Veratrum Sabadilla*, which contain the alkaloid veratria, used as an emetic and purgative in mania, and which has also been administered in cases of gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. See SEVOLEA.

CECCHIA (Italian), a kind of vessel; a snow or bylander.

CECILIA, a name for hashed beef.

CECROGRAPH, a French writing apparatus for the use of the blind.

CEDEANT (French), one who assigns over or surrenders his right or property.

CEDAR, a name given to several woods, but properly belonging to the almost incorruptible wood obtained from two species of *Cedrus*, *C. Deodara* and *Libani*, which grow to a great height, and furnish fine timber. The wood of the common *Cedrelas* is far less valuable. The name of red cedar is given to the *Juniperus Bermudiana*, a wood used for pencils, and also recognised by the Committee of Lloyd's for some parts of ship-building.

CEDAR GUM, a gum resin obtained in the Cape colony, from the branches and cones of the *Widdingtonia juniperoides*, much resembling gum olibanum. It is used for various medicinal purposes, for compounding plasters, and preparing varnish.

CEDAZO (Spanish), a hair sieve or strainer.

CEDRA, **CEDRAT**, a species of Italian citron having a thick rind which contains much essential oil, and is used for making perfumes, and for flavouring liqueurs.

CEDRIUM, the resin of the cedar tree used to preserve books and to protect other articles from insects.

CEILING, the upper surface of an apartment, usually formed of laths and plaster; the inside of a roof.

CEILING-FLOOR, the joists or frame-work on the lower surface of an apartment upon which the ceiling is made.

CEILING LATHS, the thin strips of wood nailed to the joists for receiving the plaster.

CELEMIN, a Spanish dry measure, the 12th of a fanegada, ranging in different places from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 11 pints. The name was also formerly given to the Portuguese seaimin.

CEINTURE, a waist-belt, scarf or girdle of gauze or muslin, cotton, linen, or silk.

CELATURE, the art of engraving, cutting, or embossing metals.

CELERY, an esculent (*Apium graveolens*), the blanched footstalks of the leaves are eaten in England, and in many countries the leaves and seeds are used for soup. The seeds are also employed as a stimulant by the native medical practitioners of India.

CELESTINE, a name for native sulphate of strontia. The nitrate is used for red lights in theatres.

CELLAR, an underground room beneath a building, often used as a wine store, or for other commodities not injured by damp.

CELLARAGE, the area beneath a building laid out in a series of vaults or cellars.

CELLARET, a wooden cabinet, case, or bureau, for holding liquor bottles.

CELLAR-FLAP, the wooden lifting door which closes a cellar.

CELLARMAN, **CELLARER**, one who attends to the business of a cellar.

CELONATO, a carpet maker.

CELONE, a carpet in Italy.

CEMBALO (Italian), the harpsichord.

CEMENT, any substance that serves to bind or unite by cohesion, as glue, solder, mortars, &c. In building, cement is a concretion of rubble mortars; the name is also applied to hydraulic mortars, impervious to water, such as Roman and Portland cements, puzzolano, &c. A composition for uniting metals is called solder, and the name cement is given to a lute or paste surrounding bodies in pots or crucibles for chemical purposes.

CEMENTATION, in metallurgy, the application of cement to substances; the union of carbon and iron when exposed to heat forms steel.

CEMENTITIOUS, agglutinating; having the quality of cementing.

CEMENT-STONE, nodules of calcareous matter a species of septaria, obtained at Har-

wich, Sheppey, and other localities, for making cements.

CEMETERY, a detached enclosure set apart for the burial of the dead; pieces of ground attached to churches, however, are sometimes called cemeteries.

CENERE, the Italian name for ashes.

CENOTAPH, an empty tomb; an honorary monument erected in memory of some person whose body has been entombed elsewhere.

CENSER, a chafing dish or pan attached to a chain, used for burning incense in religious ceremonies.

CENSOR, an officer in despotic countries appointed to revise MSS. &c. for press, having the power to expunge passages, so as to prevent the publication of unpleasant truths, or of information not deemed politic to be generally known.

CENSUS, an enumeration or statistical account taken occasionally or periodically, of persons or things; as of population, land under crop, stock and produce. In many countries these returns are by law made at decennial periods; in others more frequently.

CENT, the hundredth part, an abbreviation of the Latin *centum*; used as a prefix to many words, weights, coins, &c. As a nominal money division the cent is in use in the United States and various parts of the Continent where decimal coinage is current. The American cent, the hundredth part of the dollar, is worth about a halfpenny. The cent is an old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. The great cent or solive as a solid measure for wood in France contains 363.168 cubic feet. The great cent or centaine is also a provincial salt measure of France and equal to 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.

CENTAGE, a rate by the hundred; *per centage* being a commission or allowance at so much per cent.

CENTASS, a weight of Baden, the hundredth part of the local pound, and weighing 77.17 grains.

CENTENAAR, the Amsterdam hundred-weight or quintal, equal to nearly 109lbs. avoirdupois. See **CENTNER**.

CENTERING, the temporary wooden framing on which an arch or any vaulted work is shaped and constructed.

CENTESIMAL, a division into hundredth parts.

CENTIARE, the metre superficial, the hundredth part of the French are, and equal to 1.19 square yards.

CENTIGRADE, the division into grades or degrees by hundredth parts, called also centesimal; a name for the thermometer of Celsius, used chiefly in France. The distance between the freezing point of water and the boiling point, is divided into 100 degrees, each being equal to 1.4-5th of Fahrenheit's scale. Reaumur's thermometer has only 80 degrees on its scale. See **THERMOMETER**.

CENTIGRAMME, the hundredth part of the present French grain in the decimal pound, and equal to 0.15 English grain.

CENTILITRE, or litre of 0.617 cubic litre bear

CENTRE, though a penny;

The cent, Belgium, and as a

CENTIMETRE, and Belg metre equ

legal nam pounce; in ditto or do

CENTINAJO, proportion only 75lbs in the lor

pois.

CENTINARIUM, French ste

CENTLET, a eighty-four to 1.6 pint.

CENTNER, th or quintal

varies in German S the trade c

123 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; in

CENTRE-BIT, circular h

CENTRE-PIED, workman's

CENTRES, th in Bradfo

weavers at

CENTRIFUGAL, for drying

molasses, d mop. The

cal straine part, by

off more s cess of le

away from coolers an

constructe fugal force

atmosph

CENTRIFUGAL, water by s

CENTRIPETAL, vance for p

CENTUM, a h

CENTUM-PON, Roman w

modern qu avoirdupo

CENTURIA, at equal to 12

CEOL, **CHOL**, a

CEPHALIC, a medicines

CERALACCA (Ceramic, a mental pot

CERASIN, a cherry-tree do not read

localities, for

ure set apart
aces of ground
ver, are some-

ashes.

an honorary
ory of some
men entombed

attached to a
ase in religious

otic countries
&c. for press,
nge passages,
ication of un-
formation not
ly known.

statistical ac-
or periodically,
of population,
d produce. In
ns are by law
in others more

n abbreviation
as a prefix to
ns, &c. As a
cent. is in
, and various
where decimal
merican cent,
dollar, is worth
cent. is an old
gum, the hun-
dred. The great
cent are for wood
in cubic feet. The
also a provincial
d equal to 115 $\frac{1}{2}$

ded; per cent-
allowance at

the hundredth
d weighing 77-17

ham hundred-
to nearly 109lbs.

wooden framing
faulted work is

into hundredth

cial, the hun-
dred, and equal to

into grades or
arta, called also
be thermometer
in France. The
eezing point of
oint, is divided
being equal to
ale. Reaumur's
0 degrees on its

th part of the
e decimal pound,
grain.

CENTILITRE, the hundredth part of the pint or litre of France—0.017 English pint, also 0.017 cubic inch. In Holland the centilitre bears the name of vingerhoed or de.

CENTIME, an existing French copper coin though rarely seen, the tenth part of a penny; 100 centimes making a franc. The centime is also used in accounts in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, and as a division of the Dutch guilder.

CENTIMETRE, a linear measure in France and Belgium—the hundredth part of the metre equal to 0.39 inch. In Holland the legal name of the centimetre is duim or ponce; in Venetian Lombardy it is called dito or doight.

CENTINAJO, the Italian quintal, of varying proportions in different towns; in Florence only 75lbs. in Milan 220 $\frac{1}{2}$; a salt measure in the Ionian islands of 4410lbs avoirdupois.

CENTINARIUS. See **CENTUM-PONDIUM**.

CENTISTÈRE, the hundredth part of the French stere, 0.353 cubic feet.

CENTLET, a Dalmatian liquid measure, the eighty-fourth part of the baril, and equal to 1.6 pint.

CENTNER, the commercial hundred-weight or quintal of the Continental States which varies in most. The toll centner of the German States is 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois, the trade centner 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. In Vienna it is 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; in Hamburg, 120lbs.

CENTRE-BIT, a carpenter's tool for boring circular holes.

CENTRE-PIECE, a table ornament; also a workman's tool.

CENTRES, the plain parts of shawls prepared in Bradford, &c., to which the Paisley weavers attach ornamental borders.

CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE, a whirling machine for drying sugar or clearing it from molasses, on the principle of trundling a mop. The sugar is enclosed in cylindrical strainers, a rapid rotary motion is imparted, by which the moisture is thrown off more speedily than by the old process of leaving the molasses to drain away from the sugar gradually in flat coolers and casks. Also, a machine so constructed as to raise water by centrifugal force, aided by the pressure of the atmosphere.

CENTRIFUGAL-PUMP, an engine for raising water by steam power.

CENTRIPETAL-PRESS, a mechanical contrivance for pressing square in all directions.

CENTUM, a hundred.

CENTUM-PONDIUM, **CENTINARIUS**, an ancient Roman weight corresponding to the modern quintal, and equal to about 72lbs. avoirdupois.

CENTURIE, an ancient Roman land measure equal to 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

CEOL, **CHOL**, a ship or vessel.

CEPHALIC, a name applied to snuffs, or medicines which relieve headache.

CERALACCA (Italian), sealing wax.

CERAMIC, a term often applied to ornamental pottery.

CERASIN, a name given to such gums as cherry-tree gum, which swell in water but do not readily dissolve.

CERATE, an ointment made of wax and oil, of spermaceti, or lard and wax; used for outward applications or plasters.

CERBONEA (Italian), sour or rapid wine.

CERCHIAIO (Italian), a cooper, one who hoops casks.

CEREAL, pertaining to edible grain; the grasses which produce bread-corn and are the object of a continuous culture for food, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats, rice, and millet, are called cereals.

CERINE, the chief constituent of wax; bees' wax containing nearly eighty per cent. of cerine.

CEROON, the American mode of spelling ceron, a bale or package made of skins.

CEROXYLINE, the resin of palm-wax.

CERTIFICATE, a testimony given in writing; a paper granting some particular privilege. A bankrupt's certificate is the legal document issued by the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, certifying that he has surrendered his estate, passed the examinations and forms required, and, being released from his pecuniary obligations, is permitted to recommence his trading operations. A certificate of origin is a Custom-House document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony.

CERTIFICATED BANKRUPT, one who is freed from his liabilities, and holds a certificate from the Bankruptcy Court, in contradistinction to an uncertificated bankrupt, who has no right to trade.

CERULEUM, a blue Roman pigment, a silicate of copper.

CERUSE, a name given to white-lead paint, a preparation from thin plates of lead exposed to the hot vaporous exhalations of vinegar or other acid.

CERUSSITE, a valuable ore of lead.

CERVESA, the Spanish name for beer or ale.

CESS, a rate or tax.

CESSIO BONORUM, a process in Scotland similar to assignment of the property of a debtor for the benefit of his creditors, in England.

CESSION, a voluntary assignment or surrender of a person's effects or estate to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.

CESSIONNAIRE (French), an assignee or receiver.

CESS-POOL, a cavity or receptacle for drainage; the name is, however, often applied to the grating which covers the cavity.

CESTA (Spanish and Italian), a basket or pannier, ceston being one of large dimensions.

CESTAIO (Italian), a basket-maker.

CETWERT, **CETVERT**. See **TCHETWERT**.

CEVADILLA. See **CEBADILLA**.

CEVADINE, a name for hordeine, the starch of barley. *Hordeum distichon*.

CEVENTERIA, a name in Tuscany for rouge, or paint for the face.

CEYLON MOSS, a small and delicate fungus, believed to be the *Gracelaria tichenoides*, obtained in the salt lakes, on the coasts of Ceylon; which contains a large proportion of true starch, and is used for jellies.

CEYLON STONE, a general name given to many fine minerals and jewels obtained in the island of Ceylon; specially applied, however, to a species of black spinelle.

CHA, a kind of tea rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

CHABBA, an old Arabian weight, nearly equal to one English grain. [grain.]

CHABENA, **CHABINI** (Hindustani), parched

CHABLIS, a kind of French white wine.

CHABOOK, an Indian name for a whip.

CHABUTARAH, **CHUBOOTURA** (Hindustani), a market-place, custom-house, or police-station in India.

CHACCAR, a period of rest for refreshment, accorded three times a day to miners and other labourers in South America.

CHACO, an uncultivated earth of La Paz, South America, which is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate.

CHACOR, **SHACO**, a military cap or helmet.

CHAD, a name for the young of the sea bream, *Purgus centrodontus*.

CHADAM, an imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, equal to one *paysa*, of the value of twenty-five cowries, and worth about half a farthing in English money. [or cloth.]

CHADAR, **CHUDUR** (Hindustani), a sheet

CHAFE, to rub or damage the surface of any thing.

CHAFF, the pericarp or dry calyx of grain removed by thrashing and winnowing, which has many medicinal and economical uses. It is occasionally mixed with mortar, and employed as a substitute for hair in making plaster for rooms, and sometimes used for stuffing beds.

CHAFF-CUTTER, **CHAFF-ENGINE**, a straw-cutter or chopping machine, with knives for dividing straw into small lengths, or "chaff" as it is termed, for feeding cattle.

CHAFFER, a small portable furnace.

CHAFFERER, one who bargains for wares.

CHAFFERY, that part of a foundry where the forges are placed for hammering iron into bars.

CHAFING-DISH, a vessel for holding charcoal or coals to give heat.

CHAGREEN, **SHAGREEN**, a rough tuberculated leather; also the prepared skin of the dogfish.

CHAHAR (Maharatta), an Indian superficial measure for land, ranging from 120 to 160 biggahs.

CHAH, a money of Georgia and Persia, the fourth part of an *abassi*, and the half of an *uzaltum*.

CHAHORA (Hindustani), a fine variety of transplanted rice in India.

CHAHOTRA, **CHAHUTRA** (Maharatta), interest taken at four per cent. per month.

CHAIN, a line of connected links of any kind; a British lineal measure used in surveying or plotting, made of links of iron wire united together. The surveyor's chain contains 22 yards or 792 inches, which, being divided into 100 links, gives 7.92 inches for each link. The square chain is the tenth of an acre, or 484 square yards. The chain as a land measure in Tinnevalley, and some other parts of India, is equal to 37-11th acres. In France,

Belgium, and Holland, the chain represents the double decametre, equal to 66 ft feet, nearly the same as the British.

CHAINA, **CHENA** (Hindustani), an inferior kind of grain or millet, *Panicum pilosum*.

CHAIN-BOAT, a substantial boat used in harbours, for getting up mooring chains or anchors.

CHAIN-BOLTS, the large bolts used to secure to the ship's side the links, or dead-eyes, through which the standing rigging is rove.

CHAIN-BRIDGE, a suspension-bridge.

CHAIN-CABLE, a mooring or anchoring cable made of stout iron rings.

CHAIN-CABLE MANUFACTURER, a maker of iron cables for ships and other purposes.

CHAIN-PLATES, strong thick plates of iron used in merchant vessels, bolted to the ship's side, instead of chains to the dead-eyes, for holding the blocks by which the rigging of the mast is secured. They take their name from the mast, and are hence called fore-chains, main-chains, or mizen-chains.

CHAIN-PUMP, an hydraulic machine for raising water, employed in ships, and for draining land.

CHAIN-SHOT, large iron balls or bullets chained together, used in sea-battles to destroy the spars, rigging, &c., of an enemy's vessel.

CHAIN-STITCH, work made with open spaces like chain links.

CHAIN-TIMBER, large joists used in the middle stories of a building, to bind and give it strength.

CHAIN-WORK, a style of fabric, of which tapestry, net, and hosiery are examples.

CHAIR, a heavy cast-iron socket for receiving and securing the bars of a railroad; a moveable seat of which there are numberless kinds made to suit special uses, such as light and ornamented drawing-room chairs, heavy and substantial office chairs, dining-room chairs, and folding, rocking, and reclining chairs, hall chairs, shop chairs, garden chairs, &c.

CHAIR AND SOFA STUFFER, a workman who fills, pads, and covers seats.

CHAIR-CARVER, one employed in carving the upright posts and other parts of beds, arm-chairs, sofas, &c.

CHAIR-MAKER, a workman who makes the frames or parts of chairs, sofas, and other seats.

CHAIRMAN, the presiding officer of a company, board of directors, or public meeting.

CHAIR-WEBB, a kind of saw.

CHAIS (French), wine vaults.

CHAISE, a two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, of which there are many varieties, such as headed chaises, pony chaises, &c.

CHAISE-LONGUE (French), a couch or sofa with one arm or end.

CHAKA (Bengalee), the upper portion of a salt boiling furnace. [presser.]

CHAKAN, **CHAKKALA** (Malabar), an oil

CHAKI (Bengalee and Hindustani), a handmill or grinding stone; an apparatus for spinning twine suspended from the hand.

CHAKKA
from t

CHAKKU
other

CHAKKUN
cotton

CHAKHA
the hal

CHAKKIL
by Eu

CHAKKIL
name f

CHAKKIL
er in h

CHAKKIL
tan an

CHAKKIL
worker

CHAKKIL
South

CHAKKIL
CHAKKIL

CHAKKIL
shining

CHAKKIL
Linne

CHAKKIL
of the

CHAKKIL
eyes.

CHALAN
Indian

CHALAN
or way

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
deals

CHALAN
lighter

CHALAN
transpo

CHALAN
horses.

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
for a se

CHALAN
compris

CHALAN
of ston

CHALAN
AGATE

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
weight

CHALAN
to the

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
system,

CHALAN
ters of

CHALAN
fruit, p

CHALAN
mode of

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
dry goo

CHALAN
hibited.

CHALAN
weight

CHALAN
being 2

CHALAN
of 3 wal

CHALAN
at 53 c

CHALAN
coal cha

CHALAN
tia, it is

CHALAN
the aver

CHALAN
is 3456

CHALAN
in the

CHALAN
2940 lbs.

CHALAN
coals is

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
the coat

CHALAN
of ship

CHALAN
coals.

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
ion who

CHALAN
strippin

CHALAN
derive t

CHALAN
name f

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
celebra

CHALAN
CHALAN

CHALAN
ion the

CHALAN
CHALK,

CHALAN
careous

CHAKKARA (Malabar), coarse sugar made from the tart or juice of the coco nut and other palms.

CHAKKU (Karnatic), a pack or bale of raw cotton.

CHAKHAND, an Indian measure of length, the half of a cubit; about nine inches.

CHAKKILI (ordinarily corrupted to Chucklar by Europeans); the Tamil and Malabar name for a currier, shoemaker, or worker in hides and leather. In the Hindustani and some other Indian dialects, the worker in skins is called a chamar.

CHAKRAMU, a coin formerly current in the South of India, the 16th part of a pagoda.

CHAKRI, a dealer in oils in India.

CHAKSOO, an Indian name for the small flat shining black seeds of *Cassia absus*, Linnæus, which are employed in all parts of the East against inflammation of the eyes.

CHALAN, **CHILLIUM**, **CHULAK**, a common Indian name for an invoice, pass, voucher, or way-bill.

CHALAND (French), a customer, one who deals with another; a large barge or lighter used on the French rivers for the transport of goods and towed by steam or horses.

CHALCEDONY, **CALCEDONY**, a general term for a semi-transparent siliceous mineral, comprising several well-known varieties of stones, as the onyx, sardonyx, &c. See AGATE and CARNELIAN.

CHALCOGRAPHY, the art of engraving on brass and copper.

CHALCOUS, **CHALCUS**, an ancient Greek weight of 9 or 14 grains, corresponding to the tassandj of the Arabs.

CHALDER, a dry measure in the old Scottish system, containing nearly 8 imperial quarters of wheat or flour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c., 11½ quarters; an old mode of spelling chaldron.

CHALDRON, a heaped measure for various dry goods, formerly in use but now prohibited. It is, however, still employed as a weight for coals; the London chaldron being 25½ cwt., the Newcastle chaldron of 3 wains 52½ cwt, but for boats estimated at 53 cwt. In the transatlantic ports, the coal chaldron varies—at Pictou, Nova Scotia, it is nominally one ton and a quarter, but the average weight of the Pictou chaldron is 3450 lbs. The ordinary weight required in the markets of the United States, is 2040 lbs., but at New York the chaldron of coals is only 2500 lbs.

CHALDRON-WAGON, a wagon which conveys the coal from the pit's mouth to the place of shipment, and holds a chaldron of coals.

CHALIAS, a distinct caste of natives in Ceylon who are employed as cinnamon peelers, stripping the bark twice annually. They derive their name from chawli the Sanscrit name for bark.

CHALICE, a sacramental cup used in the celebration of the eucharist.

CHALIES, a petty money of account, in Ceylon the fourth part of a pice.

CHALK, the carbonate of lime, a white calcareous deposit occurring with flint

nodules. Chalk forms the basis of whitening, crayons, and some white colours. In agriculture, chalk is perhaps the most extensively employed of the limestone species, being added in many instances to the soil to alter the constituents and to fertilize land. In medicine it is used in the form of prepared chalk and compound chalk powder, as an astringent and antacid.

CHALK-CEMENT, an hydraulic cement made of chalk which hardens under water in a few minutes.

CHALK-CUTTER, a workman employed in digging chalk.

CHALK-DRAWING, a drawing sketched and filled in with black and coloured crayons.

CHALK-LIME, the burnt carbonate or chalk from which heat has driven off the carbonic acid.

CHALK-LINE, a carpenter's line which is chalked so as to leave a mark for working by.

CHALK-PIT, a pit from which chalk is dug.

CHALLENGE, in law an exception taken to jurors by a person to be tried, or by his counsel.

CHALLIS, a fine printed soft woollen fabric, used for ladies' dresses.

CHALLIS-PRINTER, a printer of challis.

CHALLY, an old Dutch copper coin still occasionally found in circulation in Ceylon. See RIDDY.

CHALON (French), a lighter or barge.

CHALOT, a mode of spelling the shallot, *Allium ascalonicum*, an article of diet in some countries. [ship.]

CHALOUPE (French), the long-boat of a

CHALTER, a dry measure of Stettin, equal to 84½ Winchester bushels.

CHALTICK, a native kind of rice grown in Russia.

CHALU (Telugu), rice cleaned for cooking.

CHALUMEAU (French), an ancient rustic flute.

CHALYBEATES, mineral waters and medicines which hold iron.

CHALYBITE, a very valuable sparry iron ore, the Styrian steel is made from it.

CHAMA, the Malabar name for the *Panicum miliaceum*, the seed of which is sometimes used as a substitute for rice; also a very large bivalve found in the Indian ocean, the shells of which are used for dentiers.

CHAMAR, **CHUMAR**, a worker of skins in India. See CHAKKILL.

CHAMBERD FABRICS, stuffs made from soft worsted yarn in Saxony, by hand weavers at their houses.

CHAMBER, the inside of a piece of ordnance. Chambers are also suites of rooms in a house, occupied as offices by gentlemen and members of the learned professions. The inside of a lock, a partition in a canal.

CHAMBERLAIN, a receiver of public rents and revenues; the treasurer of a corporation.

CHAMBER-HANGINGS, the curtains or tapestry of a sleeping-room.

CHAMBERMAID, a servant who has the charge of sleeping apartments, or attends on a lady.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, a committee of

merchants, or influential manufacturers and traders, appointed in a port or inland town, to take cognizance of matters affecting the general or special interests of trade, to memorialize the government, to diffuse useful information, &c.

CHAMFERED, curved, grooved, or indented; any thing of which the edge is bevelled or sloped.

CHAMOIS-LEATHER, leather made from various kinds of skins, dressed with fish-oil. The oil is hammered or beaten by a mill into the pores of the skin, which is afterwards partially dried, and washed in strong alkali, when it becomes very soft and pliable.

CHAMOMILE, an indigenous plant of Britain, (*Anthemis nobilis*), cultivated for its flowers, which are largely employed in medicine.

CHAMPAAGNE, a pleasant effervescing French

CHAMPAAGNE-BOTTLE, a strong and particular shaped bottle, which has the cork secured with wire, when holding champagne.

CHAMPAAGNE-GLASS, a long, narrow glass, made for drinking effervescing wines from.

CHAMPIGNON, an edible mushroom (*Agaricus oreades*), which is nutritious, stimulant, and rather fragrant. Champignons are frequently strung on thread, dried in the shade, and pounded as an addition to rich gravies and sauces.

CHANA, a kind of yam grown in Cochín.

CHANAPPAN, a weaver of hempen cordage in some of the Indian districts; a maker of coarse cloth or sacks.

CHANGACA, a name in Costa Rica for coarse sugar.

CHANCELLER, CHANCELLOR, the keeper of the records of a consul general.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the finance minister of Great Britain.

CHANCERY, the official abode of a consul in a foreign country.

CHANCERY BARRISTER, a lawyer who practises in the chancery courts.

CHANDELIER, a hanging or fixed lamp with branches, or a frame with branches to hold candles for lighting a room.

CHANDELIER-MAKER, a manufacturer who makes metal suspensory lamps, for candles or gas.

CHANDLER, an old name for a dealer, as corn-chandler, tallow-chandler, ship-chandler, &c.

CHANDLER'S SHOP, a petty huckster's shop; a place where small articles of provisions, &c., are vended.

CHANDU, a species of prepared opium.

CHANGE, to *change*; to give one kind of money for another; also an abbreviated mode of designating an exchange or place where merchants and men of business assemble.

CHANKARI, an Indian grain measure, the fourth of a Chauthia; about half a pound.

CHANKS, the Indian name for the large white massive shells of *Turbinella pyrum*, which are much prized and extensively used in India for the manufacture of bangles or shell-bracelets and anklets, &c. Chanks cut in segments of circles form ornaments for the fore arms and wrists of women.

The chief supply of these shells is from Ceylon, and when the volutes turn to the right the shell is held in peculiar estimation, and fetches a very high price. When the end is cut off the shell is used as a kind of sounding-horn, both in the East and the West Indies; "Shell blow," at the sugar plantation being the time for drawing off from labour, or for adjourning to meals. See *CONCH*.

CHANNELS, CHAINVALES, strong projecting planks at the sides of a ship, over which the shrouds are spread, to obtain a greater angle. See *CHAINS*.

CHANNEL-PILOT, a skilled officer who takes charge of the navigation of ships in the English Channel.

CHANNEL-STEAMER, a steamer employed in running across the channels around the British Islands.

CHANTA (Malabar), a fair or market.

CHANTEUR (French), a male singer; chanteuse being a female vocalist.

CHANTERELLE (French), the *Chantarellus cibarius*, one of our best eatable mushrooms.

CHANTIER (French), a timber yard or naval dockyard.

CHANTILLY LACE, a fine and rich French hand-made lace, which from its price can only be obtained by the wealthy.

CHANVRE (French), hemp.

CHANWAN (Hindustani), a small sort of CHAP, the upper and lower parts of the mouth in animals, the jaw; hence pigs' cheeks smoked and dried are vended as Bath chaps.

CHAPATA (Hindustani), a thin unleavened cake of flour and water, toasted or baked over a fire.

CHAFE, the back piece or catch by which a buckle is attached to the article or garment; a thin plate at the point of a scabbard.

CHAPEAU (French), a bonnet or hat; in maritime commerce a primage.

CHAPELIER (French), a hatter.

CHAPEL-MASTER, a director of music.

CHAPEL-WARDEN, the warden of a chapel.

CHAPLAIN, an honorary or paid officiating clergyman, having no see or incumbency; thus there are chaplains to regiments, to hospitals, to ships, to masonic lodges, to Lord Mayors, and to British chapels in foreign countries.

CHAFFER, in architecture, the capital of a

CHAFFET, a pair of stirrup leathers; a little moulding.

CHAPMAN, a pedlar or itinerant dealer.

CHAPPRASSER, an Indian messenger.

CHAPRA (Hindustani), dried cakes of cow-dung used as fuel.

CHARACTOGRAPH, a philosophical instrument.

CHARBON (French), coal, charcoal, bitu-

CHARBONNIER (French), a collier; a coal-man, one who supplies or deals in fuel.

CHARCOAL, ANIMAL, a form of carbon obtained by burning bone or the chippings of hides, leather, &c., which is used for filtering or decolorizing vegetable solutions.

CHARCOAL-BURNER, a workman employed in the preparation of charcoal.

CHARCOAL
for water
CHARCOAL
manufac-
&c.
CHARCOAL
wood, y
Contine
glass, a
powder
distillin
manufa
CHARCUT
French
dressed
tongues
CHARCOAL
CHARGE
of 16 d
of the
sells
charges
quantity
of ore f
26 pigs
CHARGE
debited
CHARGE
minist
affairs
an am
CHARGE
CHARGE
a large
CHARGE
CHARLOT
many
charlo
town i
rally i
CHARKA
Dacca
CHARKE
dread
measu
vedro
CHARMS
article
from m
off evi
CHARNE
CHARNI
whets
stersl
the T
CHARCO
used
fram
to sup
CHAR,
mon
comm
CHARRI
other
fire t
CHARIT
tailor
const
of m
CHART
Crown

shells is from
turn to the
secular estima-
price. When
it is used as a
th in the East
hell blow," at
g the time for
or for adjourn-

ong projecting
p, over which a
tain a greater

cer who takes
of ships in the

er employed in
s around the

market.
singer; chan-
st.

Chantarellus
atable mush-

yard or naval

d rich French
in its price can
altely.

[millet.
small sort of
parts of the
; hence pigs'
are vended as

in unleavened
basted or baked

ch by which a
le of garment;
a scabbard.

et or hat; in
age.

r, music.
of a chapelry.
aid officiating
incumbency;
regiments, to
onic lodges, to
ish chapels in
column.

the capital of a
others; a little

t dealer.
senger.

akes of cow-

phical instru-
[minous fuel.
charcoal, bitu-
sillier; a coal-
sals in fuel.

of carbon ob-
the chippings
ch is used for
vegetable solu-

man employed

al

CHARCOAL-FILTER, a fountain or other filter for water, filled with charcoal.

CHARCOAL-MAKER AND DEALER, a trader who manufactures and vends charcoal for fuel, &c.

CHARCOAL VEGETABLE, charred or burnt wood, which is largely used for fuel on the Continent, and is also valued for making glass, steel, and as a desodorizer when powdered: cylinder charcoal obtained by distilling non-resinous woods is used in the manufacture of gunpowder. See **CARBON**.

CHARCUTERIE, formerly *Chair cut*, the French name for cooked flesh, such as dressed hams, cold meats and fowls, tongues, sausages, &c.

CHARDEON. See **CARDOON**.

CHARGE, an onset or attack; a grain measure of 16 decalitres formerly in use in some of the departments of France; in *Mar-selles* it was nearly 4½ bushels; 180 charges being equal to 100 quarters. The quantity of coal a gas retort will take, or of ore for a furnace, powder for a gun, &c; 36 pigs of lead.

CHARGED, bariethed or loaded; trusted or debited for payment.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a subordinate foreign minister, one intrusted with diplomatic affairs in a foreign country in the place of an ambassador. [loading of a ship.

CHARGEMENT (French), the cargo, bulk, or **CHARGER**, a soldier's horse trained for duty; a large sort of dish.

CHARGEUR (French), a shipper.

CHARIOT, a light coach of which there are many kinds, as for travelling, Britzka charlots, post chariots, dormeuse post chariots, dress chariots, and chariots for town use, &c. In France the term generally implies a wagon.

CHARKANA, an Indian name for a checked Dacca muslin.

CHARKEY, *CHARKA*, *TCHARKEY*, the hundredth part of the Russian vedro, a liquid measure equal to 0.21 of a pint, 100 vedros are equal to 270½ imperial gallons.

CHARMS, amulets, fancy ornaments and articles of various kinds sold to wear, from an imaginary belief that they ward off evil.

CHARNECO, a sweet Spanish wine.

CHARNEY FOREST STONE, a description of whetstone or hone obtained from Leicestershire, some of the best substitutes for the Turkey hone stone.

CHARPOYS, small portable stretcher beds used in India, consisting of a wooden frame resting on four legs, with tape across to support the bedding.

CHAR, a small and esteemed fish of the salmon family (*Salmo salvelinus*), not very common in this country; a name for coke.

CHARRED - wood, the surface of posts and other pieces of wood, are often exposed to fire to render them more durable under ground.

CHART, a hydrographical map; a representation on paper of the seas, rivers and sea-coasts of countries, &c., for the guidance of mariners.

CHARTER, a grant of exclusive rights by the Crown to a company.

CHARTERED, a ship hired for a voyage.

CHARTERER, one who engages a ship and causes it to be laden wholly with his own goods, or partly with merchandise or produce belonging to others.

CHARTERING-BROKER, a shipping agent who negotiates the charter of vessels.

CHARTERING-CLERK, a clerk employed in a chartering broker's office.

CHARTERMASTER, in the mining districts, one who takes coal or iron stone by the ton, at a fixed price.

CHARTER, a stamped contract between the master of a ship and the charterer, defining the use of the ship for a definite period, upon certain specified conditions, at a particular place; occasionally for part of a ship.

CHART-MAKER, an artist who draws or engraves charts on metal plates.

CHARTOMETER, an instrument for measuring maps and charts.

CHART-PUBLISHER, a tradesman who keeps and sells charts.

CHARVEDAR, a mule driver with a caravan in Persia or Turkey.

CHARVOLANT, a carriage drawn by kites.

CHARWAHA (Hindustani), a herdsman or grazier.

CHARWOMAN, one who goes out to work by the day or job.

CHASE, to hunt or pursue game; an iron frame to fasten forms of type in, to print from; chases are made of either cast or malleable iron.

CHASER, one who ornaments or embosses metals by punching or driving out the surface so as to form bas-relief figures, &c.

CHASNI (Hindustani), a pan for boiling sugar in. [ing vessel.

CHASSE-MAREE, a French shallop or coast-boat.

CHASSEUR, a light-armed French trooper.

CHAT (French), a prefix for any thing small—as chat-potatoes, chat-wood, chat-moss.

CHATA (Spanish), a lighter or pontoon.

CHATELAINE, a steel chain worn at a lady's waist-belt to suspend keys, scissors, and fancy ornaments to.

CHATHWA, another name for the seer, an Indian dry measure. See **CHAUTHA**.

CHATIAGNA, a name in France for boiled chestnuts mashed or beaten up for food.

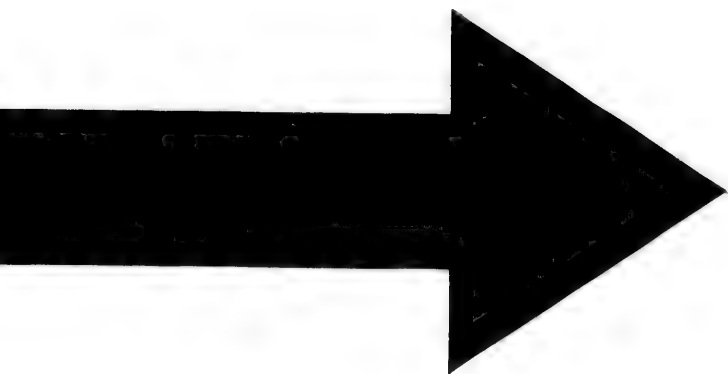
CHIATS, a mining term for the second stratum or centre portion of a mass of ore in the process of washing; small heaps of ore; small potatoes used for feeding pigs, &c.

CHATTAH, an umbrella-hat, or sun screen, made in the East of the leaves of the *Licuala peltata* palm of Roxburgh, sometimes of a dried talipot or plantain leaf. These chattah hats are much worn by the ploughmen, cowkeepers, and coolies, of Bengal, Assam, &c. The Chinese umbrellas or kittysols are exceedingly popular, they are made of paper stretched on ribs of bamboo and varnished black.

CHATRE, a sort of ship classed in the *Veritas* or French *Lloyds*.

CHATTELS, choses in action, all goods and real or personal property except freehold estates.





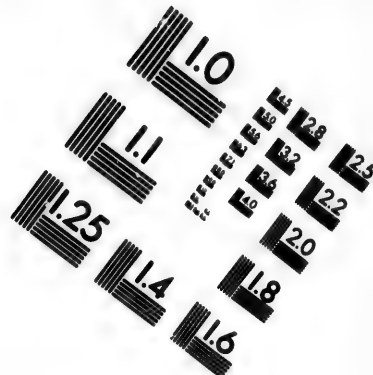
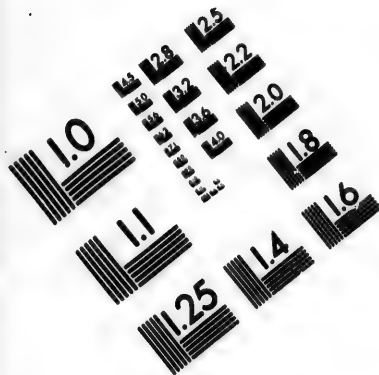
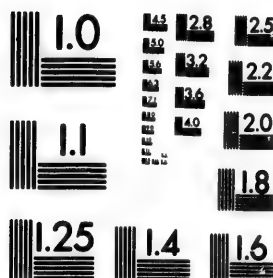


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

18
20
22
25

10
01

CHATTI, a porous earthen water-pot used in India.

CHATWOOD, small sticks collected for fuel.

CHAUDRONNIER (French), a French copper-smith.

CHAULE, the Hindustani name for the *Dolichos sinensis*, a species of pulse largely cultivated; also the ceremony of tonsure.

CHAULI, CHAWALI, a small silver coin in the Mahratta country, worth about two annas, or threepence.

CHAUTHLA, a common grain measure in the north-west provinces of India, about equal to a seer, or 2 lbs.; five chauthias make a pansiri. [nearly 11 feet.

CHAVERKALI, a Telugu measure of $\frac{7}{8}$ cubits.

CHAWAR, a Mahratta land measure, consisting of 120 square biggahs.

CHAYKE, CHOWKE (Hindustani), an open square or market-place in an eastern city.

CHAWL, a weight for precious metals in Malwa, about the fourth of a grain. Also a vernacular name in India for rice.

CHAY, a red dye-stuff obtained in India from the root of *Hedyotis umbellata*, and used by dyers for the same purposes as madder.

CHAP-JACK, the common name for a travelling hawk or a stationary vender of refuse or cheap articles.

CHBAT, any thing false or defrauding; also a kind of fine bread.

CHBACCO, a small boat in Massachusetts.

CHBEC, a kind of naval craft.

CHECK, an order for payment on demand. See CHEQUE.

CHECK-BOOK, CHEQUE-BOOK, a printed book of blank forms, for writing orders or drafts on a banker, for money lodged to his credit by the drawer.

CHECK-CLERK, an officer employed to examine and scrutinize the work, time of labour, or the accounts of others.

CHECKER-WORK, any kind of work in which crossed or angular patterns occur.

CHECKRUM, an Indian money equal to 1½ rupee, or 3s. sterling.

CHECKS, a kind of Venetian blind used as screens or sun shades in India. They are formed of very narrow strips or laths of bamboo, four to six feet long, and are hung before the windows or doors of dwellings. Cords and fancy checks are cambric muslins with stripes and cords placed chequerwise, by thick threads being introduced into the warp or weft. A trousers material, a cross-barred fabric, chiefly black and white worsted and cotton, but some is made all of cotton; pieces of wood which correspond to each other in machines, &c., or which enclose other parts.

CHECK-SHIRTS, cross-barred shirts of various colours, much used by seamen.

CHECK-STRING, a cord leading to the inside of a carriage, to enable the occupant to signalize to the coachman.

CHECK-TAKER, a person employed to receive pass-tickets, &c., at places of transit or amusement.

CHEDAM, the fourth of a pice, a nominal subdivision of a petty coin in Malwa.

CHEDDAR, a rich fatty cheese, of a spongy appearance, made from new milk, of a very nutritious quality.

CHEESE, a commercial product from milk, of which there are many kinds made for home use and export; we also receive large quantities from America and the Continent: those made in England taking their name from counties, &c., are Cheshire, a large rich solid cheese; Derbyshire, a small, rich, white variety; Gloucester, rich and mild, of two kinds, single and double; Lincolnshire, a small and soft cheese made of new milk and cream; Norfolk, a dark yellow coloured; Suffolk, a skim-milk cheese; and Cottenham, a broad-shaped and superior flavoured Stilton. Other prime home-made cheeses, are Cheddar, Wensleydale, cream pine, and loaf cheese. The esteemed foreign cheeses are Parmesan, Gruyere, &c. Other kinds of cheese will be found mentioned in their alphabetical order.

CHEESE-CAKE, a sweet custard cake made of grated cheese, flour, sugar, &c.

CHEESE-COLOURING. See ANNOTTA.

CHEESE-DAIRY, a cool room where cheese is made.

CHEESE-FACTOR, CHEESE-MONGER, a dealer in cheese, a provision-merchant.

CHEESE-KNIFE, a wooden spatula made use of in dairies to break down the curd whilst in the cheese tub.

CHEESE-LIN, a bag in which rennet is kept for making cheese. [cheese.

CHEESE-MAKER, one employed in making cheese-press, a screw press employed in cheese-dairies to force the whey from the curd in the cheese-vat.

CHEESE-RENNET, a wild flower, the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*, sometimes used for curdling milk to make cheese.

CHEESE-SCOOP, CHEESE-TASTER, an auger instrument for boring and tasting cheese.

CHEESE-TASTER MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal scoops or augers for boring cheese, in order to test the quality.

CHEESE-TOASTER, an instrument hung at the bars of a gate to toast cheese.

CHEESE-VAT, the case in which the curd is placed to be pressed in cheese making.

CHEH, the tenth part of the Chinese tael.

CHEL, a land measure used in rice culture in Mysore equal to 1322 acres.

CHEKI, a jeweller's weight in Persia of 7200 grains.

CHEKMAK, a fabric of silk and gold thread, mixed with cotton, made in Turkey.

CHELAUDY (Hindustani), a way-bill for checking the time on a journey between the different rests or stages. [powder.

CHEMIC, a commercial name for bleaching chemical-balance, a very accurate balance for assays, and other nice operations.

CHEMICAL-COLOUR-MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificially compounded pigments.

CHEMICAL-INSTRUMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of apparatus for chemists, and also occasionally of mathematical and philosophical instruments.

CHEMICAL-PAPER, paper prepared for chemical operations, as filtering paper, paper for photographs, &c.

CHEMICAL

CHEMICAL

stoppe

CHEMICAL

furnac

CHEMICAL

stance

slor.

five an

CHEMICAL

menta

proper

their

manu

CHEMICAL

manip

a man

CHEMICAL

and pl

tailed.

CHEMICAL

plates

tended

The p

taken

CHEMICAL

(Cypr

are dri

See Ca

CHEMICAL

CHENA,

cum m

under

growt

CHENDI,

Julce o

CHENE (

CHENEV

CHEMICAL

half o

CHEMICAL

CHENNAN

comin

and r

chenn

among

CHENVU

Malat

brazi

CHENOR,

CHEQUE

beare

some

perso

dit.

that

bank

presen

CHEQUE

precio

is eq

opium

heavy

drach

22½ ch

CHEQUE

Warr

their

adopt

chequ

in the

se, of a spongy
new milk, of a

uct from milk,
kinds made for
ve also receive
merica and the
England taking
&c., are Che-
ese; Derby-
variety; Glou-
two kinds, single
, a small and
milk and cream;
oured; Suffolk,
Cottenham,
a flavoured Still-
made cheeses,
le, cream pine,
esteemed foreign
Gruyere, &c.
be found men-
l order.

rd cake made of
, &c.

INOTTA.
a where cheese

NGER, a dealer
chant.

atula made with
the curd whilst

a rennet is kept
[cheese].

ayed in making
ese employed in
why from the

ver, the yellow
sometimes used
cheese.

TER, an anger
tasting cheese.
TER, a maker
ers for boring
quality.

ment hung at
cheese.

nich the curd is
ese making.
Chinese tael.

in rice culture
ere.
in Persia of 7200

and gold thread,
in Turkey.

a way-bill for
ourney between
s. [powder.

accurate balance
operations.

TER, a maker
pigments.

ER, a manufac-
urists, and also
cal and philoso-

pared for chemi-
paper, paper for

CHEMICALS, substances used in chemistry.
CHEMICAL-STOPPERER, a manufacturer of
stoppers for glass bottles.

CHEMISE, a French name for the lining of a
furnace; a female inner garment.

CHEMISTRE, a lady's lace or net stomacher.

CHEMIST, a scientific manufacturer of sub-
stances, used in chemistry; also a drug-
seller. Sometimes the business of opera-
tive and retail chemist is combined.

CHEMISTRY, the study of the various ele-
mentary bodies of nature; their affinity,
properties, laws and combinations and
their useful applications to the arts and
manufactures.

CHEMIST'S-LABORATORY, the place where the
manipulations and analytical operations of
a manufacturing chemist are carried on.

CHEMIST'S-SHOP, a shop where chemicals
and pharmaceutical preparations are re-
tailed.

CHEMISTY, a mode of printing from metal
plates with ordinary presses, which is in-
tended as a substitute for wood-cutting.
The process enables casts in relief to be
taken from an engraving.

CHEMKE, a name given to the razor carp
(*Cyprinus cultus*), the young of which are
dried and consumed in the Black Sea.
See CARP.

CHEMARI. See CHAMAR.

CHEVA, a name in India for millet (*Pani-
cum mitaceum*); also ground covered with
underwood; a bushy thorny jungle of low
growth.

CHENDI, an Eastern name for the fermented
juice of the date palm.

CHENE (French), an oak.

CHENEVIS, a name for hemp seed in France.

CHENICA, a small dry measure of Persia, the
half of a capicha.

CHENILLE, a loose silk trimming.

CHENNA, corrupted from Chana (Hindustani),
a kind of pulse (*Cicer arisatum*),
commonly known as gram; when parched
and mixed with lime juice and pepper
chenna forms an esteemed condiment
among the Hindoos.

CHENVUKOTTI, from Chenva, copper; the
Malabar name for a coppersmith or
brazier. [14] inches.

CHEOR, a long measure in Sumatra, about
CHEQUE, a written order for payment to
bearer of a specified sum of money on
some bank or individual, by a depositor or
person having the necessary funds or cred-
it. Sometimes the cheque is "crossed,"
that is, made payable only through a
banking firm, instead of on demand by
presentation at the counter.

CHEQUEE, a weight in Turkey; that for
precious metals contains 100 drachms, and
is equal to 4950 troy grains; that for
opium 250 drachms, or 12½ lb; and the
heavy chequee for wool, &c., 800
drachms, about 5 1-8th lbs. In Smyrna
2½ chequees make 1 cantaro.

CHEQUERS, the armorial coat of the Earls of
Warren and Surrey; from being used on
their hostels or inns it was afterwards
adopted as a sign for public houses;
chequers are also uniformly-shaped stones
in the faces of walls.

CHERAMILLA, a vernacular Indian name for
the subacid fruit of the *Cicca disticha*, uni-
versally used as an article of food, raw or
cooked, or in pickles or preserves.

CHELANG, a lac varnish used in Cambodia
for lackering cabinets, cases, &c.

CHEKASSI, a gold coin of different values
struck for distribution on coronations in
Persia. Some have been for 4s., some for
12s., some for 30s.

CHEKIMOYA, an esteemed fruit of Peru and
New Granada, the produce of *Anona
Cherimolia*.

CHERMES (Italian), cochineal. See KERMES.

CHEROOT, a rough and loosely made cigar,
the best kind come from Manila.

CHEERAY, a commercial weight of Persia,
78-85 of which are equal to 100lbs. avoi-
rdupois, or 88-91 to the English cwt.

CHEERRIES, the well-known fruit of the
Prunus cerasus, of which there are now
several hundred varieties. The wood of
the cherry-tree is worked up into common
chairs and other articles, being stained to
imitate mahogany, and is also used for
musical instruments.

CHEERY-BRANDY, a sweetened or cordial
spirit in which cherries are steeped.

CHEERY-COFFEE, the planters' name for the
fruit of the coffee as picked from the tree,
before it has undergone the operations of
pulping, drying, &c., to prepare the berry
for shipment.

CHEERY-WINE, a sweet wine made from
cherries. The liqueur called maraschino
made in Italy and Dalmatia is prepared
from a variety of cherry. The kernel of
the cherry is also much used for com-
municating its peculiar flavour to brandy
and cordials.

CHEST-STONE, a mineral sometimes called
hornstone, quarried in Derbyshire and
Cornwall for making the stones of pottery
mills to pulverize flints. The North
American Indians formerly used chert or
hornstone for the heads of their spears
and arrows.

CHESTWERT, the principal corn measure of
Russia equal nearly to 5½ bushels.

CHEERUMAH, CHEROOME, a slave labourer
in Malabar.

CHEERVICE, a fine kind of tallow shipped to
Constantinople from the Black Sea ports,
and used for culinary purposes.

CHEERVIL, a common potherb with edible
roots, the *Anthriscus cerefolium*, also
much used as a salad on the Conti-
nent.

CHESSIRE-ACRE, a linear measure of 25
yards, as used in some parts of the coun-
try; but in Barnsley it is used as a super-
ficial measure of 10,240 square yards.

CHESSIRE-CHEESE, a large-sized rich cheese,
weighing from 100 to 200 lbs.

CHESS-BOARD, a board with sixty-four
chequers or squares of alternate light and
dark colours, for playing the game of
chess on.

CHESSSEL, the perforated wooden mould or
vat in which chess is pressed.

CHESS-MEN, sets of turned pieces or carved
figures, with which the game of chess is
played.

CHESSE-TABLE, a small pedestal table with inlaid squares on the top for playing the game of chess on.

CHESSE-TREES, pieces of wood bolted to the sides of a ship to secure the clews of the mainsails.

CHESSELYTE, a species of copper ore which is valuable when found in sufficient quantity.

CHEST, a wooden box or package of no certain dimensions. The chest of opium weighs 14½ lbs. the tare allowance for leaf and dust being 1½ lb. A chest of tea varies: the chest of Pekoe contains but seven catties, of souchong and pouchong 25, and of hyson 60. The chest of sugar from Brazil is about 13 cwt.; of indigo from Bengal about 200 lbs. The chest of olive oil contains 60 flasks, or a little over two gallons.

CHESTERFIELD, a kind of loose coat.

CHEST-EXPANDER, an application of fixed or pliable materials for keeping back the shoulders.

CHESTNUT, the fruit or nuts of the *Castanea vesca*. In some countries chestnuts constitute a considerable part of the general food of the inhabitants. From the horse chestnut excellent flour, starch and vermicelli have been made: the wood is cheap, strong, and durable, and has a very handsome natural colour and grain which is greatly heightened by varnishing.

CHEST OF DRAWERS, a set of drawers for keeping clothes or other articles in, made of mahogany, deal, or other wood.

CHEST-PROTECTOR, a hare skin or any covering for the chest worn by persons suffering from pulmonary complaints.

CHEST-UPON-CHEST, a double set of drawers that divides in the middle for the convenience of moving or travelling.

CHESTERKARAN, the Malabar name for a grass cutter and a drawer of Tari, or the juice of the coco-nut palm.

CHEVAL-GLASS, a lady's dressing room looking-glass, in which the full length figure may be seen.

CHEVALIER BARLEY, an esteemed kind of malting barley, named after the gentleman who first brought it into notice.

CHEVERIL, leather prepared from kid skin.

CHEVILLE (French), the peg of a violin, tenor, &c.

CHEVRETTE, an engine for raising pieces of artillery into their carriages.

CHEVRON (French), a rafter; a Gothic architectural ornament, sometimes called a zig-zag.

CHEW-STICK, the branches and twigs of the *Gouania Domingensis*, which are used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

CHEWING-BALL, a medicinal bolus for a horse.

CHEAKRA (Hindustani), a cart.

CHEHALA (Bengalee), a pair of sacks or panniers slung across the back of a bullock.

CHEAP, **CHOP** (Hindustani), an official mark on weights and measures, to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty.

CHIAN TURPENTINE, a resinous juice obtained in small quantities from the *Platanus Terebinthus*, used medicinally, and employed in the East as a masticatory to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth.

CHIATTA (Italian), a kind of flat-bottomed boat.

CHIBOUK, a Turkish pipe, usually with an ebony or cherry-wood stem, and an amber mouth-piece, the bowl being of baked clay.

CHICA, a fermented intoxicating beverage made in South America, usually from maize steeped in warm water; that most prized is, however, first chewed and then mashed in hot water; sometimes it is made from other vegetable substances.

CHICK, a name for the inspissated juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make one of opium.

CHICKEN, **CHICKLING**, a young fowl.

CHICKEN-WEED, a name under which the dyeing lichen, *Rocella fuciformis*, has been imported into Liverpool from Lisbon.

CHICKLING VETCH, the *Lathyrus sativus*, used in Germany as food.

CHICK-PEA, a leguminous plant, the *Cicer arietinum*, which is a common crop in India, where it is known as gram. It is also cultivated in the South of Europe. In some places it is roasted as a substitute for coffee.

CHICORY, the powdered root of *Cichorium intybus*, used either alone or with coffee as an infused beverage. Chicory is largely imported from the Continent and the Channel islands, and is also extensively grown at home.

CHICORY-CUTTER, a machine for slicing and preparing chicory roots previous to drying, &c., and grinding.

CHIEF TRA, the name of certain superior officers employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in their North American territories.

CHIFFONIER (French), a collector of rags, bones, and shreds, &c.

CHIFFONIERE, a neat chest of drawers, a lady's work table.

CHIK, a bamboo mat to hang at the entrance of a room in India; they are sometimes lined with cotton.

CHIKAR, the Hindustani name for embroidery and working flowers on muslin.

CHIKSA, a fragrant Indian powder composed of sandal wood, andropogon, benzoin, and other aromatic ingredients.

CHILGOZA, a local Indian name for the seeds in the cones of *Pinus Gerardiana*, which form one of the principal articles of subsistence for the natives in Kunawur.

CHILIAN PINE, the *Araucaria imbricata*, a handsome lofty tree, valuable not only for its beauty, but for the large seeds in the pine-cones which supply the natives with a great part of their usual food; the fruit of one tree being sufficient to support eighteen persons for a year.

CHILLAW, a Persian name for plain boiled rice.

nous juice ob-
ved from the *Pis-*
medically, and
masticatory to
preserve the

f flat-bottomed

usually with an
stem, and an
bowl being of

ating beverage
, usually from
water; that most
t chewed and
er; sometimes
vegetable sub-

assated juice of
of which will

ng fowl.
der which the
ormia, has been
om Lisbon.
thyrsus sativus,

plant, the *Cicer*
mon crop in In-
gram. It is also
of Europe. In
as a substitute

of *Cichorium*
or with coffee
Chicory is
Continent and
is also exten-

for slicing and
its previous to
drying.

certain superior
Hudson's Bay
American terri-

lector of rags,

of drawers, a

ing at the en-
they are some-

name for em-
flowers on

powder composed
ogon, benzoin,
ents.

ne for the seeds
ardiana, which
articles of sub-
Kunawur.

a *imbricata*, a
ole not only for
e seeds in the
e natives with
food; the fruit
to support

or plain boiled

CHILLIES, a name given to the small pun-
gent pod or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum*,
which, when pounded and ground, form
Cayenne pepper.

CHULO, a name in the Ionian Islands for the
Imperial bushel, eight gallons.

CHIMES, the ends of the staves of a cask,
which come out beyond the head; the
ringing of church bells.

CHIMNEY, a tube or funnel to a stove, a pas-
sage or aperture in the wall of a dwelling-
house or building, leading from the fire-
place to the top of the house, or some
outer wall to carry off the smoke. In
factories and machine-shops, &c., chim-
neys were formerly required to be carried
to a great height; but the compulsory
consumption of smoke by law now
obviates this in a great measure.

CHIMNEY FILTER-DRAIN, a peculiar kind of
drain pipe, which can be lifted out at plea-
sure.

CHIMNEY-GLASS, a looking-glass fixed over
a mantel-piece.

CHIMNEY-JAM, the side of a chimney reach-
ing from the top of the grate to the
entrance of the chimney.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, a projection over the front
of the fire-place of a room, sometimes
called mantel-piece.

CHIMNEY-POT, an addition to the top of a
chimney, of metal or pottery ware.

CHIMNEY-STACK, a tall chimney for carrying
off smoke from a furnace or manufactory.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, a workman who cleanses
chimneys by sweeping away and remov-
ing the soot deposited about the sides.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPING-MACHINE, a series of
connecting rods, by which a stiff whale-
bone brush is raised through the chimney
to cleanse it from soot.

CHIMO, a nutritive food made in Peru from
potatoes, which are first frozen and after-
wards reduced to powder.

CHIMON, the Spanish name for an extract of
tobacco.

CHIN, CHINI, a name in some parts of India
for a coarse kind of sugar.

CHINA, CHINA-WARE, a fine kind of earthen-
ware originally made in China, from
whence small quantities are still occasion-
ally imported. The name has been very
generally transferred to many kinds of
porcelain made in Europe.

CHINA-CLAY, decomposed felspar of the
granite, a fine potter's clay largely used
in ceramic manufactures, being first artifi-
cially cleaned and prepared in Cornwall.

CHINA-CRAPE, a very fine kind of silk crape.

CHINA-DEALER, one who keeps glass,
earthenware, porcelain, and pottery for
sale.

CHINA-GRASS CLOTH, a beautiful fine fabric
made from the fibre of an Indian nettle,
the Rhea or Ramee, the *Boehmeria nivea*
of Gaudichaud.

CHINA INK, a black pigment made from oil
and lampblack thickened with gelatin, or
isalglass, and scented with musk or cam-
phor. It is ordinarily known as Indian
ink, and many cheap and poor imitations
of it are made.

CHINA-ORANGE, the sweet orange, *Citrus*

aurantium, so named from our having
received the plant originally from China.

CHINA-RIVETER, a mender of broken china
ware or porcelain.

CHINAROO, an Indian name for the apricot.

CHINA-ROOT, a species of sarsaparilla, *Smilax China*, largely imported into Calcutta
from the eastward, and much employed
by native practitioners, *S. glabra* and
some other species also pass in the bazaars
as China root.

CHINA-SHOP, a common name for any shop
where earthen-ware or crockery-ware is
sold.

CHINCHEW, a name in China for sugar-candy.

CHINCHILLA, a fur obtained from the
Chinchilla lanigera, a South American
rodent, which is remarkably soft, and
extensively used both in America and
Europe.

CHINCHORRO (Spanish), a yawl or skiff.

CHINDAWAN, the Malay name for mush-
rooms.

CHINE, a piece of meat cut near the back-
bone of an animal; the ridge of a cask
where the ends of the staves are united;
the part of the waterway of a ship left
above the deck.

CHINE, goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and
linen, with printed warps. [of a cask.

CHINE-HOOP, the last hoop at the extremities

CHINESE BEER, a fermented drink made by
the Chinese, from barley or wheat, with a
bitter added to the wort. [of 104 feet.

CHINGALI, a land measure of Mysore in India

CHINGKEI, the Malay name for cloves.

CHINKA, the name in India for a temporary
bridge of a single cable, often made of stout
grass, upon which a seat traverses, in the
shape of an ox-yoke.

CHINSING, a temporary caulking or stopping
of the seams of a ship's deck or sides with
oakum, which is thrust in with a small
iron.

CHINTZ, a variety of print in which the
figure has at least five different colours.
Chintzes often possess great beauty of
design and richness of colour.

CHINTZ-PATTERN, any thing having a run-
ning or fancy pattern of divers colours, as
cottons, paper-hangings, &c.

CHINTZ-PRINTER, one who forms or stamps
chintz patterns or prints.

CHINUM, a weight in Mysore of eight grains.

CHIODAUOLO (Italian), a malt maker.

CHIP, a small slip or thin cutting of wood, a
kind of straw plait, the leaves of *Thrinax*
argentea, a Cuban palm prepared for hats.

CHIP BONNET, a lady's bonnet made of fancy
straw plait, or palm leaves.

CHIP PLATTING, prepared and twisted straw.
&c., used for hats and bonnets.

CHIQUETER (French), to untangle, and
lengthen wool.

CHIRAGON, a writing frame for the blind.

CHIRETTA, the Indian name of the *Agathotes*
chiraya; all the parts of the plant are ex-
tremely bitter, and highly esteemed as a
tonic and febrifuge.

CHIRISH, a muclilaginous liquor used by the
weaver in the East for saturating his yarn,
said to be procured from the root of a
plant of the *Aspedel* family.

CHIROGYMNASTE, a square board with contrivances for exercising the fingers of a pianist; an instrument of a similar kind for guiding the hands of a piano-forte player is called a *Chiroplase*.

CHIROPODIST, one who removes corns, and attends to callosities of the feet.

CHIROURGEON, an old mode of spelling surgeon.

CHISEL, a mechanic's sharp cutting tool for shaping or gouging wood and stone, of which there are many kinds; as firmer chisels, coach-maker's chisels, millwright's chisels, long paring chisels, ripping chisels, blunt chisels, best mortice chisels, sash chisels, mortice-lock chisels, socket chisels, &c.; cold chisels are stouter tools of steel, for cutting iron, &c.

CHISELLED-WORK, wood or stone shaped with the chisel; sculptured work.

CHISELLING, the process of shaping a block of stone by a sculptor or stone-worker; a slang name for cheating.

CHIRI, an abbreviation for the Hindoo term *chithi*, a note or letter.

CHITAK, **CHITTAKE**, the lowest denomination of the gross Indian weights; the 16th part of the seer, and equal to 1 oz., 17 dwts., and 12 grains troy; a land measure of 45 square feet, the 18th of the cottah; the fifth part of the koonkee, a small grain measure weighing about 2 oz.

CHITABAH, a cotton and silk stuff made in Turkey.

CHITE, a kind of Spanish cotton stuff.

CHITTAGOON WOOD, a common commercial name for several woods of Southern India, the most valuable is the *Cedrela toona*; another is the *Chickrassa tabularis*.

CHITTA MOOTYALOO, an Indian name for a species of seed pearly rice.

CHITTERLINGS, **CHITTLINGS**, parts of the smaller intestines of some animals, cleaned and prepared for food.

CHITTEL, **CHITTEL**, ordinarily abbreviated to *chit*, a common Indian name for a bill, bond, draft, or order for payment, note, &c.

CHIVES, an alliaceous plant, *Althum Schoenoprasum*, the leaves and young tops of which are used as a pot-herb.

CHIVUKA, the Telugu name for an Indian coin worth about 6d.; the quarter of a rupee.

CHLORATE OF POTASH, a combination of chloric acid with potash. It forms an ingredient of the composition for tipping lucifer matches, is used for bleaching fats and oils, and has lately been introduced into medicine as a tonic and valuable remedy for nervous complaints.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, the chemical name of the bleaching powder of commerce, which is now manufactured on a very extensive scale. It is an efficient disinfectant in a high degree, and is therefore much used to destroy fetid odours and poisonous qualities.

CHLORIMETRY, the process of ascertaining the proportion of chlorine in bleaching powder.

CHLORITE, a dark-green compact mineral, which is soft and easily worked. By the

moderate action of fire, it becomes very black and quite hard, and then forms the famous pipe stone of the Indians of New Brunswick.

CHLORIFORM, a valuable anesthetic agent, and therefore largely prepared as a commercial product.

CHLOROMETER, an instrument for determining the relative decolouring value of samples of bleaching powder.

CHODANTY, **CHORADANTY**, an Eastern measure for oil in Malabar, equal to 3½ gallons. In Travancore, 30 choradanties make one candy of 8 13-64th gallons.

CHORDAR, in India, a retainer of some consequence, the bearer of a chobe, or silver stick; a superior class of footman, being, as it were, the silver-stick in waiting.

CHO'OA, a mixture of coffee and chocolate.

CHOCK, **CHUCK**, a piece of wood for stopping or raising any thing.

CHOCK AND BLOCK, a nautical and mining term, signifying closely wedged, or tightly filled up.

CHOCK-FULL, **CHOCK-FULL**, any thing quite full, and into which no more can be put.

CHOCOLATE, pulverized and prepared cacao beans, flavoured with sugar and other ingredients.

CHOCOLATE MAKER, one who grinds and prepares the cacao beans of commerce into rolls or cakes, termed chocolate.

CHOCOLATE NUT, a name given to the beans or seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. See *Cocoa*.

CHOIR, that part of a church or chapel allotted to the choristers; a band of musicians, &c., who sing in a place of worship.

CHOKA, a Hindustani name for rice.

CHOKA, to stifle or stop up.

CHOKA-DAMP, a miner's name for carbonic acid gas and other dangerous gases.

CHOKEDAR, an Indian watchman, a collector of dues at a Custom House.

CHOKY, **CHOWKEE**, an Indian chair or seat; the station of a guard or officer appointed to collect customs' dues.

CHOLA (Hindustani), a species of gram, *Cicer arietinum*; also one who cuts sugar canes.

CHOLLU, a name in some of the Indian dialects for a kind of grain, *Cynosurus coracanus*.

CHOLUM, the Tamil name for the great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

CHOOA, a name in Kumaon for *Amaranthus frutescens*, called in Bombay *razgears*. See *CHOOA*.

CHOOCHOKE, a name for the candaren in Sooloo, one of the Sunda Islands.

CHOO LAH, a cooking hearth or fire-place in India. [inch.]

CHOOON, a linear measure in Sumatra of 1½

CHOO PAH, an Eastern measure of capacity, the fourth of a gantong, and equal to 3½ pints.

CHOP, a slice of meat; a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made; usually comprising 600 chests of Congou, but sometimes reaching 1000 chests. The East India Company offers a part of its tea in London at a time, and this is called a "break." See *CHOP*.

CHOP-BO
refresh
CHOPIN
in Eur
capaci
The ch
CHOPNE
CHOPPE
domes
CHOPPIN
used b
&c. up
CHOPPIN
each e
suet, &
CHOPPIN
mincin
CHOP-ST
the Ch
in the
of othe
CHOPST
memb
CHOROO
or pla
CHOROG
measu
Klein.
CHORUS
CHOTAN
measu
CHOUA,
olerac
a pot
Ghurur
are al
CHOUTL
cover
accom
CHOUTE
the F
the gl
part o
CHOW,
nomi
value
as a w
nally
term
value
colour
MAN
CHOW-
mixtu
applie
CHOWD
some
CHOWD
In w
by th
antis
CHOWD
rever
Zem
CHOWE
India
arbor
CHOWE
office
police
CHOW-
break
meal

becomes very
then forms the
Indians of New

esthetic agent,
red as a com-

for determin-
value of sam-

Eastern mea-
to 34 gallons.
les make one

of some con-
cave, or silver
otman, being
waiting.
d chocolate,
d for stopping

al and mining
ged, or tightly

ny thing quite
can be put.
prepared cacao
ar and other

o grinds and
of commerce
chocolate.

nt to the beans
See COCOA.
chapel allot-
of musicians,
orship.
rice.

for carbonic
gases.
nman, a col-
ouse.
chair or seat-
eer appointed

of gram, Cicer
cuts sugar

Indian dia-
osurus cora-

r the great

Amaranthus
ay razgeera.

mandarin in
nda.

fire-place in
[inch.
matra of 13
of capacity,
equal to 34

orm in China
tain kind of
the quantity
00 chests of
aching 1000
pany offers
at a time.
See CHUAT.

CHOC-HOUSE, an eating-house; a place of
refreshment in towns and cities.

CHOPINE, a high kind of shoe formerly used
in Europe; a former French measure of
capacity, the half of the old pint of Paris.
The chopine was also half of a Scotch pint.

CHOPNESS, a kind of shovel or spade.

CHOPPER, an edge tool or small hatchet for
domestic use.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, a large solid block of wood,
used by butchers and others to chop meat,
&c. upon.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, a knife with a handle at
each end, for mincing meat and chopping
suet, &c.

CHOPPING-MACHINE, a rotary machine for
mincing sausage meat.

CHOP-STICKS, small pieces of wood used by
the Chinese to convey food to the mouth,
in the place of the knife and fork or spoon
of other nations.

CHORISTER, a trained public singer; the
member of a vocal or ecclesiastical choir.

CHOROGRAPHER, one who lays down maps
or plans descriptive of a country.

CHOROGRAPHICAL-APPARATUS, a machine for
measuring heights, invented by Baron
Klein.

CHORUS, a band or company of singers.

CHOTANA, an uncertain and variable liquid
measure in Malabar.

CHOTA, a vernacular name for *Amaranthus*
oleraceus or *frumentaceus*, a plant used as
a potherb in some parts of India. In
Ghurwal, Kumaon, &c., the small grains
are also largely used for food.

CHOUTRY, an ornamental stone or other
covered building in the East, an inn for
accommodating travellers.

CHOUTE, a black mail or tribute levied by
the Bheels, a predatory race inhabiting
the ghauts of peninsular India. The fourth
part of net revenue.

CHOW, corrupted from Chaver or Chau, the
nominal weight by which pearls are
valued in India, the 6th part of the grain
as a weight for silver. The chow is nomi-
nally divided into 320 fractional parts. The
term has also reference to the quality and
value of the gem, ascertained by the size,
colour, and weight. See KALLINGEE and
MANJADI.

CHOW-CHOW, a Chinese word applied to any
mixture; but in trade circles usually
applied to mixed pickles.

CHOWDER, a soup made with fish; a term
sometimes used to signify trash or rubbish.

CHOWDER-BEER, an infusion of black spruce
in water sweetened with molasses, used
by the fishermen of Newfoundland as an
antiscorbatic.

CHOWDRI, a former receiver of the land
revenues in India, now replaced by the
Zemindar.

CHOWKEE, a kind of cane chair made in
India of rattans, the *Culamus rotang* and
arborescens.

CHOWKEEDAR, CHOKKEEDAR, a custom-house
officer, toll collector, village watchman or
police-man in India.

CHOW-PATTIES, baked cakes of unleavened
bread made in India of wheat or barley
meal, used by the lower classes.

CHOWREE, a horse-hair whisk or Indian
fly-flapper, the handle of which is made of
ivory, sandal wood or other material.

CHRETIEN, BON CHRETIEN, a variety of pear.
CHRISTIAN D'OR, a Danish gold coin worth
about 16s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, a gratuity formerly given
to various classes of servants, by trades-
men, &c., but now growing into disuse.

CHRISTMAS-TREES, small growing firs or arti-
ficial trees sold to decorate with bon bons,
fancy ornaments, &c., on festive occasions.

CHROMASCOPE, an instrument for exhibit-
ing colours.

CHROMATIPP, a process of photography on
chemically prepared paper.

CHROME, CHROMITE, CHROMIUM, an impor-
tant mineral. The green oxide furnishes
a valuable colour for oil-painting, enamel,
and porcelain. Chrome iron ore forms
the basis of many of the coloured pre-
parations of chrome used in dyeing, and
for the production of chromate of potash.

CHROME-YELLOW, the chromate of lead, a
rich pigment of various shades from deep
orange to the palest canary-yellow.

CHROMIC-ACID, a chemical preparation in
the form of an orange red coloured powder
much used by bleachers and calico printers.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, the art of printing
tinted and coloured lithographs.

CHROMO-TYPOGRAPHY, a new French process
of letter-press printing in colours.

CHRONOGRAPHER, a maker of clocks worked
by electricity.

CHRONOMETER, an exact time-keeper, any
instrument used for determining the longi-
tude at sea or for other purposes, where
great accuracy is required. The construc-
tion of these time-keepers for marine use
has been carried to a high degree of per-
fection in this country and some are made
to go without re-winding about a month.

CHRONOMETER-MAKER, a maker of very
accurate-going watches for scientific pur-
poses.

CHRONOMETER, POCKET, an expensive kind
of watch noted for its precision and
superior make.

CHRONOSCOPE, an instrument for the exact
measurement of time.

CHRYSAMMIC-ACID, a newly invented colour-
ing matter obtained from aloes, which is
also called polychromate.

CHRYSOBERYL, a hard, green, semi-trans-
parent aluminous stone obtained from
Brazil.

CHRYSOOLITE, a yellow gem stone obtained
in the Levant.

CHRYSOPHRASE, a highly prized species of
chalcodony, of a semi-opaque green colour,
used for jewellery.

CHUCK, an appendage to a turner's lathe.

CHUCKRUM, a money of account in Malabar,
28½ going to the rupee of 2s.

CHUDNODJEE, an Indian name for gold
embroidery work.

CHUDDER, a wrapper for a female, in India,
used to envelop the upper part of the
person. It is worn in loose folds and the
material may be either silk, muslin, or
cambrie, &c.

CHUKA, the Malay name for vinegar.

CHU-LAN, a name in China for the spikes of flowers of *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, which are there used to scent tea.

CHUMBALEE OIL, an Indian name for the essential oil of jasmine.

CHUMMY, an associate or companion; popular name for a chimney sweeper.

CRUMP, a short thick block of wood, a bony part of the loin in meat.

CHUN, **CHOOON** (Hindustani), pea-meal; pulse coarsely ground.

CHUNAM, an Indian name for lime made from sea-shells or coral; a small weight for gold in Masulipatam, nearly 6 grains.

CHUNAM-MAKER, a lime-burner, a cement maker, in India.

CHUNDIGAR (Guzarattee), a bracelet-maker, one who makes armlets of glass or ivory for married women.

CHUNDUO, a small dry measure of Ceylon, about a quarter of a pound; the fourth part of a seer.

CHUNGAI, a bamboo liquid measure used in Commercilly, India, containing about one-sixth of an Imperial gallon.

CHUNO, a name in Peru for potatoes frozen and dried.

CHUPAH, a Malayan grain measure, the fourth part of a guntong, 30 chupahs make one bushel of rice, equal to 63 lb. See **COYAN**.

CHUPASSY, the Hindustani name for a peon or messenger.

CHUPATTIES, small unleavened cakes eaten by the lower classes in India.

CHUPPA-KHANEH, an Indian name for a printing-office.

CHURAR, a weight of Central Asia about 2½ lbs.

CHURCH-FITTER, a tradesman who attends to the interior fittings of places of public worship.

CHURCH-PLATE, the utensils for the administration of the Eucharist.

CHURCH-RATE, a tax levied on parishioners for the repairs and maintenance of the Church.

CHURCH SERVICE, a book of common prayer, and daily lessons of the church.

CHURCH-WARDEN, a parish officer chosen by the vicar or rate-payers to attend to the disbursements and other affairs connected with a church.

CHURCHYARD, the area round a church, in many instances set aside for the burial of the dead.

CHURKA, corrupted from the Bengalee charaki, a wheel or rotatory machine; a rude handmill with rollers for cleaning cotton from the seed in India.

CHURN, an agitating instrument for separating the butter from milk, of which there are several kinds.

CHURN-DRILL, a large drill several feet long, with a chisel point at each end, used in the mining districts.

CHURN-STAFF, the revolving staff of a barrel or other churn.

CHURRANG, **CHERANG**, a small earthenware lamp for burning coconut-oil in India.

CHURRAUS, the Indian name for a crude resinous exudation obtained from the Indian hemp plant, *Cannabis Indica*.

CHUSPA, a leathern pouch used by the South American Indians to carry their occa-leaves, an important masticatory.

CHUTA (Hindustani), a receiver for cane juice, as it flows from the mill, when expressed from the cane.

CHUTE, a river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated in North America.

CHUTE, **CHUTUL**, in some of the East Indian dialects a roll of tobacco or cigar.

CHUTNEY, **CHUTNEE**, a condiment or pickle made in India, compounded of sweets and acids of which there are several local kinds, as Cashmere chutney, Madras chutney, Bengal chutney, sweet chutney, green mango chutney, &c. It is much eaten in the East with curries, stews, &c.

CIACCO (Italian), a hog. [Italy.]

CIALDONE, thin rolled wafer cakes made in CIBARIOUS, good for food, esculent.

CICEROCHIA (Italian), chick-pease.

CIDER, a wholesome beverage obtained from the fermented juice of apples, and of which there are two kinds, sweet cider and rough cider.

CIDER-APPLES, common kinds of orchard apples grown for making cider, which are usually distributed into three classes, the sweet, the bitter, and the sour.

CIDER-BRANDY, a beverage made in some of the States of North America.

CIDERKIN, a weak kind of cider.

CIDER-MILL, **CIDER-PRESS**, the mash press in which the heavy squeezing roller traverses to express the juice from the apples.

CIDER-VINEGAR, vinegar made in Devonshire and America from refuse cider.

CIE, the French abbreviation for Company synonymous with the English Co.

CEILING, another mode of spelling ceiling, the upper part of a room.

CIQALE, a classification term for prime quality wool in the Danubian Provinces, strosses being the second quality.

CIGAR, a quantity of tobacco rolled in a leaf for smoking; the consumption of cigars is very large.

CIGAR-BOX, a wooden box, usually of cedar, in which cigars are packed.

CIGAR-CASE, a pouch or fancy receptacle to hold cigars for the pocket.

CIGAR-DIVAN, a place of public resort for smoking, &c.

CIGARETTES, fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking like cigars.

CIGAR-HOLDER, a mouth-piece or tube for holding cigars; also a cigar-case.

CIGAR-MAKER, a tobacco merchant, one who makes or employs persons to make cigars.

CIGAR-MAKING MACHINE, a machine patented by Mr. Adorno for making cigars and cigarettes; of the latter it will make 80 to 100 per minute, and much neater than those made by hand.

CIGAR-TUBE, an amber, bone, or other mouth piece used for smoking cigars.

CIMATORE (Italian), a cloth shearer.

CIMITER, another mode of spelling scimitar, a short curved sword.

CIMOLITE, or **KIMAULIA-EARTE**, a hydrous silicate of alumina, occurring in volcanic districts, which has the property of cleaning cloth, and bleaching linen.

CINCHONA, the barks of various South American trees, broadly distinguished in commerce by their colour, which yield the bitter alkaloid quinine.

CINDERS, the small refuse pieces left after the combustion of coal. See **SLAG**.

CINDER-SIFTER, a perforated shovel or sieve for separating the fine dust or coal ashes from large cinders.

CINNABAR, sulphide of mercury a red pigment, generally known as vermilion.

CINNAMON, a well-known spice, the aromatic pungent inner bark of the *Cinnamomum verum* or *Zeylanicum*.

CINNAMON-OIL, a fragrant purified oil obtained from the *Cinnamomum verum*, and from Cassia bark.

CINNAMON-PEELER, a labourer employed in stripping the cinnamon bark, and preparing the spice for shipment.

CINNAMON-PLANTATION, the sandy ground or garden in which cinnamon plants are reared in Ceylon.

CINNAMON-PLANTER, a tropical cultivator who invests capital in the growth of cinnamon.

CINNAMON-STONE, a massive rounded stone found in Ceylon, named from its colour. It is occasionally cut and polished for jewellery purposes.

CINQUEFOIL, a common hedge-weed, the *Potentilla reptans*, which having astringent, tonic, and febrifugal properties, is used medicinally.

CIRQUE PORTS, five privileged and chartered ports on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, comprising the towns of Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings. The Lord Warden of these ports still has special jurisdiction and important marine powers.

CIOFFA (Italian), an under-petticoat.

CIPHERING-BOOK, a child's book for working arithmetical questions.

CIPHERING-SLATE, a common framed slate for schools or for the use of children.

CIPOLINO, a variety of green marble with white veins; a mixture of talcose schist with white saccharoidal marble.

CIRCUIT, the space traversed by a machine, &c., in moving round; a district visited by a Judge.

CIRCULAR, a printed or lithographed handbill, note, or address, issued by tradesmen to customers, &c.

CIRCULAR-BOLT, a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manufacturers in making net.

CIRCULAR-NOTE, a letter of credit granted by London bankers for the convenience of travellers, payable at different Continental or foreign towns, and accompanied by a letter of Indication.

CIRCULAR-SAW, a very useful machine tool, a revolving disc of steel with serrated edges or teeth, for cutting wood and metal.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, a library from which books are sent out on loan to subscribers.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM, cash and bank notes payable on demand.

CIRCULATOR, one employed in distributing bills.

CIRCULUS, an instrument for cutting off the neck of glass.

CIRCUMFERENCE, the boundary line of a circle or plot; girth of a tree, &c.

CIRCUMFERENTON, a surveyor's instrument for measuring angles.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, the act of voyaging round the globe.

CIRCUMPOLAR, lying around the pole.

CIRCUMVENTOR, a surveying instrument, having a compass-box at the top for taking angles.

CIRCUS, a building or enclosure in which feats of horsemanship are exhibited.

CIRE (French), bees-wax.

CIST, any thing for holding, as a bag, basket, case, or chest.

CISTERN, a reservoir or receptacle for water, or other fluid.

CITHARA, an old kind of harp.

CITHERN, an Austrian stringed instrument.

CITOLE, an instrument like the dulcimer.

CITRIC ACID, the juice of limes neutralized with chalk, and the citrate of lime thus formed decomposed by sulphuric acid. It is largely made for domestic use and for calico-printing.

CITRON, the fruit of the *Citrus Medica*, a large species of lemon, less acid than that fruit, imported chiefly from Madeira.

CITRONELLA, an essential oil obtained from the grass *Andropogon Citratus*, and chiefly imported from Ceylon. Another species, *A. schenanthus*, or *Cymbogon schenanthus*, furnishes the lemon-grass oil. See **LEMON GRASS**.

CITTE-K, an ancient musical instrument resembling the lute.

CITY ARTICLE, the portion of a newspaper specially devoted to the consideration of matters of commerce and finance.

CITY EDITOR, the employee of a daily or weekly London journal, whose special duty it is to report upon the prices or public securities, the state of the money market, and other matters of commerce and finance.

CITY-PORTER, a ticket-porter, one licensed by the Corporation of London.

CIVALE (Italian), pulse, beans, peas, &c.

CIVANZO, the name in Italy for interest.

CIVET, a perfume analogous to musk, obtained from some species of *Viverra*.

CIVIL ENGINEER, a scientific man, one who attends to the business of engineering as applied to the economic or useful purposes of civil life.

CLACK, in mining phraseology the valve of a pump; clack door being the aperture through which it is fixed and removed; a bell that gives warning of more corn being required in a mill.

CLAFFER, a name given to the fathom of six feet in Germany, Russia, and Switzerland; in Hamburg it is only equal to 68 English inches.

CLAIE, a long bed or couch of split canes or reeds used in silk-worm establishments in France, to deposit the worms and leaves on.

CLAM, a large species of shell-fish or conchiferous mollusc, which exists only in very deep water. Clams are used on the

North American coasts as bait for cod, which are exceedingly fond of them. Some of the species are of gigantic size, and the shells are occasionally used in Catholic churches as receptacles for the holy water. See BENITIER.

CLAMP, an iron holdfast; a kiln or pile of bricks placed for burning.

CLAMPING, a union of boards at right angles.

CLAMP-NAILS, nails suited for clamp work.

CLAMP-SHOES, heavy shoes for rough work.

CLAPBOARDS, a kind of thin weather-board used for the outer covering of houses; rough cask staves before they are properly shaped.

CLAP-MATCH, a fisherman's name for an old female seal.

CLAP-NET, a bird catcher's net.

CLAPPER, the tongue or striker of a bell; a mill clack.

CLARENCE, a kind of carriage.

CLARET, the name given in England to the red wines of Medoc in France, mostly shipped from Bordeaux.

CLARET-GLASS, a large shallow wine glass for drinking claret from.

CLARET-JUG, a fancy glass decanter with lip and handle for holding claret.

CLARICHORD, **CLAVICHORD**, an old small keyed musical instrument in the form of a spinnet.

CLARIFY, to clear or fine a liquor by a chemical process.

CLARINET, a musical reed instrument larger than the oboe.

CLARION (French), **CLARINO** (Italian), a shrill kind of octave trumpet now out of use.

CLART-WATER, a spiced and highly perfumed sweet cordial or medicinal drink, made from the flowers of the clary (*Salvia Sclarea*), which is a stimulant aromatic bitter.

CLASP, a fastening.

CLASP-KNIFE, a large folding knife for the pocket, or one to suspend by a cord to the neck.

CLASP-KNIFE MANUFACTURER, a workman who makes clasp knives.

CLASP-NAIL, a nail with a head.

CLASSE (Italian), a fleet of ships.

CLAVICEMBALO (Italian), the harpsichord.

CLAVICHORD. See **CLARICHORD**.

CLAVIER, the key-board of an organ or piano.

CLAVIOLE, a finger keyed vio'.

CLAY, aluminous or argillaceous earth which integrates in water and forms a plastic ductile mixture. Clay, from its tenacity, is of great importance both in an agricultural and commercial point of view. Various descriptions of clay are used in the manufacture of pipes for smoking, for pottery and porcelain, bricks, crucibles, &c.

CLAYED, a term applied to sugars which have been purified or bleached by water filtered through superimposed clay.

CLAYING, a process of bleaching sugar by water passed through a layer of clay; also the operation of puddling.

CLAY-KILN, a stove for burning clay.

CLAY-MERCHANT, a dealer in fire and other clays.

CLAYMORE, a large two-handed double-edged sword formerly used in England and Scotland.

CLAY-PIPE, a pipe for smoking tobacco moulded from clay.

CLAY-SCREENING MACHINE, a machine for preparing clay for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c.

CLAY-STONE, a grayish mineral, a species of indurated clay, resembling calcareous marl.

CLEAN PROOF, a slip or sheet of printed matter sent to an author from a printer.

CLEARANCE, a document from a Custom-House officer, or other qualified person, permitting a ship to depart on her voyage.

CLEARING, a removal, as a clearing sale; an open space in forest land.

CLEARING HOUSE, an establishment for the convenience of certain bankers, where drafts and accounts on each other are mutually exchanged without the individual presentation of each at the banks, and a balance struck and agreed upon is settled by a draft on the account of the clearing bankers at the Bank of England.

CLEARING NUT, a name given to the seed of *Strychnos potatorum* from its property of clearing water.

CLEARING-SALE, a disposal of stock, remainder, or rummage.

CLEAR STARCHER, a laundress who washes fine linens and stiffens them with starch.

CLEATS, pieces of wood used to strengthen, resist, or support great weights; on board ship cleats are a kind of belaying pins to fasten ropes to.

CLEAVER, a name in some places for a hatchet, but principally applied to a butcher's metal axe or chopper.

CLEDGE, a mining term for the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEET, a wedge or belaying pin. [&c.]

CLEFT, a space or opening made by a wedge.

CLENCHING, **CLINCHING**, the process of fastening securely, as in doubling over the point of a nail when it has passed through a plank.

CLERESTORY, the upper part of the nave of a church, the windows in the tower.

CLERK, an assistant; a subordinate officer in a public or private office. The name was originally given to learned men, hence it is still legally applied to clergymen of the established Church. A clerk of the court is a judicial officer in law or county courts; a clerk of the peace, a law officer in counties and at Quarter-Sessions, &c.

CLERK OF THE WORKS, a general superintendent during large building operations.

CLEW, the lower corner of the sail of a ship.

CLEW-GARNETS, **CLEW-LINES**, brails or rope tackle, to hoist up the ends of ships' sails to the yards.

CLEVY, a provincial name for the draught iron of a plough, &c.

CLICKER, in the shoe trade, a cutter out of leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes; in the printing profession, one who, under the overseer, has the charge of any particular work, making up to and imposing the matter, and presenting it to the reader in a proper form for revision.

CLIENT, those who are sold to.

CLINCH, stopped.

CLINCHING, each of.

CLINCHES, Boats.

CLINKER, coal, a grate.

CLINKER, Dutch three b.

CLINK-ST, ing yar.

CLINKER, thorough.

CLINK-ST, of sleep.

CLINOMETER, sound of.

CLINOMETER, measur.

CLINOMETER, bank m.

CLINOMETER, strata.

CLINQUING, leaf.

CLIP, the clasp of.

CLIP, the clasp of.

CLIP-FISH, papera.

CLIP-FISH, Norway.

CLIP-FISH, cod-fis.

CLIP-FISH, of the l.

CLIPPER, built of.

CLIPPER, more c.

CLIPPER, large c.

CLIP-BU, (Arctic).

CLIP-BU, have s.

CLIVES, unfast.

CLIVES, unfast.

CLOAK, other.

CLOAKING, which k.

CLOAKING, kinds.

CLOAK, ments.

CLOBBE, who p.

CLOBBE, boots,

CLOBBE, paste,

CLOBBE, and b.

CLOCK, ment.

CLOCK, pendu.

CLOCK, in wh.

CLOCK, fixed.

CLOCK, ing a.

CLOCK, necte.

CLOCK, chain.

CLOCK, clock.

CLOCK, and.

CLOCK, indic.

CLOCK, work.

CLOCK, work.

CLOCK, or tu.

bed double-
in England
ing tobacco

machine for
manufacture of
a species of
calcareous

printed mat-
printer.

a Custom-
dified person,
her voyage.
ing sale; an

ment for the
tera, where
her are mu-
individual
enka, and a
on is settled
the clearing
nd.

to the seed
its property

stock, re-

who washes
th starch.
strengthen,
; on board
ing plus to

for a hat-
a butcher's
upper stra-

[&c.
by a wedge,
cess of fas-
g over the
ed through

the nave of a
ver.

ate officer
The name
men, hence
rymen of
erk of the
or county
law officer
ions, &c.
l superin-
operations.
of a ship.
ls or rope
ships' sails

the draught

ter out of
s of boots
ession, one
he charge
g up and
uting it to
visal.

CLIENT, a customer; usually applied to those who deal with bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

CLINCH, a nautical term for a half hitch, stopped to its own part.

CLINCHER-WORK, planks laid to overlap each other in the manner of slating roofs. Boats built in this manner are termed clincher or clinker built.

CLINKER, the accumulated cake or refuse of coal, a vitreous scoria which forms in grates or furnaces; an exceedingly hard Dutch or Flemish brick, six inches by three broad, and one thick, used for paving yards and stables. Clinkers are more thoroughly burnt than ordinary bricks.

CLINKER-BUILT. See **CLINCHER-WORK**.

CLINK-STONE, a German mineral, consisting of felspar and zeolite, yielding a metallic sound under the hammer.

CLIMOMETER, a surveyor's instrument for measuring the slopes of cuttings and embankments, and ascertaining the dip of strata.

CLINQUANT (French), orisidew or Dutch gold leaf.

CLIP, the wool sheared from a sheep; a clasp or spring holder for letters and papers.

CLIP-FISH, also called Baccalau, a name in Norway, and some other countries, for cod-fish, salted and dried in the manner of the Newfoundland cod.

CLIPPER SHIP, a fast-sailing vessel, one built on fine sharp lines, and adapted more for fast sailing than for carrying large cargo.

CLIT-BUR, a common name for the burdock (*Arcium lappa*), all the parts of which have some medicinal properties.

CLIVES, a hook with a spring to prevent its unfastening.

CLOAE, a large loose wrapper of cloth or other material.

CLOAKING, a woollen dress material, of which there are plain, mixture, and fancy kinds.

CLOAK PIN, a brass or iron pin to hang garments on.

CLOBBERER, the lowest class of cobblers, who patch and botch up old shoes and boots, rubbing in ground clinders and paste, termed "clobber," into the crevices and breaks of the leather.

CLOCK, a well-known horological instrument for measuring time, acted on by a pendulum.

CLOCK-CASE, the wooden or other framing in which the clock works or machinery is fixed; an old-fashioned tall case for enclosing a pendulum clock.

CLOCK-CASE-MAKER, a branch trade connected with clock-works.

CLOCK-CHAIN-MAKER, a maker of metallic chains for clocks.

CLOCK-DIAL, the face of an elevated or turret clock, on which the figures are marked, and over which the pointing hands or indicators travel.

CLOCKED STOCKINGS, hose which have a worked pattern or embroidery on the ankle.

CLOCK-FACE, the enamelled dial of a house or turret clock.

CLOCK-HANDS, the metal revolving pointers which traverse the clock face.

CLOCK-MAKER, a constructor of clocks, and of the machinery which keeps them in motion.

CLOCK-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London which has no hall.

CLOCK-MAKING MACHINES, wheel-cutting engines, and other special machines used to facilitate the manufacture, and cheapen the cost of clock-work.

CLOCK-TOOL-MAKER, a workman who prepares the working tools used by clock-makers.

CLOCK-TOWER, **CLOCK-TURRET**, a more or less lofty erection for placing clock-work in, so that the dials or plates may be visible from a distance.

CLOCK-WINDER, one appointed to attend to a church or other elevated clock.

CLOCK-WORK, the wheels and various complicated machinery, for the interior of a clock.

CLOG-CRUSHER, a heavy roller for pressing down and smoothing the surface of land.

CLOFT, a further reduction of 2 lbs. in every 3 cwt., on certain goods, after the tare and tret are taken. It is an allowance now almost obsolete.

CLOGGER, a workman who repairs clogs.

CLOG-MAKER, one who makes pattens and clogs for use in wet weather.

CLOGS, heavy wooden shoes worn in tanneries and other manufactories where the feet are exposed to wet; also lighter raised supports for the feet, worn by females.

CLOG-SOLES, thick soles of wood for clogs, of which about 2½ millions are made in the northern counties, chiefly for workmen, and they sell at about 1s. the dozen.

CLOSE-HAULED, a marine term applied to a vessel with her yards braced up, and sailing as near to the wind as possible.

CLOSE-STOOL, a bed-room commode for invalids.

CLOSET, a cupboard, a place for keeping articles in; also a small private room.

CLOSH, a provincial name for nine-pins.

CLOSING AN ACCOUNT, balancing the items by an adjustment of the debtor and creditor sides.

CLOTH, a wrapper or towel of any kind; a woven, textile woollen fabric broad or narrow, of which garments are made.

CLOTH-CUTTER, one who cuts out garments, or who serves customers with lengths of cloth.

CLOTHES, **CLOTHING**, a general name for articles of dress for animals; also personal attire; apparel.

CLOTHES-BRUSH, a stiff hair brush, used for brushing garments of cloth.

CLOTHES-HORSE, a wooden frame to hang garments or linen on, before a fire.

CLOTHES-LINE, small strong cord used in gardens, &c., for suspending wet clothes on to dry.

CLOTHES-MAN, a fixed or itinerant dealer in old clothes.

CLOTHES-PEGS, wooden divided pegs, used by laundresses to secure washed linen on a line to dry.

CLOTHES-PRESS, a wardrobe or cupboard for hanging clothes in.

CLOTH-FAIR, a locality set apart for the sale of garments, &c. A periodical fair held in some parts of the Continent for the sale of woollen goods.

CLOTH-HALLS, meeting places at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and other places where the clothiers and purchasers of woollens assemble periodically to transact business.

CLOTHIER, a maker of or dealer in cloth.

CLOTH-PAPER, coarse papers glazed and unglazed for pressing and finishing woollen cloths.

CLOTH-PRESSER, one engaged in preparing cloth.

CLOTH-SHEARER, a workman employed to remove the imperfections of woollen fabrics after weaving; this is now done to some extent on the Continent by cloth-shearing machines.

CLOTH WATER-PROOFER, a workman who renders cloth impervious to water.

CLOTH-WORKERS' COMPANY, one of the twelve great livery companies of London—whose charter dates from the time of Edward IV. It is the last in precedence. Their hall is in Mincing Lane.

CLOUP-BERRY, a name for the fruit of the *Rubus Chamamorus* which is acid and pleasant to the taste. The Scottish Highlanders and the Laplanders esteem it as one of the most grateful and useful fruits.

CLOUDING, an appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing.

CLOUGH, an engineering appliance for dividing the fall of water into two parts, applicable to drains in tideways, &c.

CLOUS, French for nails.

CLOUT, an iron plate on an axle tree; a kind of heavy nail.

CLOUTED-CREAM, **CLOTTED-CREAM**, thick cream obtained on the surface of milk by the application of slight heat.

CLOUTED-SHOES, heavily nailed shoes worn by agricultural labourers, carters and workmen.

CLOUTERIE, a manufactory for nails.

CLOVE, an English weight for wool, equal to seven pounds or the half of a stone.

CLOVE-BARK, a commercial name given to the barks of two different trees, one being the *Cinnamomum Cuiabab* growing in the Eastern archipelago, and the other the *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, found in Brazil.

CLOVE-HITCH, two half hitches round a spar or rope.

CLOVER, one of the most valuable of the artificial grasses for fodder, of which there are many varieties. Clover seed, such as American and French red clover and German white clover, are largely imported.

CLOVES, the unexpanded flower buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, which form a well-known spice. In the East fancy models and toys are often made with cloves.

CLUB, a weapon of attack, a stout stick; a benefit society; a place of resort for dissipation and refreshment. The west-end

club-houses of London are of a highly respectable character—and in many of them a candidate must be proposed several years before there is a vacancy for his admission.

CLUBBING, uniting, together for some object; a sea term for a vessel drifting down a current with an anchor out.

CLUE, **CLEW**, the lower corner of the square sail of a ship; hence the ropes by which it is lifted are called clue-garnets, or clue-lines.

CLUMP-BOOTS, heavy boots for rough wear, such as shooting, excavators' work, &c.

CLUNCH or **CURL-STONE**, a local name in Staffordshire for a mineral substance from which tripoli is made.

CLYSTER-PIPE, a medical instrument for injecting into the rectum.

CHASTER, **KANASTER**, a coarse kind of tobacco made from Havana leaf, and which derived its name originally from being imported from America in rush or cane baskets.

COACH, a pleasure carriage, a vehicle on springs of which there are many kinds, as dress coaches, driving coaches, &c.

COACH and **CART GREASE-MAKER**, a manufacturer of fatty compositions for lubricating the axle-trees of vehicles.

COACH and **HARNESS-MAKERS' COMPANY**, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Noble-street, Cheapside.

COACH-AXLE-TREE-MAKER, a tradesman who supplies axle-trees to carriage-builders.

COACH-BEADER. See **COACH-PLATER**.

COACH-BLIND-MAKER. See **COACH-JOINER**.

COACH-BODY-MAKERS, workmen in a coach factory who construct the delicate framework and panelling of coaches; in contradistinction to a separate class of mechanics, who make the heavier and stouter part or carriage to support the body, and to connect it with the wheels, pole, &c.

COACH-BOLT-MAKER, a coach-smith, a manufacturer of the iron parts of coaches, &c.

COACH-BOX, the driver's seat on a coach.

COACH-BROKER, a tradesman who makes a business of dealing in carriages.

COACH-CARVER, a workman who carves the beadings and mouldings of the body of a carriage, and the foliage and ornamental tracery on state coaches and elaborately decorated vehicles.

COACH-CURRIER, a mechanic who supplies and makes the leather parts of carriages.

COACH-DRAUGHTSMAN, a designer of the forms, &c., of carriages.

COACH-FOUNDER, a workman who supplies the iron materials for coach-builders.

COACH-HERALD-PAINTER, an artist who paints arms, crests, and devices on the panels of carriages.

COACH-HIRE, the fare or charge for a coach.

COACH-HORSE, a horse adapted for carriages.

COACH-HOUSE, the stable, building, or shelter-house, where a carriage is placed under cover to secure it from the influence of the weather.

COACH-IRONMONGER, a tradesman who supplies the smaller kinds of iron work, bolts, nails, screws, &c., for carriages.

COACH-
making
shuttle
riage
COACH-
worst
COACH-
COACH-
who
mater
COACH-
gets a
and or
COACH-
varnishes
COACH-
plated
article
COACH-
finish
COACH-
steel
COACH-
coach
for him
COACH-
and fl
trimm
COACH-
wheel
COAKING
joining
spar
of two
project
and of
COAL, for
comm
and p
on land
not le
annual
COAL-AC
propri
COAL-B
transp
wharf
COAL-B
COAL-C
for co
COAL-D
shooti
of a v
COAL-D
after
screen
COAL-D
ficial
COAL-E
don,
coal f
and t
metro
coal i
and c
COAL-F
tween
COAL-F
trade
Lond
the c
COAL-F
coast

COACH-JOINER, a workman employed in making blinds, glass-frames, and German shutters, as well as seat-boxes for carriages.

COACH-LACE-MAKER, a maker of woven worsted or silk lace for carriages.

COACH-MAKER, a carriage-builder.

COACH-MOUNTING-PURNISHER, a tradesman who supplies plated work, and other materials to carriage-builders.

COACH-OFFICE, a booking-office for passengers and parcels, a place where coaches and omnibuses stop.

COACH-PAINTER, a workman who paints and varnishes carriages.

COACH-PLATEE, a tradesman who supplies plated work, beading and other similar articles for carriages.

COACH-SMITH, a workman who forges and finishes the iron work used in carriages.

COACH-SPRING-MAKER, a manufacturer of steel carriage springs.

COACH-STAND, the place where hackney-coaches and cabs are permitted to remain for hire.

COACH-TRIMMER, a workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

COACH-WHEELWRIGHT, a maker of carriage-wheels, &c.

COAKING, in mast-making a process of joining or gutting timber to the inside spar. Generally the word implies a union of two pieces of wood, by letting in a small projection of one piece into the hollowed end of the other.

COAL, fossil fuel, which enters largely into commerce for domestic, manufacturing, and propelling purposes for steam-engines, on land and on sea. At the present time not less than 40,000,000 tons of coal are annually raised in the United Kingdom.

COAL-AGENT, the manager for a colliery proprietor.

COAL-BARGE, a flat-bottomed river-boat for transporting coal short distances to wharves, &c.

COAL-BOX, a scuttle to hold coals in a room.

COAL-CELLAR, a vault where coals are kept for convenient access for domestic use.

COAL-DROP, a stailth or contrivance for shooting or lowering coals into the hold of a vessel.

COAL-DUST, the small broken or fine coal, after the larger masses have been screened.

COAL-DUST-MAKER, a manufacturer of artificial fuel.

COAL-EXCHANGE, a central market in London, situate near Billingsgate, where coal factors, captains, and others resort, and the wholesale coal business of the metropolis is carried on. The imports of coal into London in 1856, by sea, railway, and canal, amounted to 4,400,000 tons.

COAL-FACTOR, an intermediate agent between the buyers and sellers of coals.

COAL FACTORS' SOCIETY, an association of traders who meet at the Coal Exchange, London, and are specially interested in the carrying and vending of coals.

COAL-FIRE, a name on the British and Irish coasts for the pollack.

COAL-GAS, the common illuminating gas made from coal.

COAL-HAMMER, a servant's instrument for breaking lumps of coal in a coal cellar.

COAL-HEAVER, a porter who loads and unloads coal wagons.

COAL-HULK, a vessel kept as a receptacle for coal, usually on some foreign station, to supply steamers.

COAL-METER, a corporation officer in London, charged with the inspection and weighing of coals sent from a wharf.

COAL-MEASURE-MAKER, one who makes and vende measures for coals.

COAL-MINER, a workman engaged in a colliery.

COAL-FIT, the mouth of a coal mine, or the descent to a colliery.

COAL-PORTER, a carrier of coals.

COAL-SACK-MAKER, a manufacturer of coarse stout bags holding 2 cwt., used for conveying coals.

COAL-SCALES, a weighing machine which by law is compulsorily carried by every coal wagon delivering coals.

COAL-SCOOP, a shovel for taking coals from a scuttle to throw on a fire.

COAL-SCUTTLE, a portable metal receptacle for coals in a room.

COAL-SHED, a retailer's depository for coals.

COAL-SHOOT, a metal scuttle or vase for holding coals.

COAL-SHOVEL, a small shovel for filling a coal scuttle from the cellar; a larger kind are used by coal-heavers.

COAL-SHOVEL-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron shovels for unloading coals from ships, and for filling coal bags, &c.

COAL-STAIRS, a drop or machine on an elevated wharf for shipping coal.

COAL-TAR, a product of gas-making which furnishes the chief ingredient of printers' ink in the shape of lamp black; it is made into asphalt for pavements, and mixed with red-hot clay forms a charcoal that acts as a powerful disinfectant; with coal dust it forms by pressure an excellent and compact artificial fuel.

COAL-TRIMMER, a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship.

COAL-VASE, a fancy coal scuttle for a parlour.

COAL-WAGON, a large cart capable of carrying about three or more tons of coals.

COAL-WHARF, a landing pier where coals are deposited.

COAL-WHIPPER, a London porter who unloads coals from ships at the wharves, &c.

COAMINGS, raised borders of wood round the edges of hatches and scuttles, to prevent water flowing down from the deck, and to receive and support the hatches, &c.

COASTER, a vessel employed in the trade along shore, and which does not sail far from land.

COAST-GUARD, a department of the Customs, the men and officers of which are employed on the coast to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods, and excisable articles; smugglers and their boats, carts, &c., being liable to seizure, confiscation, and penalties.

COAT, a covering of paint, varnish, or other material given to any substance; an outer garment for men.

COATER, a short cut-away body coat.

COAT-LINK, a pair of buttons or studs joined by a link to close a coat with button holes.

COB, in mining the process of crushing ore with hammers to separate the worthless parts; the hard stalk from which the grain of maize has been removed, when chopped, it is given as provender to livestock in America; a hazel nut; a wicker basket; a name given in some places to the hard dollar; a kind of horse.

COBALT, a mineral, the oxides of which are used for colouring glass and porcelain blue.

COBALT BLOOM, the red arsenate of cobalt; a beautiful mineral found with the ores of cobalt, and used in the manufacture of smalt.

COBANG, a gold coin of Japan worth about 6s.

COBBING, a mining name for old furnace bottoms, pieces of brick, &c., thrown into a smelting furnace. [of coal.

COBBLE, a kind of paving stone; small lump

COBBLER, a jobbing shoemaker, one who undertakes repairs; a cooling drink, a mixture of sherry, sugar, ice, &c.

COB-CRUSHING MACHINE, a mill for breaking the cobs of maize for cattle food.

COBECHE, a stamp made of strong dry leaves in the Pacific islands, marked with patterns for impressing dyes or colours on fibrous materials.

COBEDO, another name for the covid; a long measure of 19 inches in Mosha.

COBENGA, a name in some parts of the Pacific for a fishing net.

COB-IRON, an andiron with knobs.

COBLE, the name of a kind of pilot and fishing boat used on the northern sea-coasts, having a low square stern and little or no keel on the after body.

COB-NUT, an improved variety of the common hazel nut, of which there are two or three British kinds cultivated.

COBOURG, a thin worsted fabric, a lady's dress material composed either of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk.

COBRE, a name for the covid in China of 14·625 inches.

COBRES, a European name for the finest quality of indigo made in Central America.

COB-WALL, a wall made of straw, lime, and earth, or unburnt clay.

COCA, the leaves of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, largely used as a masticatory by the miners and others in the interior of South America.

COCO, the Maltese name for a grain, 72 cocchi being equal to one ottavo.

COCULUS INDICUS, the small berry of *Anacardium paniculatum*, and other species, imported from the East. From the bitter principle which they yield, these berries are said to be used to adulterate beer.

COCHENILLA WOOD, the heart of a tree shipped from St. Domingo, furnishing a handsome furniture wood.

COCHI, a grain measure of Siam of 6½ lbs.

COCHINEAL, the dried carcasses of the female

Coccus cacti, an insect which feeds on several species of *Opuntia*. Cochineal is a brilliant scarlet colour, and also furnishes the beautiful carmine pigment. In 1855, 1375 tons of cochineal, valued at £608,000 were imported into the United Kingdom.

COCK, to lift the hammer of the lock of a pistol or musket, &c. See COCKS.

COCKADE, an ornament worn in the hat, which used to be very common in many ranks of society, but this rosette is now confined to men-servants; a bunch of ribbon worn by recruiting-sergeants, electioneering agents, and others.

COCKADE-MAKER, a workman who makes cockades.

COCK-BOAT, a very small boat.

COCKET, a warrant from the Custom House, on entering goods, showing that the duty on them has been paid.

COCK-FOUNDER, a caster in brass, one who makes metal spigots.

COCKLE, an edible mollusc, the *Cardium edule*, extensively found in the sands of the sea-shore.

COCK-LOFT, an elevated loft over a barn, stable, &c.

COCKS, STOP-COCKS, metal taps or escapes for gas and fluids, some of which are turned on and off by the hand; others, acted upon by a floating or air ball, are self-regulating.

COCKSPURS, small clay wedges used in the potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.

COCKSWAIN, COXWAIN, the steersman of a boat.

COCKUP, a large fish of the Indian seas, resembling the jack, which is not unlike cod in flavour. They are brought to market sometimes weighing 12 lbs. See BEGT.

COCO, EDDOG, names in the West Indies for the root of the *Colocasia esculenta*.

COCOA, the commercial name for the dried seeds or beans contained in the fruit pods of the *Theobroma Cacao*. In commerce these seeds are sold raw or roasted, and crushed and powdered, prepared in the form of rock or flake cocoa; deprived of the husk as cocoa nibs, or sweetened and flavoured made into cakes under the name of chocolate.

COCOA PLUM, a name in the Colonies for the fruit of the *Chrysobalanus Icaeo*.

COCOA-WOOD, the mottled wood of the cocoa palm, *Cocos nucifera*, which is occasionally used for inlaying.

COCOMA (Italian), a tea-kettle or boiler.

COCO-NUT, the well-known edible fruit of the *Cocos nucifera* palm, largely grown in most tropical countries for the milk, the pulp, and for oil. Many thousands of these nuts are imported as dunnage in ships, and sold by hawkers in the streets, and by fruiterers.

COCO-NUT COIR, the outer husk of the coco-nut, which, when macerated, is woven into fibre of various kinds.

COCO-NUT FIBRE, the husk of the yarn spun and manufactured into rope, lashing, matting, &c. See COIR.

COCO-
ripen
714 p
oil
being
COCO-
Coco-
are c
cups
orina
COCO-
as its
enve
whic
inon
aggl
coco
250 a
a pot
Cocos,
COCUM
oil, o
purp
ghee
some
poma
COCO-
other
stach
nery
instr
COCO-
value
which
coast
salted
of Ne
ed fig
cann
pickl
called
of co
found
Amer
COCILL
COCINI
COCO-LI
COCOLIN
sulted
COCO-LI
taine
vulga
made
King
COCO-BO
salted
Norw
to 30
chief
COCO-SO
the p
teem
fishm
COESTER
COFE, a
COFERE
of pr
water
COFF,
fisher
COFFEE
Arab
carrie

ch feeds on
Cochineal is
and also fur-
pigment. In
l, valued at
o the United
the lock of a
ocks.
in the hat,
mon in many
osette is now
a bunch of
x-sergeants,
thers.
who makes
ustom House,
that the duty
rass, one who
the *Cardium*
the sands of
over a barn,
ps or escapes
of which are
and; others,
air ball, are
s used in the
es of pottery
lazing, and to
eersman of a
dian seas, re-
hot unlike cod
ht to market
See BEGL.
est Indies for
lenta.
for the dried
the fruit pods
in commerce
roasted, and
pared in the
; deprived of
eetened and
der the name
Colonies for
s *Isacco*.
d of the cocoa
is occasion-
or boiler.
dible fruit of
ely grown in
the thousands
of dunnage in
n the streets,
e of the cocoa,
is woven
he yarn spun
pe, lashing,

COCO-NUT OIL, oil expressed from the ripened kernel of the nut, which contains 71½ per cent of oil. The commerce in this oil is very large, more than 10,000 tons being annually imported.

COCO-NUT SHELLS, the hard shells of the *Cocos nucifera*, which, when fully ripe, are often carved and made into drinking cups, ladles, and other articles of use or ornament.

COCOON, the nest formed by the silk-worm, as its embryo or chrysalis, which is a hollow envelope of light tissue-like texture, from which the silk of commerce is obtained, in one continuous thread, of two filaments, agglutinated by a gummy liquid. Each cocoon yields about 300 yards of silk, and 250 average-sized cocoons will weigh about a pound.

COCOS, PETITES (French), cocoa-beans.

COCUM-BUTTER, a pale greenish-yellow solid oil, obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*, and used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. In England it is sometimes mixed with bear's grease in pomatums.

COCUS-WOOD, a wood obtained in Cuba and other West India islands, from *Lepidostachys Roxburghii*, much used in turnery for making flutes and other musical instruments.

COD-FISH, the *Morhua vulgaris*, a very valuable and esteemed fish of commerce, which is caught largely on the British coasts, and sold extensively both fresh and salted. The chief cod fishery is on the banks of Newfoundland, whence millions of salted fish are annually shipped. When cod cannot be dry-cured, they are salted in pickle, and packed in barrels, and then called pickled cod. About 34 millions cwt. of cod are shipped annually from Newfoundland, by the British, French, and Americans.

CODILLA, the coarse tow of flax and hemp.

CODINIAC, a quince marmalade.

COD-LINE, an eighteen-thread line.

CODLING, a small cod-fish; a kind of apple suited for cooking.

COD-LIVER OIL, a valuable medicinal oil obtained from the liver of the cod, *Morhua vulgaris*, of which large quantities are made in Newfoundland and in the United Kingdom.

COD-ROES, the melt or spawn of the cod-fish, salted and dried, which are shipped from Norway to France, to the extent of 20,000 to 30,000 barrels and used as ground bait, chiefly in the Bay of Biscay.

COD-SOUNDS, the air-bladder of the cod-fish; the pickled tongues and sounds are esteemed delicacies of food, and are sold by fishmongers.

COESTEAD, a small building at the mines.

COFE, a name in the Pacific for the bamboo.

COFFERING, in the mining districts, a mode of protecting the shaft from an influx of water, by rammed clay, &c.

COFF, the waste or offal in the pilchard fishery.

COFFEE, the beans or berries of the *Coffea Arabica*, in which an immense traffic is carried on among all civilised nations.

Our imports annually are about 60,000,000 lbs.

COFFEE-CANISTER, a tinued receptacle for holding ground roasted coffee.

COFFEE-EXTRACTOR, a machine for making coffee.

COFFEE-FILTER, a percolator or straining machine for clearing coffee when prepared as a beverage.

COFFEE-HOUSE, a place of resort for refreshment, where coffee, tea, and other dietetic beverages are prepared and sold.

COFFEE-LEAVES, the leaves of the coffee tree have lately been recommended for use, as affording, by infusion, a beverage like tea, forming an agreeable, refreshing, and nutritive article of diet.

COFFEE-MILL, a machine for grinding the coffee berries.

COFFEE-PLANTER, a tropical agriculturist who attends to the culture and preparation of coffee.

COFFEE-POT, a metal vessel in which ground coffee is boiled or infused.

COFFEE-PULPER, a machine for preparing coffee berries for shipment, by removing the pulp and parchment.

COFFEE-ROASTER, a tradesman who prepares the raw coffee berries for use; also the revolving machine in which coffee is roasted.

COFFEE-STALL, a street stall where coffee is vended at night or early in the morning.

COFFER, a chest; the lock for a barge.

COFFER-DAM, a water-tight enclosure, within which the construction of hydraulic works, such as the foundations of bridges and sea-walls can be securely carried on.

COFFIN, a mining term in Derbyshire for old exposed workings; a wooden or other shell or receptacle for the dead. Coffins, although usually made of wood or lead, have been made of glass and slate.

COFFIN-FURNITURE, the handles, metal ornaments, &c., affixed to a coffin for decoration, which are usually white or black, though occasionally gilt.

COFFIN-MAKER, a carpenter who makes wooden coffins.

COFFIN-PLATE-ENGRAVER, a workman who engraves the name, age, &c., of deceased persons on coffin plates.

COFFLE, a gang of negro slaves.

COFFOLA, an Arabian weight, of about 2 pennyweights troy.

COFFRETTE (French), a trunk-maker.

COG, the tooth of a wheel, rack, or pinion.

COGGING. See CAULKING.

COGNAC, a name for the best distilled brandy.

COGNAC-OIL. See CEXANTHIC ETHER.

COGNASSE, a wild quince.

COGNOIR (French), a printer's wooden mallet; a shooting stick.

COGNOVIT, a document signed by a defendant to an action, in the presence of his attorney, admitting the cause of action and his liability thereon.

COGWOOD, a name for the *Laurus chloroxylon*, which from its durability in water is used in the West Indies for mill-framing and cog-wheels.

COHONG, the Chinese name for a company.

COHOSH, one of the American names of the black snake-root (*Cimicifuga racemosa*, or *Macrotys serpentaria*), which has some anodyne properties.

CORUNE-PALM. See **CAHOUN**.

COT (Spanish), a hammock; plural, **coyes**.

COIF, the cap of a serjeant at law.

COIFFEUSE (French), a tire-woman; a milliner.

COIFFURE, a head-dress, coiffeur being a hairdresser.

COIL, a circle of pipes, rope, or chain; to lay a rope up in a ring with one turn or fike above another.

COIN, pieces of metal, most commonly gold, silver, or copper, stamped by authority, and in many countries made a legal tender for their respective values, when not exceeding certain specified amounts. See **LEGAL TENDER**.

COINAGE, minted money. See **COPPER-COINAGE**, and the different coins.

COINING-PRESS, a powerful lever screw, for impressing devices, legends, &c. on current coin, medals, &c.

COINS, **QUOINS** (French), wooden or metal wedges placed under the breech of a gun to elevate it; pieces of wooden furniture in a printing-office; the clocks of stockings. Coins are also stamped money, current or uncurrent.

COIR, the commercial name of the short fibre obtained from the dry husk or covering of the cocoa-nut, which is now largely used in the manufacture of cordage, matting, &c., and to stuff beds, chair bottoms, &c. From Ceylon alone more than 60,000 cwt. is shipped annually. The varieties of coir entering the market are coir yarn, coir junk and coir fibre. Matting is made here of coir.

COKE, the residue left after the distillation of bituminous coal. Coke is largely used as fuel for domestic purposes, for furnaces, and for the generation of steam in locomotive engines.

COKE-BURNER, a labourer employed in attending to the conversion of coal into coke.

COKE-OVEN, a brick structure or enclosed chamber where coal is burnt to be deprived of its gas and converted into coke. It is usually 8 or 10 feet high, having a flat roof with an opening at which to introduce the coal, and another by which to remove the coke.

COKE-CANVAS, a kind of sail-cloth made in Crewkerne, Somersetshire.

COKE-NUT, a modern mode of spelling cocoa-nut, in commercial circles, in order to make a broader distinction between the numerous articles spelt much in the same manner.

COLACRON, an Italian lute.

COLAGA, a variable Eastern grain measure; that used in Canara is nearly equal to a bushel; in Seringapatam it is 11 Winchester bushels; in Bangalore it is but 11 lbs. 13 oz. 6½ drachms; it is also called a coodom and is divided into four bullahs.

COLANDER, **CULLENDER**, a metal or earthenware strainer.

COLCOTHAR, a chemical preparation from

oxide of iron, the brown peroxide. See **ROUGE**.

COLD-CHISEL, a strong iron tool for cutting metal.

COLD-CREAM, a cooling application for the lips or skin made of melted white wax and almond oil flavoured with rose water. Pure glycerine is however now more generally used.

COLE-SEED. See **COLZA**.

COLEWORT, a kind of cabbage.

COLIJEEERAH, a native name in India for black cumlin seed.

COLIS (French), a package or bale of goods.

COLISSE (French), the opening of the warp through which the shuttle passes.

COLLA, from the French *Colle*, a name for glue.

COLLANA (Italian), a necklace.

COLLAR, a circle for the neck. There are collars of various kinds manufactured—horse collars, which are iron frames covered with leather and padded or stuffed. Men's collars of stitched linen; ladies' lace, muslin and other worked collars. The part of a garment which fits close round the throat is called the collar.

COLLAR-CHECK, a rough cross-barred woollen material for saddlery purposes, made either broad or narrow.

COLLAR-MAKER, a tradesman who makes collars of any kind.

COLLATE, to collect and examine the sheets of book-work, &c., before being sent out, or previously to their being arranged for binding.

COLLATION, an afternoon luncheon.

COLLE (French), glue, size, paste.

COLLE DE POISSON (French), isinglass.

COLLECTOR, an authorized receiver who applies for or is paid certain moneys, whether for individuals, societies, corporations or the State; as of poor's-rate, customs, city-dues, market revenues and toll, gas and water rates, &c. Sometimes collectors are paid fixed salaries; at other times they are paid a commission or poundage on the sums received.

COLLEGE-CAP, a silk or cloth cap, of a particular shape, worn by academicians and students at universities.

COLLEGE-PUDDING, a kind of small plum dumpling.

COLLERAGE (French), a feudal tax paid for broaching casks of wine.

COLLERET, a drag-net.

COLLETIER (French), a buff-collar maker.

COLLEUR (French), a paper-hanger; a sizer or dresser.

COLLIER, a miner, one engaged in a coal mine; also the name for a vessel which carries coals.

COLLIER BEAD, a large bead, usually white, a principal article of trade on some parts of the coast of Western Africa; they are sometimes called *Bokola beads*.

COLLIERY, a seat of coal seams; the place where coals are mined.

COLLOCATION (French), a financial investment. **COLLODION**, a solution of gum-cotton in alcohol and ether for cementing purposes and for wounds; used also for taking photographic portraits, &c.

own peroxide. See

on tool for cutting

application for the
melted white wax
with rose water.
However now more

bage.
name in India for

ge or bale of goods.
opening of the warp
little passes.

Colle, a name for

cklace.

the neck. There are
made manufactured—
are iron frames
and padded or stuffed,
and linen; ladies' lace,
worked collars. The
rich fits close round
the collar.

cross-barred woolen
y purposes, made

esman who makes

examine the sheets
before being sent out,
r being arranged for

or luncheon.

ize, paste.

inch), isinglass.

ized receiver who
ld certain moneys,
als, societies, corpor-
; as of poor-rate,
market revenues and
tes, &c. Sometimes
ed salaries; at other
d a commission or
s received.

cloth cap, of a partly
academicians and
es.

kind of small plum

a feudal tax paid for
ine.

buff-collar maker.
upper-hanger; a sizer

e engaged in a coal
e for a vessel which

head, usually white,
trade on some parts
ern Africa; they are
cola beads.

cal seams; the place
d. [ment.

, a financial invest-
n of gun-cotton in
for cementing pur-
; used also for taking
ts, &c.

COLLOP, a cutlet or small slice of meat; a term for four or five sheep.

COLLUM, a grain measure in Coromandel of 70 to 80 quarts.

COLLY, a shepherd's dog, much esteemed by the Scottish drovers for his sagacity.

COLMAR, a kind of pear.

COLOCYNTH, a purgative medicinal extract, prepared from the pulp and seeds of the fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOGNE-EARTH, a kind of colour.

COLOGNE-WATER, EAU DE COLOGNE, a volatile spirituous perfume, compounded of various essences with ten times its weight of spirits of wine, frequently distilled.

COLOMBIER, a large sized paper 28½ inches by 34.

COLOMBINE (French), pigeons' dung, or the dung of fowls.

COLOMBO-ROOT, CALUMBA-ROOT, an esteemed medicinal root obtained in eastern Africa from the *Cocculus palmatus* of Linnæus, the *Menispermum palmatum* of others, and which is a most valuable antiseptic and tonic.

COLONATA, an Italian name for the Spanish pillar dollar.

COLONEL, the commanding officer of a regiment.

COLONIAL AGENT, a merchant or factor, who transacts business connected with the colonies, or acts as agent for colonists.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, the secretary of State for the Colonies; a member of the British cabinet, to whom is deputed the management of all affairs connected with the outlying dependencies of the empire.

COLONIST, a native of, or resident in, a colony or dependency.

COLONADE, a range of columns.

COLONY, a distant settlement; the possession or dependency of a nation.

COLOPHONY, a name for the ordinary rosin or resin of commerce, being the residuum remaining in the body of the still after common turpentine has been submitted to distillation, for the manufacture of the oil of turpentine. The black colophony is the cooled brittle mass, in the state in which it leaves the still; the amber or yellow-coloured, is the same resin, mixed with about one-eighth part of water, while it is yet fluid. It is used in soap-making, as a varnish, and for plasters, &c.

COLOQUINTIDA, a Continental name for colocynth.

COLOR, COLOUR, a dye or pigment; a flag or standard. The colours of a ship or regiment are the national ensign or some special distinguishing flag. See ENSIGN.

COLOR-BOX, a box with cakes of water-colours.

COLORED-GLASS, stained glass for windows; Bohemian or fancy glass articles.

COLORÉD-SAUCE-MAKER, one who manufactures what are termed pink saucers, used by ladies for rouging purposes, and to give a flesh tint to silk stockings when washing them. See PINK SAUCE.

COLOR-EXTRACTOR, an apparatus patented by M. Bourra, and shown at the Great

Exhibition in 1851, for removing colours from fabrics.

COLOR-MAN, a vender of paints, &c., who is usually styled an oil-and-colour man.

COLOR-MANUFACTURER, one who prepares and compounds colours.

COLOR-SERGEANT, a non-commissioned military officer, who supports the ensign-bearer of a regiment.

COLPORTEUR (French), a news-hawker, a pedlar or itinerant vender or distributor of wares.

COLRAKE, a shovel used to stir lead ore when it is being washed.

COLT, a young male horse.

COLTER, COULTER, the sharp iron cutting-knife of a plough, fixed over the share, to prevent, or remove, the accumulation of grass or rubbish. In fen lands it is in the form of a wheel.

COLTRE, COLTRONE (Italian), a quilt or counterpane.

COLTRICE (Italian), a feather bed; a woman employed in husbandry.

COLT'S-FOOT, a name for the *Tussilago Farfara*, a wild herb, the leaves of which are emollient, demulcent, and tonic. They were formerly smoked in troublesome coughs, but are now used in decoction.

COLOMBA-ROOT. See COLOMBO-ROOT.

COLUMN, a cylindrical post; a divisional body of type, running from top to bottom of the page of a newspaper, or of a book, when the lines do not run the full width of the page; a large body of troops drawn up in order.

COLUMN RULES, thin pieces of brass used in printing-offices to separate longitudinally the columns of type.

COLMARIA, a Spanish term applied to the half and quarter peseta or dollar.

COLZA, the French name for rapeseed.

COLZA OIL, a valuable oil manufactured to a large extent in Europe, by expression from the unctuous seeds of the common rape, *Brassica napus sativa*, and the navew, *B. campestris*. It is much used for lubricating machinery, for burning in the carcel, moderator, and similar lamps; and in the French light-houses it is preferred to any other oil in use, on account of its greater brilliancy and steadier flame, with less charring of the wick, as well as for its greater cheapness.

COMACA, a name given by the Indians of Demerara to the silk cotton or down of the *Bombax ceiba*.

COMASCO, a kind of plum in Italy.

COMB, the wax-cell of bees; a sharp or toothed thin plate; an instrument for separating the hair, &c. Hair-combs are made of various substances, bone, ivory, horn, tortoise-shell, and latterly moulded of elastic gums. Metallic combs are used for carding or cleaning wool, cotton, and other fibres, and for rubbing down the coat of horses.

COMBARUCKOO, a resin made in some parts of India from lac.

COMB-BROACH, the tooth of a wool comb.

COMB-CUTTING-MACHINE, an apparatus for shaping and forming the teeth of combs in ivory and other substances.

COMBINATION, in trade, an illegal union of workmen on strike, to prevent others taking the places they have quitted. In chemistry combination means the union of particles of different matters.

COMBLE (French), a heaped measure.

COMB-MAKER, a manufacturer or cutter of combs, with which is often combined the making of bone spoons, and other articles.

COMB-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London which has no hall.

COMBOY, a name in Ceylon for the waist-cloth of the herdsmen. It is about three yards long, and is wrapped several times round the body, being then fastened by a broad band or strong belt.

COMBRIERE (French), a large fishing-net.

COMB-TRAY, a small wooden or other tray for a lady's toilet table.

COMBUSTIBLE, any thing that will ignite, but properly applicable to those dangerous substances which consume spontaneously with the emission of heat and light, and which railway companies, carriers, and vessels therefore refuse to carry.

COMBUSTION, the act of taking fire or burning.

COMEDIAN, one who plays other than tragic parts.

COMESTIBLES (French), provisions; eatables.

COMETARY, a machine or apparatus to show the revolutions of comets.

COMETT, a dry sweetmeat; seeds coated or crusted with sugar.

COMFIT-MAKER, a confectioner, a preparer of comfits or sugar plums.

COMFREY, The root of the common comfrey, *Symphylum officinale*, has been used medicinally; that of the prickly comfrey, *S. asperum*, a gigantic species, is favorably spoken of as a green food for cattle.

COMINOS, the Spanish name for cummin seed.

COMITE (French), the officer of a galley.

COMMANDER, a leader; the commodore or chief naval officer of a small squadron.

COMMANDERIA, a superior kind of sweet wine made in the island of Cyprus.

COMMANDITAIRE, a dormant or sleeping partner in a French joint-stock company, one who supplies the capital requisite to carry on business, but is only liable for the sum he invests.

COMMANDEITE, a French partnership or association, in which some supply money, others talents, services, or special knowledge.

COMMASSEE, a small Arabian coin, about the size of a sixpence, consisting of seven carats; it contains little silver, and may be taken to be worth one penny. From 40 to 60 commassees generally pass for a dollar at Mecha.

COMMEATOR, a messenger.

COMMEDADOR BALSAM, a compound tincture of benzoin used in Brazil.

COMMERCANTS (French), merchants, traders, or dealers.

COMMERCE, the business of exchanging one commodity or production for another, or of buying merchandise with the view of gaining by the transaction; mercantile business in general as carried on between different countries.

COMMERCIAL, pertaining to commerce or trade.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, an agent who vendes goods on commission.

COMMETTANT (French), a principal or constituent; one who employs.

COMMINGS, a maltster's name for the shoot of the barley after being kiln-dried.

COMMIS, a clerk or shopman in France.

COMMISSARIAT, the provisioning department of an army or other large body.

COMMISSARY, an officer charged with the supply of provisions, medical stores, and clothing for troops, bodies of travellers, &c.

COMMISSION, a charge given or undertaken; a percentage allowed to agents or factors by their employers upon business transacted; a written warrant granting powers or privileges, and authorizing the performance of special duties.

COMMISSION OF Bankruptcy, a power granted by law to a commissioner to inspect the effects and investigate the affairs of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

COMMISSION-BROKER, a produce or other broker who acts on trust for another.

COMMISSIONER, a high public officer of some department.

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, **COMMISSION-AGENT**, one who executes general commissions, and attends to the supply of goods.

COMMISSIONNAIRE, a French factor or merchant who buys and sells goods for others; one who attends to the transport of goods; a messenger.

COMMITTEE, a delegated or selected body of persons appointed to act for a society or company; and which may be either provisional or permanent.

COMMITMENT, a warrant of committal to prison.

COMMODOE, a piece of bed-room furniture; a night-stool; a set of drawers.

COMMODORE, the commander of a yacht squadron.

COMMON, a public unenclosed ground.

COMMONAGE, the right of feeding cattle on a common.

COMMON-COUNCIL, a body of councillors elected by citizens or burgesses to represent and attend to municipal interests.

COMMON-HALL, the hall or meeting-place of a town council, guild, or corporate body.

COMMON-FITCH, a building term implying that the length of the rafter is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the span.

COMMON-PLACE BOOK, a memorandum or jotting book.

COMMON PLEAS, one of the superior law-courts of Great Britain.

COMMON PRAYER, a book containing the forms used in the services of the Church of England.

COMMUNION SERVICE, a book containing the order of the Eucharist or Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNION TABLE, a piece of church furniture at the east end of a church, within the railed altar.

COMPADORE, in India a butler or purveyor.

COMPANION, the wooden covering or hood of the ladder way leading to the cabin in a merchant ship; an associate, fellow traveller or workman.

commerce or
on commission.
an agent who
principal or con-

for the shoot
in-dried.
in France.
ing department
body.

arged with the
cal stores, and
of travellers, &c.
or undertaken;
ents or factors
business trans-
granting powers
ing the perform-

a power granted
r to inspect the
the affairs of a
of his creditors.
duce or other
for another.
e officer of some

MISSION-AGENT,
al commissions,
of goods.
n factor or mer-
goods for others;
nsport of goods;

selected body of
for a society or
ay be either pro-

of committal to
n furniture; a
vers.

nder of a yacht
ed ground.

feeding cattle on

y of councillors
argesses to repre-
sental interests.
meeting-place of
corporate body.
g term implying
rafter is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the

memorandum or

the superior law-

containing the
es of the Church

ok containing the
Holy Sacrament

e of church fur-
a church, within

ter or purveyor.
covering or hood
to the cabin in
ociate, fellow tra-

COMPANION-LADDER, the steps leading from
the poop to the main deck, or from the
deck to the cabin of a ship.

COMPANIONSHIP, a body of compositors
working together.

COMPANY, a joint-stock association; a part-
nership in trade or any public concern;
the subdivision of a regiment, the soldiers
under the command of a captain.

COMPARATEUR, a Prussian instrument for
accurately ascertaining the length of mea-
sures after Bessli's mode. The microme-
ters are placed on a strong mahogany
beam; and the slide, which carries the
two measures to be compared, is so ar-
ranged that it moves them exactly behind
one another in the micrometer line, and
there retains them.

COMPARTMENT, a specific division of the
intermediate spaces. Warehouses are
frequently built in compartments for pre-
caution against fire. Ships are often
built with water-tight compartments for
greater security against accidents.

COMPASS, a well-known instrument, con-
trived to indicate the magnetic meridian,
and for telling the course of a vessel, of
which there are several varieties, as the
mariner's compass, the azimuth compass,
the variation compass, &c.; a workman's
measuring tool, a pair of dividers of which
many kinds are made, as wing, rack,
club, millwright's, drawing, curb, and
proportionate compasses, and compasses
with cutting leg for paper.

COMPASS-BOX, a case in which to keep the
compass card and magnetic needle on
board ship.

COMPASS-BRICK, a kind of brick made for
forming the walls of wells.

COMPASS-CARD, the suspended card on which
the points of the compass are drawn.

COMPASSES, a drawing instrument with two
legs for making circles. See **COMPASS**.

COMPASS-HEADED, round.

COMPASS-MAKER, a nautical instrument
maker, who manufactures and repairs
compasses.

COMPASS-PLANE, **COMPASS-SAW**, workmen's
tools, the latter for cutting circles.

COMPASS-SIGNALS, flags which denote the
points of the compass.

COMPENSATING-BALANCE, a spring or other
contrivance to equalize temperature, or to
recover error from inequality of move-
ment.

COMPENSATION, a remuneration or reward;
a recompence for injury, breach of agree-
ment, &c.

COMPESA (Italian), a purchase or bargain.

COMPETITION, a rivalry, the contention for a
contract, for business, for supremacy in
workmanship, &c.

COMPILATION, a collection of laws; a selec-
tion of passages, &c.

COMPLAISANCE (French), accommodation;
billet de complaisance is an accommodation
note or bill.

COMPLEMENT, the full amount; a complete
set of any thing.

COMPO, Roman cement; concrete or mortar.

COMPOSITORE (Italian), a type-setter or
compositor at a printing-office.

COMPOSER, a musical author; a type-setter.
COMPOSING, the practical business of pick-
ing up and arranging the letter types for
printing, spacing, and justifying the lines,
&c.

COMPOSING-DRAUGHT, an oplate or soothing
draught.

COMPOSING-FRAME, a printer's elevated
working-frame, on which the cases of type
are rested obliquely.

COMPOSING-MACHINE, an ingenious and com-
plicated machine, invented for setting and
arranging type, which is worked by keys
like a piano-forte. These machines, how-
ever, have always some practical defects,
the spacing and making up into lines still
requiring to be performed by hand.

COMPOSING-RULE, a printer's adjusting mea-
sure.

COMPOSING-STICK, an iron, brass, or wooden
frame, held in the hand by a compositor
or type-setter, in which he arranges the
letters and words into lines for book or
newspaper work.

COMPOSITION, the union of several substances
or parts; a musical production; in print-
ing the act of setting up type; the com-
mercial name for an arrangement or legal
compromise with creditors, made by a
debtor who is unable to pay his liabili-
ties in full, a portion of the debt being
taken in lieu of the full demand; in
French this is called *Concordat*.

COMPOSITION CANDLES, stearine or other
hard candles which do not waste or burn
too freely.

COMPOSITION CLOTH, a material made from
long flax, and dressed with a solution which
renders it waterproof. It is used for rail-
way luggage, trunk covers, &c.

COMPOSITION METAL, a kind of sheathing for
vessels, which, being cheaper, is used in-
stead of copper.

COMPOSITION NAILS, nails suited for fasten-
ing composition metal.

COMPOSITION ORNAMENT-MAKER, a manufac-
turer of plaster or stucco ornaments.

COMPOSITOR, a type-setter engaged in pick-
ing up, arranging, and distributing letters
or type in a printing-office.

COMPOST, a collection of fertilizing sub-
stances for manuring land.

COMPOT, a jar or box of preserves, or dried
sweets.

COMPOTE, stewed fruits or fowls.

COMPOUND, a mixture; the garden or fenced
enclosure around houses and buildings in
India, a corruption of the Portuguese
campana.

COMPOUNDER, a distiller or rectifier; a pre-
parer of sweetened cordials.

COMPRADOR, the name in China for a col-
lector or accountant.

COMPRESS, to condense or squeeze into a
smaller compass; a linen pad.

COMPROMISE, an adjustment of differences
between parties by individual or mutual
concession; an arrangement with cre-
ditors.

COMPTANT (French), ready money, cash,
specie.

COMPTOIR (French), a counting-house, shop-
counter or general factory.

COMPTROLLER, CONTROLLER, a supervisor or check officer; thus there are controllers of accounts, controllers of customs, &c.

CONCAVE-BRICK, a sort of brick chiefly used in making drains and water-courses.

CONCENTRATED MILK, solidified milk prepared to keep without spoiling.

CONCENTRIC CIRCLES, in turnery, circles that are drawn from one common centre but have different radii.

CONCERTINA, a small hexagonal musical instrument, the bellows of which are usually of an octagonal shape, and the reeds and keys are contained in both boards, so as to be played on by pressing the fingers of each hand. *See* **MELODEON**.

CONCESSION, an American and Canadian name for allotments or portions of land in a township; on the Continent a privilege or right granted by the government to do certain acts, such as to form companies, construct railways, &c.

CONCESSIONAIRE, the grantee to whom a privilege or concession has been made.

CONCHOLOGIST, one versed in the natural history of shells and their inhabitants; a dealer in ornamental shells. [shells.]

CONCHOMETER, an instrument for measuring

CONCH-SHELL, a common name in the West Indies for the helmet or casquet shells, which are there used (a mouth hole having been made at the spiral end), to blow as trumpets, to call in the labourers from work. Hence the term "shell-blow" there implies a period for refreshment, or a withdrawal from labour. *See* **CHANKS**.

CONCHUM, a dry measure in Mysore of 8 lbs.

CONCIATETTI (Italian), a tiler.

CONCIATOR, a workman who sorts and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making.

CONCIERGE, the doorkeeper of a house on the Continent.

CONCORDAT (French), a bankrupt's certificate. *See* **COMPOSITION**.

CONCRETE, an artificial cement formed of lime, sand, pebbles, or other materials, frequently used for the foundations of buildings. *See* **BETON**.

CONDENSER, a pneumatic engine; a mechanical contrivance for cooling liquids in brewing, for making vinegar, spirits, &c., for condensing steam generated in boilers, gas for the purposes of illumination, the fumes and noxious vapours from furnaces, &c.; a machine performing by power the manual labour of the slubbing machine.

CONDER, a person at the herring fishery, who from an elevated position by signal directs the course of the boats, so that they may enclose the schools of fish in their nets.

CONDIMENTS, seasoning or flavouring substances for food, as mustard, pepper, vinegar, sugar, salt, &c.

CONDIT (French), sweetmeats, preserves, pickles.

CONDITIONING SILK, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains.

CONDITIONING HOUSES, trade establishments in London and Manchester, where silk is assayed.

CONDITIONS OF SALE, certain stipulations and agreements which are usually stated on catalogues of property to be disposed of by auction, and which are frequently read out previous to the sale, and considered binding on the bidders, purchaser, and vender.

CONDITOR (German), a confectioner.

CONPONGO, a long kind of Spanish raw silk of low quality.

CONDORIN, a Japanese and Chinese coin, the tenth part of a mass, and worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ l.

CONDUCTA, a convoy or caravan of mules or horses, in Mexico, &c., conveying money or the precious metals from one place to another inland, or to a seaport for shipment to Europe.

CONDUCTOR, a guide; a person employed in taking up and setting down passengers by omnibus, and who receives their fare; the guard of a stage coach in France; a metallic rod affixed to any great elevation, to carry off the lightning fluid without doing damage to the ship or building; any substance which attracts electricity, and transmits it.

CONDUIT, CONDUCT, a pipe or channel for conveying water; the term was formerly applied to stone buildings erected in some central place over a fountain to supply water to the inhabitants.

CONES, the seeds of pine-trees; beautiful and very valuable species of shells, some being exceedingly scarce.

CONESS BARK, the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, which is astringent and bitter, and also deemed febrifuge, in India.

CONET, CONY, another name for the rabbit.

CONFECT, a comfit.

CONFECTION, a medicinal conserve or hard electuary, of which there are many kinds, as opiate confection, aromatic confection, confection of senna, &c. Saccharine matter enters into the composition in different proportions for various objects.

CONFECTIONER, a pastry cook; a maker of sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONER'S MOULDS, metal or earthenware shapes for general use.

CONFECTIONERY, sweetmeats and pastry in general.

CONFERENCE, the legal term for a meeting for the purpose of consultation.

CONFETTATORE, an Italian confectioner.

CONFETTI, preserves, sweetmeats, comfits, in Italy.

CONFIRE (French), to preserve with sugar; to pickle.

CONFIT (French), a tub or vat; also dogs' excrements prepared for dressing leather, in England termed puer. [meats.]

CONFITURES (French), preserves, sweetmeats.

CONFLUENCE, the junction of two rivers.

CONFORTINO, the Italian name for ginger bread.

CONGER EEL, a well-known coarse fish, *Muræna conger*, forming a considerable article of commerce in Cornwall and Devonshire. These fish, besides being sold fresh in our markets, are exported in a dried state to Spain and Portugal, where, being reduced to powder, they are used for making soup.

tain stipulations are usually stated
erty to be disposed
on are frequently
the sale, and const-
holders, purchaser,

confectioner.
Spanish raw silk

d Chinese coin, the
nd worth about \$1.
aravan of mules or
conveying money
from one place to
a seaport for ship-

erson employed in
own passengers by
ceives their fare;
each in France; a
ny great elevation,
ning fluid without
ship or building;
a attracts electri-

lpe or channel for
tern was formerly
ere erected in some
ountain to supply
ts.

rees; beautiful and
shells, some being

of *Wrightia anti-*
stringent and bitter,
nge, in India.
ame for the rabbit.

al conserve or hard
re are many kinds,
romatic confection,
t. Saccharine mat-
position in different
objects.

cook; a maker of

metal or earthen-
el use.

ats and pastry in

tern for a meeting
ultation.
in confectioner.

reetmeats, comfits,

reserve with sugar;

or vat; also dogs'
or dressing leather,
er. [meats.]

preserves, sweet-
n of two rivers.
a name for ginger

own coarse fish,
ing a considerable
Cornwall and Du-
besides being sold
are exported in a
d Portugal, where,
der, they are used

CONGEE, an Indian name for boiled rice.

CONGIUS, the pharmaceutical name for a gallon; an ancient measure containing 10 pounds.

CONGOU, black tea, a superior kind of Bohea, larger leaf and less dusty, and that which is most extensively imported from China, the consumption exceeding 50 million pounds per annum.

CONGREVE-MATCH, a kind of lucifer or phosphoric match.

CONGREVE ROCKET, a formidable projectile and missile of war named after its inventor, Sir W. Congreve.

CONICOPOLY, the name for an accountant or clerk in some of the Indian presidencies.

CONIMA, a very fragrant gum-resin suitable for pastilles, &c., obtained in British Guiana from the hyawa or incense tree, *Icica heptaphylla*.

CONNAISSEMENT (French), CONOSSEMENT (German), a bill of lading.

CONNECTING-ROD, part of a steam-engine.

CONQUIN TAY, a Creole name in the West Indies for meal prepared from the core of the sun-dried fruit of the plantain.

CONSERVATOIRE (French), the public school of music at Paris. [for exotics.]

CONSERVATORY, a large glazed greenhouse

CONSERVATORY-MAKER, a builder of green-houses and hothouses.

CONSERVE (French), a tender or convoy; in ordinary parlance a preserve; in pharmacy a confection or electuary, a sweetened pulp containing the virtues of flowers, herbs, or fruits.

CONSIDERATION, a bonus or sum given on account or for any thing; the motive or material cause of a bargain or contract, expressed or implied.

CONSIGN, to send goods to an agent or factor for sale.

CONSIGNATURE, a joint signature.

CONSIGNEE, a person who receives goods in trust, or to dispose of for another.

CONSIGNMENT, a despatch of goods for sale to a correspondent for disposal on the best terms; merchandise in a state of transport.

CONSIGNOR, the party who consigns or transmits goods.

CONSOLE, an elbow truss or projecting shoulder piece, a bracket or support mostly fixed between two windows in a building; a small fancy side-table for a sitting-room with bracket-shaped projecting legs.

CONSOLS, the leading English funded government securities; a fund formed by the consolidation of different annuities, and on which 3 per cent. interest is now paid. It forms the largest portion of the public funds, amounting at present to £300,000,000, and in it are absorbed from time to time other public securities. It is that stock in which there is most speculation and jobbing among the dealers—hence the price at which it stands generally regulates the rise and fall of other public securities.

CONSOLS-ACCOUNT. See ACCOUNT-DAY.

CONSOLS-MARKET, the Stock Exchange, where sales of public securities are transacted.

CONSUMME' (French), jelly broth, gravy soup.

CONSORT, a partner or ship sailing in company with another.

CONSTABLE, a policeman or petty peace officer; the officer of a sheriff.

CONSTANTIA, a rich sweet Cape wine.

CONSTITUENCY, a body of burghesses or electors who send a member to parliament.

CONSTRUCTOR, a builder.

CONSUL, the commercial representative of a State in a foreign country, whose duty it is to protect trade and superintend commercial transactions, of shippers, merchants and others. There are Consuls-general, Vice-consuls, and Consular agents.

CONSULAR FEES, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates and notarial legalizations.

CONSULAR SEAL, the distinctive seal appertaining to a consul, which is required to be affixed to commercial and other documents which he attests.

CONSULATE, the office or residence of a consul.

CONSULTATION, a council of lawyers, physicians, &c., met to advise or confer together.

CONSUMER, one who uses or expends goods, &c.

CONSUMPTION, a using up; the quantity consumed.

CONADOR (Spanish), a purser.

CONAGAR, an eastern grain measure about 89½ cwt.

CONTAILES (French), coarse silk.

CONTANGO, a Stock Exchange term, signifying a sum of money paid for accommodating either a buyer or seller by carrying the engagement to pay money or deliver shares over to the next account-day.

CONTEMPT OF COURT, any slight paid to a presiding law-officer in a civil court, or disobedience to the rules and orders, which is a punishable offence with pains and penalties.

CONTENTED-GOODS, an old Custom-house term applied to linens and other fabrics which had the number of lengths or yards they contained fixed to the piece.

CONTENTS, what is contained in bales, casks, or packages of merchandise.

CONTERIE, coarse glass of Venice.

CONTEST, to dispute or litigate.

CONTINGENT, a share or portion arising from an adventure or partnership in trade; the quota which each is to furnish or receive; a supply of men, money, or munitions of war.

CONTINUATION, a connection; the carrying over of stock, &c., by a stock broker or dealer.

CONTO, a Portuguese word for million; a conto of reis (1000 milreis) is usually expressed thus, 1000 \$000; and is worth about £112 10s.

CONTRA (Latin), on the other side. *Per contra* in commercial phraseology means a credit or writing off on the opposite page.

CONTRABAND-GOODS, articles which are either wholly prohibited or only legally permitted to be imported or exported on payment of certain heavy duties. In time of war articles of ammunition, &c., calculated to be useful to the enemy, are contraband. Articles subject to customs or excise duty attempted to be smuggled in are contraband, or unlawful.

CONTRACT, a covenant or agreement between parties for a lawful consideration as in the case of a sale, the acceptance of a tender for the supply of goods or work to be executed, letting, &c. *See* CHARTER PARTY.

CONTRACTOR, one who bargains; an undertaker of work upon contract.

CONTRACT-TICKET, an agreement between shipowners or ship-brokers and passengers required to be given to the latter by law.

CONTRA-MAESTRE (Spanish), the boatswain of a ship.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, one of the wheels of a watch.

CONTRA-YERVA, a South American plant, the *Dorstenia Contrayerva*; the rhizoma are stimulant, sudorific, and tonic, also emetic. It has a Spanish reputation for being an antidote to poisons.

CONTREBANDIER (French), a smuggler.

CONTREFAÇON, CONTREFACTION, the French term for pirating or counterfeiting.

CONTRIBUTION, a joint payment of money to an undertaking; the individual proportion of a general average.

CONTRIBUTORY, one called upon to pay in his share to the common stock, as a call in the winding up of a company.

CONTROLE, a French term applied to stamped silver or gold.

CONTROLLER. *See* COMPTROLLER.

CONVENER, one who has to call persons together; a common term in Scotland for a person appointed to summon a meeting of the members of a society or association.

CONVENTION, an agreement or treaty between States.

CONVENTIONARY-RENT, stipulated or agreed rental charge.

CONVENTION-DOLLAR, or THALER, a German silver coin worth nearly 4s. In Italy the convention dollar passes current for 6 Austrian lire of 8d. each.

CONVERSATION-TUBES, conducting pipes of elastic gum or metal for conveying sound or for delivering messages to distant parts of a building.

CONVERTIBLE-CARRIAGE, a vehicle which can be used either open or closed.

CONVERTING-MILLS, works at Sheffield for making the crudest form of steel.

CONVEYANCE, a legal document transferring land or property from one person to another; the transport of goods or passengers by land or sea.

CONVEYANCER, a person educated to the law, and practising under or at the Bar, who draws up the conveyance or assignment of property from one person to another.

CONVITTO (Italian), a boarding-house.

CONVOY, one or more ships of war, specially appointed by authority of the

government, or by the commander-in-chief of a naval station, to accompany merchant vessels for protection and defence in time of war; a name for the brake of a railway carriage.

COOCCOO, a local native name in some of the Pacific islands for the mussel shellfish.

COODEE, an Indian name for the corgi, or score.

COODOM, another name for the Colaga.

COOK, a kitchen servant, any one who prepares and dresses food.

COOKING-ACCOUNTS, a term applied to falsely represented accounts; statements prepared for deceptive purposes.

COOKING-APPARATUS, a complete cooking stove.

COOKING-APPARATUS-MAKER, a manufacturer of such stoves.

COOKING-UTENSILS, the stew-pans, grid-irons, ladles, and other necessary articles for kitchen use in dressing and preparing food.

COOK-ROOM, the galley or place set apart for cooking in a ship.

COOKS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London; having no hall, their business is transacted at Guildhall.

COOK'S MATE, the assistant or help to a cook on board ship.

COOK'S-SHOP, a place where ready-dressed meat is sold, or viands can be had.

COOL, a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market by farmers; it weighs from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 1 cwt.; a kind of gruel made by the Singalese from the flour or meal of the young plants of the palmyra, termed keilingoos and odials.

COOLER, in the West Indies, a flat wooden receiver for syrup after boiling to settle and granulate; a vessel used in breweries and distilleries to cool the wort in.

COOLING APPARATUS, a refrigerator; a freezing machine.

COOLOO, a land measure in Trichinopoly of 21 English feet.

COOLTEE, a name in Bellary for one of the varieties of horse-grass, the pulse of *Dolichos uniflorus*.

COOLE, a porter or carrier in the East.

COOM, the soot at the mouth of an oven.

COOM, an English grain measure, containing 4 bushels or half a quarter.

COOMIE, an extensive present in the shape of customs-duty, demanded by the king and chiefs from supercargoes in the Bonny and other rivers of Western Africa for permission to trade with the natives.

COON, an abbreviated name for the racoon in America.

COONCHA, a Malayan grain measure. *See* COYAN.

COONCHUM, an undefined Indian land

COONDEE, a weight for the precious metals in Bencoolen of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

COONTAH, an undefined Indian land measure.

COOP, a wooden pen for poultry on board ship; for sheep, &c., on shore; a twig fish-pot used in the Humber.

COOPER, one who makes casks, barrels, &c., with staves bound by hoops; a name in London for a mixture of stout and porter.

COOPER
atten
to c
worl
COOP
panic
hall-
COOP
boar
COOP
arise
COOP
some
COOSU
or ric
COOTT
sold
COP, a
spinc
COPAY
cinal
offici
Ame
COPAL
merc
a gen
COPAL
cinal
china
also o
quinc
all r
Braz
COPAL
vari
factu
COPAN
some
the fi
the c
10 gr
COPAN
ship
COPE,
over
barte
COPECK
hund
are c
copp
hair
curre
coped
COPEM
COPEB
get o
&c.
COPEY,
Chun
COFFIN
kren
COF-H
COFING
wall
ing o
COFING
a wa
the v
COFFE
obtai
Ame
the V
merc

the commander-in-
on, to accompany
tection and defence
e for the brake of a

ame in some of the
mussel shellfish.
he for the corgie, or

or the Colaga.

, any one who pre-

rn applied to falsely
; statements pre-
poses.

complete cooking

CKER, a manufac-

stew-pans, grid-
necessary articles
eing and preparing

or place set apart

of the livery com-
aving no hall, their
at Guildhall.

ant or help to a cook

here ready-dressed
can be had.

in which butter is
ket by farmers; it
p 1 cwt.; a kind of
halese from the flour
ants of the palmyra,
odials.

adies, a flat wooden
r boiling to settle
l used in breweries
the work in.

a refrigerator; a

e in Trichinopoly of

illary for one of the
ram, the pulse of

ter in the East.

outh of an oven.

a measure, contain-
quarter.

esent in the shape

anded by the king

percargoes in the
s of Western Africa

with the natives.

ame for the racoon

rain measure. See

[measure.

ined Indian land

the precious metals

n.

Indian land mea-

poultry on board

shore; a twig fish-

casks, barrels, &c.,

hoops; a name in

of stout and porter.

COOPERAGE, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to repair casks, and to open them for sampling; also the workshop of a cooper.

COOPER'S-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Basinghall-street.

COOPER'S-MATE, an assistant to a cooper on board ship.

COOPER'S-TOOL-MAKER, a manufacturer of articles used in the coopers trade.

COORTAN, a tight-fitting jacket worn by some of the native women in India.

COOSUMBA, an Indian name for white paddy or rice, and for safflower.

COOTYNAD, a kind of coarse boiled rice sold in Canara.

COP, a head, a bundle or ball of yarn on a spindle.

COPAIVA, **CAPIVI**, **BALSAM**, a yellow medicinal stimulant oil obtained from *Copaifera officinalis* and other species in Tropical America.

COPAL, an important pure resin of commerce, forming the basis of most varnishes; a general name for most clear resins.

COPALCHE-BARK, an aromatic, bitter medicinal bark, the produce of *Croton pseudo-china*, a Mexican bush. Copalche bark is also obtained from the *Strychnos pseudo-guina*, reputed to be the most valuable of all remedies for the intermittents of Brazil.

COPAL-VARNISH, an important and useful varnish much used in the arts and manufactures.

COPANG, a money of account and weight in some parts of the Eastern archipelago; the fourth part of a mace; in Sumatra, the copang is 24 grains, in other parts 7 to 10 grains; tenth part of a dollar.

COPARTNER, one who is united in partnership with another.

COPE, a priest's vestment; the archwork over a door. The word also signifies to barter or change away.

COPECK, **KOPECK**, a Russian copper coin, the hundredth part of the rouble; 3 copecks are equal to one penny. The coined copper money is in pieces of 10, 5, 2, 1 and half copecks. There are silver pieces current of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 50, 75 and 150 copecks.

COPEMAN, a merchant; one who barter.

COPER, in lead mining one who contracts to get ore at an agreed sum per dish or load, &c.

COPEY, a Cuba dye-wood obtained from *Clusia rosea*.

COFFSTUCK, a name given to the twenty kreutzer piece in Austria and Bavaria.

COP-HOUSE, a place where tools are kept.

COPING, the upper course of masonry on a wall or parapet, &c., which forms a projecting or covering course.

COPING-STONES, long plates of stone laid on a wall, and projecting a few inches beyond the wall to carry off rain.

COPPER, a well-known, brownish-red metal, obtained largely in this country, in North America, the Cape Colony, Australia, and the West Indies, &c. It enters into commerce in the form of ore, regulus, old

plates, and coin; in manufactures, unwrought in bricks and pigs, rose copper, sheets, nails, wire, rods, &c. According to the estimates of M. Lepage, the secretary of the commission of mining statistics in France, the whole amount of the smelted copper produced in the world is 52,400 tons, the amount consumed by various countries being as follows:—Great Britain, 10,600 tons; France, 9200; the German Customs Union, 5400; the Austrian Empire, 2600; the Russian Empire, 2000; Sweden and Norway, 400; other European States, 6600; the United States, 5000; other States of America, 1100; the Asiatic continent (India and Oceania), 8300; and Japan, 1200.

COPPERAH, **COPRA**, an eastern name for the dried oil pulp of the cocoa-nut, used for expressing oil from.

COPPELAS, a popular name for the beautiful green crystals forming sulphate of iron, also called green vitriol.

COPPER-BOTTOMED, a term applied to vessels sheathed with copper sheets or yellow composition metal below the water-mark.

COPPEE-COINAGE, the petty British coinage for mercantile transactions, and for the convenience of small traders, consisting of pennies, half-pennies, and farthings. In the seven years, ending 1854, 3714 tons of copper were coined into about 394 million pieces. In the six years, ending with 1860, 363 tons of copper coin were issued. In 1860, a bronze coinage was put into circulation in the place of the copper coin, 92 tons' weight being coined and issued. It is not a legal tender for more than one shilling.

COPPER-FASTENED, a term applied to vessels or boats which have rivets and bolts of copper to secure the timber and planks, &c.

COPPER-FOUNDER, one who casts copper-metal into moulds or shapes.

COPPER-MINE, the works where the ores of copper are obtained.

COPPER NICKEL, an ore found on the Continent, which consists of a compound of arsenic with nickel.

COPPER-ORE, the crude ore from which metal is obtained by smelting. In 1855, there was raised in Cornwall 161,375 tons of copper ore; in Devonshire, 84,024; in Ireland, 15,068 tons. In the year ending June 1856, the copper ore raised in Cornwall amounted to 209,305 tons, valued at £1,283,639.

COPPER-PLATE, a flat sheet of copper, highly polished, on which a line engraving has been cut, or is to be etched; also a name-plate for a door, &c.

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER, one who etches or designs patterns or drawings, &c., on copper.

COPPER-PLATE MAKER, a workman who shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving.

COPPER-PLATE PRESS, a roller press for striking off impressions on paper from a metal plate.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, one who works off copies or impressions of cards, bill heads, &c., from a metal plate.

COPPE PYRITES, the most important and ordinary ores of copper, which are sulphurets of copper and iron.

COPPER-SHEATHING, thin sheets of copper for nailing on ships' bottoms to preserve the timber.

COPPER-SMELTER, one who melts copper ore. **COPPER-SMITH**, a worker in copper, who frequently combines the trade of brazier and tin-plate worker.

COPPER-WIRE, fine drawn wire of copper, used for various purposes. Copper wire is now largely in demand for electric telegraphs.

COPRICE-WOOD, small brushwood; under-wood.

COPPIN, a cone of thread or yarn formed on a spindle.

COPPO, a measure for oil at Lucca, containing nearly 200 lbs. avoirdupois.

COPRA. See **COPPERAH**.

COPROLITES, the fossil excrements of extinct animals, which, from the large quantity of phosphate of lime they contain, 50 to 85 per cent., when digested with sulphuric acid, form a valuable fertilizer for land.

COP-SPINNER, an American invention combining the qualities of the throstle and mule in one frame, which, it is asserted, will spin 100 per cent. more yarn than the flyer spindle, with one half the power, compared to the quantity produced.

COPY, a printer's term for any thing furnished him to compose in type, whether manuscript or printed matter.

COPY-BOOK, a ruled book for practising writing in.

COPY-HOLD, a legal term for manorial lands held on a tenure by copy of court-roll.

COPYING, taking a fac-simile or impression; hence the terms copying-clerks, copying-machine, copying-paper, &c.

COPYING-CLERK, a clerk in a merchant's, lawyer's, or other office, whose duty it is to make transcripts of letters and other documents.

COPYING-INK, adhesive ink prepared with gum and other substances for taking one or more impressions or copies from the manuscript.

COPYING MACHINE, a press for taking duplicate or manifold impressions on dampened paper from manuscripts by a lever.

COPYING-MACHINE MAKER, a mechanic who manufactures presses for taking copies of letters.

COPYING-PAPER, thin unsized paper used damp for taking impressions from writings.

COPYING-PRESS. See **COPYING-MACHINE**.

COPYRIGHT, the sole legal right of printing and publishing any thing which belongs to the author, unless assigned or made over to another.

COQUEMAR (French), a boiler; a tea kettle.

COQUILLAGE (French), shell fish, shell work, &c.

COQUILLA NUT, the fruit of the *Attalea funifera*, a South American palm. These hard mottled nuts, which take a fine polish, are largely imported for the purposes of the turner, who shapes them into various small ornamental and useful articles, especially the handles of bell-pulls, the knobs of

walking-sticks, umbrellas, &c. The same palm furnishes the piassaba fibre of commerce.

COQUO, a kind of sheep met with in Angola in Africa.

COR, a pottle measure; a French horn.

CORACLE, a rude boat made of wicker-work and hide used for salmon-fishing in the rivers of Wales.

CORAH, a measure of length in the East, varying for different goods from 41 to 52½ inches; an Indian pattern silk handkerchief.

CORAH-GRASS **CORAT**, a species of *Cyperus*, probably *C. textilis*, from which the corah matting of Madras is made.

CORAH PRINTER, one who prints imitation Indian handkerchiefs.

CORAILLEUR (French), a coral fisher.

CORAKAN, a name in Ceylon for the meal of *Eleusine coracana*, the flour of which is baked and eaten.

CORAL, the natural skeleton or organ of support of a species of polyp of which some varieties are imported for ornaments. The chief coral fisheries are in the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and the Persian gulf.

CORAL AND JET WORKERS, mechanics who carve these substances for ornamental purposes, and for decorations.

CORAL WOOD, a hard, fine red cabinet wood, easily polished.

CORAMOUTH, a West Indian name for the king-fish when taken young, which is esteemed a delicacy.

CORATCH, a sauce made of ketchup, soy, and essence of anchovies.

CORAWA, a strong silky fibre, obtained from a species of *Bromelia*, used by the Indians of Demerara to make bow-strings, nets, fishing-lines, cordage, &c.

CORAZZA (Italian), a breast-plate or cuirass.

CORBEILLE (French), a little osier basket.

CORBEL, a stone or other projection from the face of a wall, to sustain some superincumbent object; a bolster or support to shorten the bearings on a bridge.

CORBLING, in building, a projection of stones "oversailing" or overlapping each other, out of the vertical direction, the centre of gravity being, however, still preserved.

CORD, a measure for firewood, equal to 1000 billets or four loads; so called because it was formerly measured by a cord. The dimensions of a cord of wood are stated to be eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad; the weight being about half a ton. The French cord for measuring wood is replaced by the stère. Cord is also a name for small rope.

CORDAGE, small rope used for lashing, cording, or other purposes.

CORDELINE (French), the edge or lisière of silk stuff.

CORDELLA (Italian), tape, ribbons, and small cords.

CORDIAL GIN, sweetened gin.

CORDIAL MAKER, a manufacturer of liqueurs, syrups, and sweet drinks.

CORDIES, a kind of woollen felt hat, or one covered with camel or goat hair.

CORDILLAS, a kind of kersey.

COR
pap
CORD
ama
CORD
or e
pre
bloc
CORD
CORD
CORD
goa
ple
CORD
mal
CORD
CORD
TIA
CORD
piat
or k
CORD
of f
CORD
mal
CORD
con
Can
CORD
colo
med
CORD
on
min
whil
four
core
cord
"la
CORD
cart
to l
ore
to b
CORD
cord
CORD
erec
for i
CORD
with
CORD
com
whil
ven
CORD
dah
mod
then
CORD
CORD
Cor
gen
and
the
abie
CORD
sub
and
CORD
for
CORD

ellas, &c. The same
asasaba fibre of com-
met with in Angola

a French horn.
made of wicker-work
almon-fishing in the
length in the East,
goods from 41 to 52;
attern silk handker-

a species of *Cyperus*,
om which the corah
made.
who prints imitation

a coral fisher.
eylon for the meal of
the flour of which is

skeleton or organ of
of polypi of which
imported for orna-
mental fisheries are in
nd Red Sea, and the

ERS, mechanics who
ces for ornamental
orations.
ne red cabinet wood,

adian name for the
young, which is ce-

de of ketchup, soy,
ples.
fibre, obtained from
used by the Indians
e bow-strings, nets,
&c.

east-plate or cuirass.
little osier basket.
r projection from the
some superincum-
ter or support to
on a bridge.

projection of stones
rapping each other,
ection, the centre of
er, still preserved.
firewood, equal to
a; so called because
red by a cord. The
of wood are stated
four feet high, and
weight being about
th cord for measur-
by the store. Cord
ill rope.
ed for lashing, cord-

the edge or liiere of
p, ribbons, and small

glin.
factor of liqueurs,
ks.
en felt hat, or one
goat hair.
sey.

CORDING-QUIRES, the outsides of a ream of paper.

CORD-MAKER, a manufacturer of twine or small lashing.

CORDON, a band or wreath; a guarded line or circuit kept by appointed officers, to prevent the breaking of quarantine, blockade, evaulging, &c.

CORDONNET (French), coarse silk.

CORDONNIER, a shoemaker or cordwainer.

CORDOVAN, leather made in Spain from goat skin; the term here is always applied to leather made from horse hide.

CORDOVANIERE (Italian), a tanner or shoe-maker.

CORDE. See CHECKS.

CORDEUROY, a kind of ribbed stuff. See FUSTIAN.

CORDEUROY-ROAD, the name for a species of plank road in America, consisting of trees or logs of wood laid across side by side.

CORDEUROY-TROUSERS, male garments made of fustian.

CORDWAINER, the old name for a shoe-maker.

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Cannon-street.

CORD-WOOD, a name for firewood in many colonies; stacks of firewood were formerly measured by a cord.

CORE, the interior of any thing; the mould on which a metal pipe is formed; a miner's name for the period of labour which extends to six hours. The twenty-four hours are therefore divided into four cores, commencing with the "forenoon core," at 6 a.m., and ending with the "last core by night," which commences at midnight.

CORE, in the mining district a basket for carrying coals; a square frame of wood to load the coals on; a sledge to carry ore from the miners to the shaft bottom, to be raised to the surface.

CORE-BOW, the handle of a coal-basket or cori.

CORE-HOUSE, a temporary building or shed erected in Scotland for curing salmon and for keeping the nets in.

CORT-FISH, a Scotch term for fish boiled with salt and water.

CORCE, from the Portuguese *Corja*. The common Indian name for a score, by which many kinds of dry goods are vendred in the bazaars.

CORGEE, a term in Canara, India, for 212 moods, or rush mat bundles of rice, the mode in which that grain is usually sold there.

CORIAH, a species of Indian canoe.

CORIANDER, an umbelliferous plant, the *Coriandrum sativum*, grown for its pungent fruit, used as a seasoning in India, and for the essential oil expressed from the seeds, which are a warm and agreeable aromatic.

CORK, the modified liber of the *Quercus suber*, largely used for stoppers of bottles and casks, and many other purposes.

CORK-CUTTER, a manufacturer of cork bark for commercial purposes.

CORK-CUTTER'S KNIFE-MAKER, a cutler who

prepares the particular cutting tools required in the cork trade.

CORKER, a wedge used to stretch women's boots and shoes.

CORK-HAT, a man's hat in which parts of the body, for lightness, are made of cork.

CORK JACKET, a belt of corks, worn to float the person in water.

CORK-LEO, an artificial leg.

CORK-SCREW, a lever for extracting the cork from a bottle, which is either simple or complicated.

CORK SOCK-MAKER, a cutter of soles of cork for shoes, &c.

CORK-SOLE, a thin slice of cork bark, used for the inside of slippers and shoes, and sometimes between the soles of walking-boots, to keep the feet dry; cork-soles are also now placed between the iron shoe and frog of a horse.

CORN, a general commercial name for the grain or seed of plants, which is used for human food. In England the bread corn is chiefly wheat; in the United States the name corn applies specially to maize; in Scotland the name is given to oats before they are ground; in Sweden, Iceland, &c., it denotes barley; hence it may be inferred that the term is generally applied to that species of grain which is most commonly used for food, in any particular region.

CORNAMURA (Italian), the baxiple.

CORN BAGGING, sacking suited for grain bags.

CORN-BIN, a corn-chandler's deposit for grain; the place in a stable where horse food is kept.

CORN-CHANDLER, a retail dealer in grain, meal, and seeds.

CORN CLEANING AND DRESSING MACHINE, a mechanical contrivance for preparing grain for market, by removing imperfections.

CORN DRYING MACHINE, an aëriator or kiln.

CORNE (French), horn.

CORNEED-MEAT, flesh slightly salted, intended for early use, and not for keeping for any time.

CORNEL, the cornelian cherry, a common tree furnishing a durable wood, used for wheel-work, wedges, pins, &c., obtained from the *Cornus mas*. The austere subacid fruit was formerly fermented for a beverage; the bark is said to have power in intermittents.

CORNELIAN, CORNELIAN, a stone used for ornaments. See AGATE.

CORNEO, a Spanish ore of quicksilver.

CORNEOUS, horny, resembling horn in colour or texture.

CORNER-STONE, the union stone of the two angles of a wall; the first or foundation-stone laid of a building.

CORNET, a paper box or cap used by retailers to enclose small wares; a pipe or flute; a cavalry officer who bears the colours.

CORNET-A-PISTON, a musical instrument, a kind of brass horn, or trumpet with valves.

CORN-EXCHANGE, a place of meeting for farmers, corn-factors, and dealers generally, where business is transacted by samples

CORNEY, a grain measure in Ceylon, of 4½ seers, about 9½ lbs.

CORN-FACTORS, CORN-MERCHANTS, agents who buy and sell grain and meal, &c., on behalf of others.

CORN-FIELD, a space of land devoted to the culture of grain.

CORN-HARP, a wire instrument used in Scotland for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds.

CORN-HUSK-FIBRE, the sheaths of the ears of maize, which have been turned to use in America, for stuffing mattresses.

CORNICE, an upper moulding, or finished ornamental projection; a gilded or other ornamental work within which window curtains are suspended.

CORNICION (French), horn tips; a gherkin. **COANING**, a name given to the process of granulating gunpowder; salting and curing meat.

CORNING-HOUSE, the place where gunpowder is granulated.

CORN-LIFT, an elevator or contrivance for raising corn to the upper floors of a granary or mill.

CORN-LOFT, an elevated storehouse or depository for corn.

CORN-METER, one who measures grain and seed.

CORN-MILL, a grinding and crushing mill for grain, worked by wind, water, or steam. There are also hand-grinding mills for domestic use.

CORNO (Italian), a horn.

CORNOPEAN, a musical wind instrument.

CORN-SACK, a coarse canvas bag for holding grain, containing about 240 lbs.

CORN-SHELLER, a machine for removing the grain of maize from the cob or stalk.

CORN-STACK, a pile or rick of corn.

CORN-STORE, a place where grain is housed; a retail shop for grain.

COROKAN, the meal of a pulse, the *Eleusine coracana*, of which cakes are made in the East.

COROMANDEL-WOOD, a cabinet wood of a red hazel brown colour, obtained from the *Diospyros hirsuta*; imported chiefly in logs and planks from Madras.

CORONAL, a lady's ornament for the head.

CORONER, an officer whose chief duty is, that of taking inquisitions when any person dies suddenly or by violent means.

CORONER'S INQUEST, a jury of twelve persons, summoned by authority of a coroner to investigate into the cause of the sudden death of a person.

CORONILLA, a Spanish name for the gold dollar of 20 reals vellon, about 4s. 6d.

COROSALE (Spanish), a grove or ridge of cohune palms.

COROZO, COROSSO, CORUSCO-NUTS, commercial names for the fruit of a species of Brazilian palm, *Phytelphas macrocarpa*. The hardened albumen of these nuts has obtained for them the name of vegetable ivory, and they are much used for small articles of turnery-ware. Several hundred tons of these nuts are now annually imported. The Corozo colorada of Central America is the American oil palm, *Elaeis melanococca*, so named from its red fruit.

CORPORAL, the lowest officer in an infantry company.

CORPORATION, a body politic or incorporated association.

CORPS, a body of troops, a minor division of an army.

CORRAL, the Spanish name for a cattle enclosure, also called a cranl or kraal.

CORRALCO, a name in Masulipatam and other parts of India for Italian millet.

CORRECTING, in printing, the rectification of errors, whether literal or accidental, from wrong type being taken up, or verbal alterations made by the Reader or Author.

CORREGIDOR, a Spanish Judge.

CORRESPONDENT, one at a distance who carries on commercial intercourse with another; the news-writer for a periodical journal.

CORRIDOR, a covered passage from one part of a building to another; a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several apartments.

CORROI, COURROI (French), a coating stuff for paying a ship's bottom.

CORROSIVE, having the power to eat away. **CORROSIVE-SUBLIMATE**, the bichloride of mercury, an extremely acrid and virulent poison, but not unfrequently used medicinally.

CORRUGATED-IRON, iron wrinkled or fluted, with alternate elevations and depressions, used for roofing and other purposes. It is mostly galvanized, but sometimes painted.

CORSAGE, a lady's waist-dress or bodice.

CORSAIR, a piratical vessel which cruises about, attacking and plundering merchant ships.

CORSETS, stays or supports for the waist worn by females.

CORSICAN MOSS, a nutritious strong-scented sea-weed, the *Plocaria Helminthochortos*, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean, recommended medicinally for removing worms. As sold in the shops this moss consists of various marine productions, with a very little *Plocaria* intermixed.

CORTICAL, belonging to the bark.

CORT-STOP, the name in Scotland for a vessel for holding a quart.

CORUNDUM, a mineral, composed of crystalline alumina, in great request for grinding and polishing machinery, plate-glasses, pebbles, &c. There are several kinds, as common corundum, or adamantite spar, obtained in the East, the sapphire and ruby, which are termed precious corundum, &c.

CORVET, a man who makes and repairs corves or coal baskets. See **CORF**.

CORVES, the mining name for baskets of coal.

CORVETTE, a sloop of war which does not carry more than twenty guns.

COSAGUES, a French fancy paper for wrapping sweetmeats.

COS-LETTUCE, an esteemed variety of lettuce with leaves of an oblong shape.

COSMETICS, nostrums and preparations for improving the hair and beautifying the skin, many of which are at best of doubtful utility.

moor in an infantry
 file, or incorporated
 as a minor division of
 name for a cattle
 a crail or kraal.
 in Masulipatam and
 or Italian millet.
 or, the rectification of
 or accidental, from
 taken up, or verbal
 the Reader or Author.
 Judge.

at a distance who car-
 intercourse with an-
 other for a periodical

passage from one
 another; a gateway
 a building, leading
 to, a coating stuff
 cotton.

power to eat away.
 the bichloride of
 is acrid and virulent
 frequently used medi-

on wrinkled or fluted,
 tions and depressions,
 and other purposes.
 it used, but sometimes

st-dress or bodice.
 vessel which cruises
 and plundering mer-
 chants for the waist

tricious strong-scented
 of *Helminthochortos*,
 of the Mediterranean,
 mainly for removing
 the shops this moss
 marine productions,
 is termed.

to the bark.
 in Scotland for a
 quart.

composed of crystal-
 at request for grinding
 machinery, plate-glass,
 are several kinds,
 dum, or adamantina
 the East, the sapphire
 are termed precious
 stones.

to makes and repairs
 st. See CONF.
 name for baskets of

of war which does not
 twenty guns.

fancy paper for wrap-
 ped variety of lettuce
 along shape.

and preparations for
 and beautifying the
 are at best of doubt-

Coss, a corrupted term for the Karoh or
 Krossah, an Indian itinerary or road
 measure, which varies in different places,
 averaging however about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is
 generally distinguished into the common
 coss, and the standard coss. The standard
 coss ranges from 35 to 45 to the degree;
 the common coss, from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ British miles.
 The Bengal coss of 1000 fathoms is 1
 British mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, and $\frac{3}{4}$
 yards. Major Rennell estimates 100 stan-
 dard miles to be equal to 100 cosses. In
 Seringapatam the coss or hardy is 3
 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ 8th furlongs.

Cotta, a main measure of the Deccan, India,
 rather less than 1 lb.; the 60th part of the
 carwar.

Cosmas, a kind of plain Indian muslin.

Cossets, a name on the Continent for slices
 of beet-root, from which spirit has been
 distilled.

Cosetta, a safflower; a red dye much used
 among the Malays.

Costal, (Spanish), a sack or large bag used in
 North America; those for carrying ore are
 made of pits or aloe fibre. It is also a
 rammer or beetle.

Costard, an early summer apple, which
 being hawked about, gave to the venders
 the name of costardmongers, now changed to
 costermongers.

Cost-book, an old system on which Cornish
 mines are conducted, by which the adventur-
 ers can ascertain and determine their
 liability. Meetings are held of the share-
 holders every two months, and the
 accounts and liabilities made up to that
 time. A shareholder can withdraw when
 he pleases on paying his fair proportion of
 the existing liabilities, when his name is
 written off the cost-book.

COSTERING, in mining, a search for mineral
 lodes, by sinking pits, and driving trans-
 versely in their supposed direction.

COSTER, a piece of arable land in Scotland.
 COSTERMONGER, an itinerant hawk or
 street dealer; originally costardmonger,
 one who sold apples, but now applied
 indiscriminately to hawkers of fruit, vege-
 tables, fish, &c.

COSTIERE (Italian), a coasting pilot.

COSTREL, a kind of bottle.

COST-SHEET, a statement of the two-monthly
 expenses of working a mine.

COSTUME, a term usually applied to a fancy
 or character dress.

COSTUMER, a dealer in fancy dresses.

COSTUS, a name for the putchuk root, a
 kind of Indian orris, obtained from *Costus*
Arabicus, used in China as an incense.

Cosy, the name given to a small kind of
 omnibus recently introduced.

Cot, a swinging bedstead covered with can-
 vas; a cottage or small house.

Cote (French), the quotation in a prices-
 current.

COTGARE, refuse wool.

COTTON, a landing quay or dock.

COTILLION, a woollen material, made of va-
 rious colours, for ladies' skirts.

COTMAN, a term for a fisherman in Ire-
 land; in Scotland a cottager. See COT-
 TAGE.

COTONNO (Italian), the quince tree.

COTON-ROSE (French), cotton cheek.

COTTON-ROSE, a long-wooled breed of
 sheep, so named from the cots or sheds in
 which they were housed; which at one
 time were peculiar to the counties of
 Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.

COTTA, a measure used in the Maldives for
 selling cowries, containing about 1900 of
 these shells. See COWAY.

COTTAH, an Indian land measure, the 30th
 part of the beegah or biggah; equal in
 Bengal to 720 square feet.

COTTAR, COTTER, one who inhabits a cottage
 dependent on a farm.

COTTENHAM-CHEESE, a name in the London
 market for new cheese.

COTTIER, a weaver in Ireland who works
 for the flax manufacturers without hold-
 ing land.

COTTON, the wool or down surrounding the
 seeds of various species of *Gossypium*, of
 which the commerce is enormous. The
 quantities of raw cotton consumed in the
 chief manufacturing countries in 1856 were
 as follows, in millions of pounds:—Great
 Britain, 920; Russia, Germany, Holland,
 and Belgium, 256; France, 211; Spain, 48;
 countries bordering on the Adriatic, 89;
 United States of North America, 265;
 Mediterranean and other countries, 54.
 Total 1795 million pounds.

COTTON-BAGGING, a coarse wrapping ma-
 terial for baling cotton wool, and for pack-
 ing. See GUNNY-BAGS.

COTTON-BROKER, an agent in a seaport town
 for the sale of cotton.

COTTON-DYER, one who dyes cotton.

COTTONER, a Turkish fabric of cotton and
 silk satin.

COTTON-FLOATERS, an India-rubber envelope
 or casing, in which bales of cotton are
 floated down some of the American riv-
 ers.

COTTON-GIN, a machine for clearing cotton
 wool from the seeds, husks, and other im-
 purities: there are several kinds, among
 which are the Indian churka or foot-
 roller, the hand-gin, saw-gin, &c.

COTTON, GUN. See GUN-COTTON.

COTTONIER, a provincial name for the wild
 asparagus of Canada, the fibre of which
 is believed to be of importance as a substi-
 tute for flax or hemp.

COTTON-MANUFACTURER, a maker of cotton
 fabrics by machinery. The declared value
 of our cotton manufactured goods in 1860
 was £29,632,713 and of that consumed at
 home the value is estimated at £25,000,000.

COTTON-MILLS, works where cotton wool is
 spun by machinery into yarn, &c. The
 number of spindles at work in Great
 Britain was estimated at 34 millions in
 the end of 1861.

COTTON-MILL-FURNISHERS, machinists who
 supply the fittings for mills.

COTTON-PRINTER, a machine-printer, who
 stamps and dyes cotton fabrics.

COTTON-SEED OIL, a bland dark oil extracted
 from the seed which is separated from the
 cotton wool.

COTTON-SPINNER, a workman at a cotton-
 mill; the owner of cotton works.

COTTON-TICK, a material for bed and pillow cases, &c., which is either plain or twilled, and sometimes composed partly of linen, as in union tick.

COTTON-WASTE-DEALER, a trader who buys the refuse from cotton mills.

COTTON-YARN-MEASURE. In the cotton trade a thread is equal to 84 inches; a skein or rap of 80 threads, equal to 120 yards; a hank of 7 skeins, 840 yards; a spindle of 18 hanks, 15,120 yards.

COTTON-YARN-MERCHANT, an agent or dealer in cotton yarn. In 1856 we exported about 187½ million pounds of yarn and thread, valued at £8,652,000, and double that quantity in manufactured articles; while about 273 million pounds of yarn were used at home.

COTTON-YARN-TWISTER, a preparer of yarn for spinning, &c.; the waste of cotton in spinning is about 1½ oz. in the pound.

COTTREL, a hook and trammel to hang a boiler or pot on for cooking purposes.

CUTWAL. See **CUTWAL**.

COUCH, a frame on which barley is malted; a kind of sofa or long soft reclining seat.

COUCHER, a workman in a paper manufactory.

COUCH-GRASS, a name for various creeping roots troublesome to the farmer. Some of these are now employed for paper stuff, and as food for cattle in Italy. See **GRAMTUNA**.

COUCOU, a wooden clock.

COULAGE (French), leakage.

COULEUVRE (French), snakewood.

COULISSE, CULLIS, a groove or channel, the gutter in a roof.

COULTER, part of a plough. See **COLTER**.

COULTHEE, a kind of Indian grain.

COUMATCH, a red twill made in Russia.

COUMIA-RESIN, a resin obtained in the West Indies and South America from *Icica Guianensis*.

COUNCIL, a civic court.

[barrister.

COUNSELLOR, an American advocate or **COUNTER**, part of the stern of a vessel; a shopboard, a table or bench on which money is counted; an imitation money; the back leather or heel part of a boot.

COUNTERCHECK, a plane for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle.

COUNTER-JUMPER, a contemptuous name sometimes given to a linendraper's shopman.

[in transitu.

COUNTERMAND, a contrary order; a stoppage **COUNTER-PANE**, **COUNTER-POINT**, a bed-covering woven with little protuberances of various patterns. A more elegant species is the Marseilles quilts. These have a double cloth with a softer fabric quilted between them in the loom.

COUNTERSIGN, a military watchword or private pass signal.

COUNTER-TURNER, a workman who makes button moulds, and bone, ivory, shell or other markers.

COUNTERVAILING-DUTIES, excise duties chargeable on the receipt of goods from the Isle of Man and other specified places, equal to those which would be paid from other quarters.

COUNTESSES, a kind of slate measuring 20 inches by 10. See **SLATES**.

COUNTING-HOUSE, a merchant's office, a place where business is transacted.

COUNTRY, a Derbyshire mining term for a rock through which the mineral vein traverses.

COUNTRY-CLOTHS, a name for mats, and textile fabrics, &c., made in Africa by the natives. Some are made of grass, which look cool and pretty but cannot be washed; others are of long coloured strips of cotton cloth, blue and red, woven about the breadth of a ribbon, and then sewed together.

COUNTY-COURT, a civil district court, presided over by a Judge, for the summary trial of small causes, where the debt or damage sued for is not above £50.

COUP, a Scotch term for exchanging or bartering, buying and selling.

COUPE, a Swiss grain measure, in Fribourg equal to 7 gallons, in Geneva to 17; in Lyons the coupe is but 1½ gallon. In Germany this measure bears the name of *kopf*.

COUPEE, the glazed front part of a French diligence or other carriage.

COUTINGS, the connecting link by which motion is added from one machine to another from the same motive power; also the rod or chain which unites railway carriages.

COUTLING-BOX, a connection for joining the ends of shafts.

COUPON, an order or warrant for the payment of periodical dividends or public stocks, which is usually attached to foreign bonds.

COUPON-SHEET, a connected series of coupons given in advance, which have to be detached from time to time as the dividends fall due, and are paid.

COURBARIL, a kind of clear resin. See **ANIME** and **COPAL**.

COURIDA, a wood obtained in Demerara from *Avicennia nitida*. It is perishable when much exposed, but is useful as foundations for buildings. The bark is used for tanning.

COURIER, an express or special messenger.

COURSE, a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building.

COURSES, the lower square sails of a ship; course is also the term for the track or direction a ship is to take in prosecuting her voyage.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, the sum merchants pay to each other for bills to enable them to make remittances from one country to another.

COURTAGE, the business or remuneration of a courtier or broker in France.

COURT-GUIDE, a fashionable directory of the names and residences of the gentry and nobility in a town.

COURTIER, a French broker. On the Continent as in England there are many kinds, as bill-broker, courtier de change; ship-broker, courtier de navire; share-broker, courtier d'actions; custom-house broker, courtier de douane; and different produce brokers.

COURT
dw
Coun
nal
mit
serv
COUR
of l
pres
adm
rele
into
COUR
coul
COUR
sarc
seve
of l
is b
COUR
feat
Stat
COUR
be n
or b
COUN
nam
epic
COUN
COUN
and
COUN
Gula
It is
exp
12 in
COUN
COUN
COUN
COUN
duck
COVA
COVAL
of l
equa
COVE
mac
Indi
are
oil
spic
oil.
COVER
with
COVER
from
top
COVER
cov
COVER
wor
COVER
len
incl
in M
COVER
in h
wal
Cow
beh
from
trib
has
to a

slate measuring 20
merchant's office, a
is transacted.
mining term for a
the mineral vein

ame for mats, and
made in Africa by
are made of grass,
pretty but cannot
re of long coloured
blue and red, woven
a ribbon, and then

strict court, presided
the summary trial of
the debt or damage
250.

for exchanging or
selling.
measure, in Fribourg
a Geneva to 17; in
but 14 gallon. In
bears the name of

nt part of a French
lage.

ing link by which
n one machine to
ne motive power;
which unites rail-

tion for joining the

arrant for the pay-
dividends or public
usually attached to

ted series of coupons
which have to be
time as the divi-
paid.

clear resin. See

ined in Demerara
t. It is perishable
but is useful as
nga. The bark is

pecial messenger.
ange of stones or
building.

are sails of a ship;
in for the track or
ake in prosecuting

the sum merchants
ills to enable them
om one country to

or remuneration of
France.
ble directory of the
of the gentry and

ker. On the Con-
there are many
urther de change;
le navire, share-
s; custom-house
ane; and different

COURTLAGE, the court or yard of a shop or dwelling-house.

COURT-MARTIAL, a military or naval tribunal, taking cognizance of offences committed by officers or men in the Queen's service, and having penal jurisdiction.

COURT OF CHANCERY, a superior equity court of law, over which the Lord Chancellor presides, to which legal decisions, or the administration of disputed property is referred, or, in popular parlance, "thrown into chancery."

COURT OF REQUESTS, a summary judicial court for the trial of small causes.

COURT PLASTER, an adhesive plaster of black sarcenet silk, strained and brushed over several times with a gummy preparation of isinglass, benzoin, and turpentine. It is used chiefly for closing wounds.

COURT-PLUME, a bunch of white ostrich feathers, worn by ladies on the head on State visits at Court.

COURY, a superior kind of Catechu, said to be made in Southern India from the areca or betel nut.

COUSCOUS, **COUZ-COUZ**, **KOUS-KOUS**. African names for the pounded grain of *Penicillaria spicata*, a species of millet.

COUS-O-BRODEUR, a French sewing machine.

COUSTIC, an old Prussian coin of 5 groschen, and worth rather more than 2d.

COUTABALL, a common wood of British Guiana, principally used for house frames. It is very hard and durable when not exposed to the weather. It will square 12 inches, from 30 to 40 feet long.

COUTEAU, the French term for a knife.

COUTELIER, the French name for a cutler.

COUTIL (French), canvas, ticking, drill or duck.

COVA, in Italian a tortoise shell.

COVADO, the Portuguese cubit, and measure of length for cloth, containing 3 palms, equal to 2.15 feet, or 26½ inches.

COVEACHING, a mode of marinating Spanish mackerel and other fish in the West Indies, for keeping and export. The fish are cut into junks, fried with onions and oil, and afterwards potted with vinegar, spices, and some of the fried onions and oil.

COVERED-CEILING, a roof arched at the junction with the walls.

COVER, a miner's box in which ore is removed from the rock or strata; the moveable part of any thing.

COVERLET, a counterpane or quilt; the upper covering for a bed.

COVETTA, a plane used for moulding framework, called also a quarter-round.

COVID, an eastern cloth measure of variable length; in Calcutta and Bombay it is 18 inches; in Madras 18.3-5ths; in Arabia 19; in Malacca 18½; and in China 14½ inches.

COVERING, the sides of a fireplace; a projection in houses beyond the foundation or outer wall.

COW, a miner's name for a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving; the female of the bovine tribe of animals. In Scotland this word has a variety of significations. It is applied to a rude shed erected over the mouth of

a coal pit; to a besom made of broom; to the fuel used for a temporary fire; to a scarecrow, and to the act of pruning or lopping.

COWAGE. See **COWHAGE**.

COWAN, a Scotch fishing boat; a builder of dry walls, one who does the work of a mason but has not been regularly trained to it.

COWBECK, a mixture of hair and wool for hats.

COW-BELLS, bells hung round the neck of cattle and sheep to notify their locality to the agriculturist, especially in mountainous districts, and in low underwood.

COW BEZOAR. See **BEZOAR**.

COW-BLAKES, dried cow-dung used as fuel, which bears different names in various counties and foreign countries. In parts of Scotland it is called cow's backrin, cow-plats, and cow-sharn. See **ARGOIS**.

COWDACH, **COWDY**, a small cow or helper; in some parts a Scotch runt without horns.

COWDIE PINE, **KOWRIE**, or **KAURI**, the *Dammara australis*, a splendid coniferous tree, a native of New Zealand, furnishing valuable timber, and from the fossil deposits of which the kowrie resin of commerce is obtained.

COWDUNG, the excrement of the ox tribe. Besides its value as manure, and when dried for fuel, cowdung is much used in the process of calico-printing, after the fabric has been mordanted.

COW-FEEDER, an attendant on cows; in Scotland, a dairyman, who sells milk.

COWHAGE, **COW-ITCH**, a name given to the small hairs on the pods of *Mucuna urens* and *pruriens*, climbing plants of the East and West Indies. They are used in medicine as a vermifuge.

COWHAIR, the hair taken from the hides of slaughtered cattle which is useful for various purposes, for making rope, for stuffing, and for mixing with mortar. The white hair is employed in blanket-making, and the brown hair by felt makers, and for ship's sheathing, &c.

COW-HEEL, the foot of a calf or cow boiled for jelly.

COW-HIDE, the skins of cattle used for making leather, for rope and for packing bales, &c.

COWIE, a name given to the seal in the Frith of Tay, from its round head resembling a cow that has no horns.

COWKEEPER, a dairyman who keeps cows for milking.

COW-SHED, **COW-HOUSE**, a shelter for milch cows or other cattle.

COWL, a revolving chimney-pot or cover to facilitate the escape of smoke. In India, a contract or lease to a zemindar or large farmer.

COWP, a mining term for exchanging places, or for an over turn. See **COWP**.

COWRIES, the small white glossy shells of *Cypræa moneta* and other species, which are used in several parts of Africa and India for money. In the eastern bazaars they are made use of for minute fractional payments and their value rises and falls

- according to the demand and the quantity in the market; 6000 to 7000 being equal to a rupee or two shillings. In the interior of Africa they bear a higher value, five strings or 200 being worth about eightpence. Some kinds of cowries are ground to make the glaze on the enamel plate of clocks, others are used for ornamental purposes.
- COWSLIP**, the *Primula veris*, the flowers when fermented with sugar form a domestic wine, used for wheys.
- COWS-MILK**. The milk of the cow is that ordinarily supplied to towns, &c.; it contains by analysis about 87 per cent. of water, $\frac{1}{4}$ of caseine or curd, $\frac{1}{4}$ of sugar of milk, about 3 per cent. of butter, and the remainder is made up of various salts. The proportion of solid matter to that of water is rather less than in the milk of the ewe and goat.
- COWSONG**, *Coosong*, a kind of nankeen dyed black; an article of trade in the Philippine and Sunda Islands.
- COXSWAIN**, a steersman or chief boatman; one who has the charge of a boat.
- COYAN**, a dry measure of common use in Asiatic and eastern countries, containing more or less piculs, according to the articles measured and the locality. In some parts it is reckoned 3000 lbs. In Java it is 27 piculs or 3581 lbs. avoirdupois, in Amboyna 25 piculs or 3254 lbs.; in Singapore 40 piculs of 1334 lbs. each.
- COZ**, *Cozbauguez*, a small Persian copper coin, worth rather more than a farthing.
- COZINHEIRO** (Spanish), a ship's cook.
- CRAAB**, a small portable crane or lifting machine, with a single or double purchase; a capstan used by miners for raising or lowering pumps in a pit; a wild sour apple; a well-known crustaceous animal (*Cancer pagurus*). Sea crabs are taken in large quantities for consumption to towns; land crabs (*Gegarcina ruricola*) are also much esteemed as a delicacy in the West Indies.
- CRABS-EYES**, concretions found in the stomach of the cray fish before it casts its shell in July. They were formerly in great repute as antacids, and at Astracan large quantities of crayfish were bruised with mallets, and allowed to putrify in heaps, after which the flesh was washed, and the two concretions picked out; but chalk answers every purpose for which these stones were used.
- CRAB-WOOD**, a light wood obtained in Guiana from the *Carapa Guianensis*, which takes a high polish, and is used for masts and spars, floorings, partitions, and doors of houses. There are two varieties, the red and the white. It may be cut from 40 to 60 feet in length, with a square of 14 or 16 inches. The bark is used for tanning, and the seeds yield a valuable oil, which is used for burning, and is highly esteemed as a hair oil, preventing it turning grey, and curing scaly eruptions.
- CRACK**, a flaw or fissure.
- CRACKER**, a kind of small dry hard water biscuit chiefly made in the United States; a firework.
- CRACKIE**, a small low three-legged stool, with a hole in the middle for lifting it, used in cottages.
- CRACKLINGS**, the refuse of tallow when prepared by the chandler or candle maker.
- CRACKNELLS**, a kind of crisp sweet biscuit.
- CRADLE**, a strong frame of timber, &c., placed under the bottom of a ship to conduct her steadily in her ways when being launched; a child's cot, moving on rockers; a gold sifting machine; a miner's name for a suspended scaffold used in shafts.
- CRADLE-SCYTHE**, a rake or support to a scythe for receiving the straw as it is cut.
- CRAFT**, a trade; a name given to small vessels.
- CRAFTSMAN**, a skilled mechanic or artificer.
- CRAIG** (Scotch), a rock or cliff.
- CRAIG-FLOOK**, a species of flounder.
- CRAIG-HERRING**, a Scotch name for the shad.
- CRAIGSMAN**, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea in Shetland for the purpose of procuring sea birds, or their eggs.
- CRAIL-CAPON**, a name in the Lothians for a haddock dried but not split, named from Crail, a town in Fife.
- CRAILS**, *Crawls*, enclosures made with stakes near the shore for confining turtle.
- CRAAM**, *CRAME*, a Scotch term for a market stall; a pack of goods for sale.
- CRAMBOO**, a name in some parts of India for cloves.
- CRAMPS**, bent irons for holding things together; metal ties or holdfasts for securing large stones in a wall.
- CRAN**, a fish measure, equal to about 37½ gallons; as many fresh herrings as will fill a barrel; an iron support for a pot or kettle over a fire; a name in the shoe trade for any secret method of performing work.
- CRANAGE**, the money hire of a crane for loading and unloading ships, and warehousing goods.
- CRANBERRIES**, the acid red fruit of *Oxycoccus palustris*, and other species of the same genus, imported preserved in spring water from Newfoundland and the United States. They are largely used for tarts and puddings. Cranberries are cultivated in many parts of North America; they are sown broadcast on wet land, and on drier soils the plants are drilled in and bear fruit the third year, yielding on the average about 150 bushels to the acre, which sell at 8s. or 9s. the bushel.
- CRANE**, a powerful lifting machine, moved by a winch, of great use on wharves and docks, &c., for hoisting heavy goods. Small iron cranes are used at private stores and warehouses, and on ships.
- CRANE-HOUSE**, the covering or weather-shelter for a crane.
- CRANE-MANUFACTURER**, a maker of lifting-machines.
- CRANE POTATO**, a wild root eaten by the Indians of the north-west parts of America.
- CRANG**, a name for the blubber or carcase of the whale.
- CRANIOMETER**, an instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

three-legged stool,
middle for lifting it,

of tallow when pre-
r or candle maker.
crisp sweet biscuit.
of timber, &c.,
om of a ship to con-
ver ways when being
t, moving on rockers;
ne; a miner's name
ld used in shafts.
ke or support to a
he straw as it is cut.
ame given to small

mechanic or artificer.
or cliff.

of flounder.
ch name for the shad.
climbs cliffs over-
hetland for the pur-
sea birds, or their

n the Lothians for a
ot split, named from

losures made with
for confining turtle.
a term for a market
for sale.

some parts of India

holding things to
holdfasts for secur-
wall.

e, equal to about
y fresh herrings as
n iron support for a
fire; a name in the
cret method of per-

re of a crane for load-
ps, and warehousing

ed fruit of *Oxycoocus*
species of the same
rved in spring water

nd the United States.
d for tarts and pud-
are cultivated in
America; they are

t land, and on drier
drilled in and bear
yielding on the ave-

to the acre, which
shel.

g machine, moved
se on wharves and
ting heavy goods,

re used at private
s, and on ships.

ering or weather-
er

a maker of lifting-

root eaten by the
vest parts of Ame-

blubber or carcase

ment for measuring

CRANK, an elbow-shaped piece of iron; a
nautical term for vessels which have not
sufficient breadth of beam, and are in
danger of upsetting; an angular connec-
tion or bend for a bell wire.

CRANK-AXLE, a driving axle.

CRANK-PIN, the joining arm of a crank.

CRAP, a name for buck-wheat, darnel, &c.

CRAPE, a kind of thin gauze made of raw
silk woven without crossing and stiffened
with gum water; mourning crape is
black; aerophanes, crape-lesse, and gauze
are either white or coloured.

CRAPE AND FEATHER DRESSER, one who
crimps and curls those articles, and re-
stiffens crape with gum water.

CRAPE-DYER, a tradesman who re-dresses
and improves black crape.

CRAP-LEATHER, CROPS, leather made from
thin cow hides, used chiefly for pumps
and light walking-shoes.

CRARE, a small sea vessel.

CRASH, a heavy low-priced linen fabric;
coarse Russian packing cloth, sold in
bales and pieces.

CRAT, a Modia weight of three grains.

CRATE, a large wicker hamper with strong
wooden supports.

CRAVALLI, CAVALLA, a name in the West
Indies for several species of *Caranx*. The
green cavalla, *C. Bartholomaei*, is very
good eating, and much in demand, but
this fish is sometimes poisonous.

CRAVAT, a neck tie or kerchief made of
various material.

CRAWL, CRAAL, a fish-pond or turtle inclo-
sure in the West Indies.

CRAY, a small sea vessel.

CRAYFISH, CRAWFISH, a well-known crus-
tacean, the *Astacus fluviatilis*.

CRAYON BOARD, thick drawing paper or
card board for crayon drawings.

CRAYON MAKER, a manufacturer of crayons
for artists.

CRAYONS, coloured cylinders of pipe clay,
used for drawing on paper.

CREAZE MILL, a crushing or grinding mill for
tin ore.

CRAZIA, a money, the eighth part of a
Tuscan paul, and subdivided into five
liards; as a weight the twelfth part of a
Tuscan pound; also a Tuscan measure of
length of nearly two inches.

CREAGHT, a name for herds of cattle.

CREAK, a raised dorey, in Honduras; the
hollow log out of which the canoe is
shaped, is partially decked and rigged for
sailing.

CREAM, the oleaginous portion of milk which
rises to the surface.

CREAM CHEESE, a soft easily digested cheese,
made entirely from the cream of milk.

CREAM OF TARTAR, crystallized supertartrate
of potash.

CREAM SLICE, a wooden knife for parting
cream.

CREANCE, a book debt in France.

CREANCIER, CREDITEUR, the French term
for creditor; one to whom money is due.

CREASES, in mining, divisions of buddled
work. See CREAZE.

CREASOTE, a product of the distillation of
vegetable and of most animal substances;

a powerful antiseptic. What is usually
sold as creasote is a false product, ob-
tained from coal tar.

CREAZE, a mining name for tin, in the wash-
ing tub or buddle.

CREDIT, a giving trust; goods supplied
without prepayment; money lent.

CREEL, a fishing or potato basket.

CREEPER, a kind of small grapnell for drag-
ging in search of any thing lost in a har-
bour or river.

CREESE, CREASE. See CRIS.

CREMERIE, a breakfast or refreshment
house in French towns.

CREMON, the French name for a new shut-
ting piece for a window.

CREMONA, a valuable violin.

CRENOLINE, CRINOLINE, a horsehair and
cotton fabric used for ladies' petticoats and
bonnets, &c.

CREOSOTE. See CREASOTE.

CREQUILLAS, a textile cotton fabric of light
and low-priced quality, made for export.

CRESS, the general name of a number of
plants possessing pungent and aromatic
qualities. The garden cress, *Lepidium
sativum*, is a hardy and esteemed salad
plant.

CRESETT, a light shown upon a beacon,
watch-tower, &c.

CREUTZER, a German coin. See KREUTZER.

CREVET, a crucible or melting pot.

CREW, a gang or party; the complement of
sailors for a boat or ship.

CREWL, worsted twisted in knots, and sold
for tatistry, and embroidery work; now
called Berlin wool.

CRIB, a child's bed or cot, of iron, cane, or
wood; the rack or manger of a stable;
a reel for winding yarn in Scotland;
a small raft of timber in Canada. A crib of
white pine generally contains 1500 cubic
feet; of red pine, 1000 cubic feet.

CRIBBAGE-BOARD, a marking board with
holes, on which players score the game of
cribbage with pegg.

CRIBBLE, a Scotch term for as much yarn as
goes half round the reel or crib in winding
yarn.

CRIBBLE, a sieve.

CRICKET, a game played with a bat and ball,
and stumps or wickets.

CRICKET-BAT-MAKER, a workman who
manufactures wooden bats for cricketers.

CRIMPING-IRON, CRIMPING-PIN, an instru-
ment for pinching or puckering the border
of a lady's cap, or frill, &c.

CRIMPING MACHINE, a laundress's roller or
iron, which is heated for crimping bor-
ders.

CRIMSON, one of the red colours used by
dyers.

CRIN, the French name for horsehair.

CRINGLE, a nautical term for a ring or
thimble fitted or spliced into the bolt-
rope of a sail.

CRIS, CREESE, a Malay dagger. [fabric,

CRISTALE, the name of a white worsted

CRISTALLIER (French), a glass cutter.

CROCHET, a contrivance used by French
street porters for throwing the load oil the
spine, and causing it to rest on the limbs;
a figured ornamental needle-work.

CROCHET CASE, a case for keeping the knitting needles and other requisites for crochet work.

CROCHET LACE, hand-knitted lace, remarkable for cheapness, durability, delicacy, and elegance of design; qualities which have caused it to take the place, to a considerable extent, of the Honiton, Valenciennes, and Brussels laces.

CROCHET NEEDLE, a lady's bone or metal knitting hook, for working crochet.

CROCK, an earthen vessel; a name in Scotland for an old ewe past bearing.

CROCKERY-WARE, earthenware and pottery.

CROCUS, a commercial name for a polishing powder made from oxides of iron.

CROFT, an inclosure near a dwelling-house, for pasturage or other purposes; the name for a bleach-house.

CROFT-LAND, in Scotland, land which is successively cropped.

CROGAN, a bowl or earthen vessel used in Scotland for holding milk.

CRONY, a name in some parts of Scotland for a potato.

CROOBACES, panniers borne by horses, and used in some of the mountainous districts of Scotland, for carrying home corn, peats, &c.

CROOK, a shepherd's hook; a bent-headed instrument; the iron chain with its appropriate hooks by which the vessels for cooking are hung over a fire.

CROOM, a husbandman's fork with long prongs.

CROP, a miner's term for the best ore; in the leather trade, the commercial name for an entire hide; a fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples.

CROP-HOGSHEAD, the usual recognised weight of a crop-hogshead of tobacco is from 1000 to 1300 lbs. nett.

CROPPING-OUT, in mining, an exposure of the seam or lode to the surface.

CROQUETTES, fried forcemeat balls, made of pounded chicken meat and butter, much used in India.

CRORE, in Hindoo enumeration, 100 lacs of rupees, or 10 millions, and equivalent to one million pounds sterling. See **LAC**.

CROSS-BUNS, sweet spiced cakes sold on Good Friday, marked with a cross on them.

CROSS-COURSE, in mining, a lode or vein which intersects or crosses another lode at an angle, and generally throws the lode out of its regular course.

CROSS-CUT, in mining, a lode level, driven at right angles to the direction of the vein.

CROSS-CUT SAW. See **SAW**.

CROSSED CHEQUE, an order for payment of money on demand, which being crossed with the name of a banker, requires to be paid by, or through a bank, instead of being presented at the banker's counter for payment; the object being greater security, and the more readily tracing its payment.

CROSS-PIECE, a wooden rail over a windlass.

CROSS-SILL, a block of stone under a railway sleeper.

CROSS-SOMER, a beam of timber.

CROSS-SPRINGER, in groined vaulting the rib which extends from one pier to another.

CROSS-STAFF, a surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets.

CROSS-TIE, a railway sleeper; a connecting band in building. [head of a vessel.]

CROSS-TREES, pieces of wood at the mast-head of a vessel.

CROTALO, a musical instrument.

CROTCHES, forked pieces of mahogany or other timber; not straight logs.

CROTON OIL, a powerful purgative obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

CROTILES, a Scottish name for certain mosses and lichens used in the Highlands for dyeing woollen stuffs brown, &c.;

Parmelia physodes is the dark brown crotile; *Stictia pulmonacea*, the light-

brown crotile; *Isidium corallinum*, the white crotile, used in the preparation of a red or crimson dye. The isidoid form of other crustaceous lichens may be used in a similar way. *Lecanora parella* is another; *Parmelia omphalodes* is the black crotile; and *P. saxatilis* is one of the crotiles most frequently used in dyeing yarn.

CROW-BAR, a wrought iron lever for prizing.

CROW-BERRY, a name given to the fruit of the bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

CROWDIE, a general name in Scotland for porridge; in some parts of the north it is applied to a preparation of milk-curds with the whey pressed out, and an equal proportion of butter, flavoured with salt.

CROWN, an old English wind instrument.

CROWN, a kind of paper 15 inches by 20; a British current silver coin worth 6s., weighing 13 dw. 438 grains. Of this silver piece very few have been coined lately; the only issue from the mint in the last ten years was 468 crowns in 1851.

The half-crown is also giving place to the florin, shilling, and smaller silver coins.

On the Continent the crown piece is known under the various names of patacon, couronne, scudo, and ecu. The silver crown of Copenhagen passes for 60 schellings.

CROWN-GLASS, sheet glass for glazing purposes, made in a circular form called tables; of crown and sheet glass upwards of 15,000 tons are made annually in Great Britain by about ten companies.

CROWN-LANDS, lands in the United Kingdom or the colonies reserved or held by the Crown.

CROWN-PIECE, a five-shilling silver coin.

CROWN-SAW, a circular saw.

CROWN-WHEEL, the upper wheel in the works of a watch.

CROW-QUILLS, feathers of the crow which are used for pens, where very fine writing is required, as in lithography and tracing, &c.; those of the Hudson's Bay ducks are used for the same purpose.

CROWS-NEST, a look-out house at the main top-gallant mast head in arctic vessels, consisting of a cask or other screen or shelter for a man.

CROY, an enclosure for catching fish; a mound or quay projecting into a river for breaking the force of the stream or preventing encroachments.

lined vaulting the rib
one pier to another.
or's instrument for

deeper; a connecting
head of a vessel.
wood at the mast-
trument.

ces of mahogany or
saight logs.
il purgative obtained
ton *tiglium*.

name for certain
sed in the Highlands
stuffs brown, &c.;
is the dark brown
monacea, the light-
ium corallinum, the
in the preparation of
ye. The liddid form
lichens may be used
Lecanora parvella
omphalodes is the
P. saxatilis is one of
requently used in dye-
for lifting.

iron lever for prizing
given to the fruit of
ium Myrtilus.

name in Scotland for
parts of the north it is
ration of milk-curd
sed out, and an equal
flavoured with salt.
fish wind instrument.
uper 15 inches by 20;
silver coin worth 5s.
436 grains. Of this
ew have been coined
ue from the mint in
as 468 crowns in 1851.
also giving place to the
smaller silver coins.
the crown piece is
various names of pata-
to, and écu. The silver
en passes for 60 schel-

glass for glazing pur-
circular form called
and sheet glass upwards
ade annually in Great
n companies.

s in the United King-
es reserved or held by

shilling silver coin.
ar saw.

upper wheel in the

rs of the crew which are
very fine writing is
hography and tracing.
Hudson's Bay ducks
me purpose.

out house at the main
head in arctic vessels,
ask or other screen or

for catching fish; a
projecting into a river for
e of the stream or pre-
ents.

COZE, a cooper's tool.

[France.
CRUCHON, a stone bottle or spouted jug in
CRUCIBLE, a small chemical melting-pot
made of various substances.

CRUI, a sheep pen or small fold in Scot-
land.

CRUEL-RIBBAND, a kind of caddy or lint for
bandaging and dressing a wound.

CRUST-STAND, a metal frame for holding
bottles of sauces and condiments.

CRUISE, CRUIZE, a short voyage.

CRUIVE, CRUVE, formerly a box resembling
a hen-coop, placed in a dam or dike that
runs across a river, for confining the fish
that enter it; the term has now a
broader application to any thing placed in
a river for stopping fish.

CRUMB-BRUSH, a curved shaped brush with
short handle for sweeping crumbs from a
table cloth.

CRUMB-CLOTH, a linen or holland carpet-
cover for a living-room.

CRUMPET, a slightly-baked soft thin cake
requiring to be toasted at the fire before
eating.

CRUMPET AND MUFFIN MAKER, one who
makes and vends such cakes.

CRUPPER, a leather strap from the saddle to
the horse's tail.

CRUSADO, CRUZADA, a Portuguese gold coin;
the old crusado being worth 400 reis, and
the new 480, being worth 2s. 4d. There
are, however, silver crusadoes of 240, 120,
and 60 reis.

CRUSE, an Arabian money consisting of 40
duanies and worth about 1s. 8d. or 2s.; a
cup or cruet.

CRUSET, a goldsmith's crucible.

CRUSHING, in mining the process of pul-
verizing or grinding the ores without
water.

CRUSHING-MILL, a mill of various kinds for
crushing ore, malt, or other substance.

CRUTCHES, wooden supports made to assist
lame persons or cripples in walking; knees
of timber.

CRUTH, a Welsh musical instrument with
six strings, played upon with a bow.

CRYOLITE, a mineral only found on the west
coast of Greenland, lately imported as a
source of aluminium; which it is said can
be afforded at a price as low as silver. Be-
sides this metal and crystals of soda, a
clay is obtainable which will be valuable
to calico printers as a substitute for a com-
pound of alum and sugar of lead.

CRYSTAL, the common name for quartz, or
pure crystalline silice.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, the science which treats
of the formation, shape, and peculiarities
of crystalline bodies.

CUARE, a quarry of stones.

CUARTAL, a dry measure of Arragon = 0.213
Winchester bushel.

CUARTANE, the twelfth part of the cuartera,
a Spanish weight.

CUARTAS, the most valuable kind of tobacco
in Cuba, fit only for filling cigars.

CUARTELLA, a variable dry measure in Spain,
ranging from 0.077 to 0.398 bushel. As
a liquid measure for wine it is generally
equal to 1.063 gallon, and for oil 0.829
gallon; 4 cuartellas make an azumbre.

The Arragonese cuarterella as a weight is
0.016 lb.

CUARTEIRA, a Spanish corn measure; 2½ cuar-
teras make one carga; 100 cuarteras of
Barcelona = 24½ imperial quarters.

CUARTERON, an oil measure of Madrid
= 0.033 gallon.

CUARTO, a Spanish weight = 3.0158 lb.;
also a liquid and dry measure of Spain of
very variable dimensions; the minimum
as a dry measure being 0.113 bushel, the
maximum, 2.32 bushels; as a liquid mea-
sure the minimum is 0.085 gallon for wine,
and 0.273 gallon for oil, the maximum
0.778 gallon.

CUB, the young of a wild animal, as of a bear
or a seal.

CUBA, a liquid measure of Abyssinia, con-
taining 62 cubic inches, and rather more
than two pints.

CUBA SABICA, a building wood. See SABICU.

CUBERS, the fruit of the *Cubeba officinalis* and
cavina, which is used medicinally as a
diuretic, and in diseases of the genital
organs.

CUBE-YARD, a solid British measure of 27
cubic feet.

CUBICA, a kind of shalloon or bombazet.

CUBIC-FOOT, a solid English measure. The
cubic foot of water is the quantity that a
vessel a foot square and a foot deep will
hold.

CUBIC NITRE, another name for nitrate of
soda, or American saltpetre.

CUBIT, a measure of length in England equal
to 18 inches; a cubit was originally the
distance from the elbow to the extremity
of the middle finger, which is the fourth
part of a well-proportioned man's stature.
The Egyptian cubit is 22½ inches; the
Turkish 26½ inches; the Burmese 19 inches.
The common cubit of Persia is 25 inches;
the royal Persian cubit 37½ inches.

CUBSHA, an Indian drug.

CUCCHIARO, a dry measure of Turin = 0.0034
bushel.

CUCHA, a weight in Muscat of about 6 ounces.

CUCURIC, an Italian sempstress.

CUCUMBER, a well-known and extensively
cultivated genus (*Cucumis*), chiefly reared
for culinary purposes. *C. colocynthis* pro-
duces the colocynth of the druggists';
shops; *Cucumis sativus* is the edible cu-
cumber; large quantities of cucumbers are
pickled for exportation.

CUCUMBER-SEED-OIL, a bland oil obtained in
the East from the seeds of plants of the
cucumber family, which is used as a lamp
oil, and for cooking.

CUCURBIT, a chemical vessel of glass, for
distillations and rectification.

CUCUTO, a petty Spanish coin of four mara-
vedis. See MARAVEDI.

CUDA, a liquid measure of Arabia, equal to 2
gallons.

CUBEAR, a red powder sometimes called
persis, obtained from the *Lecanora tartara*
and other lichens, by steeping in anti-
moniacal liquor, and which yields a rich
purple colour, employed in dyeing yarn.
See AERCHIL.

CUDDOCH, a yearling cow or young heifer
in Scotland.

CUDDY, properly a cabin in the fore part of a boat, but frequently applied to an after cabin built under the poop of a ship; a liquid measure on the Arabian coast of 2 gallons, also called a gudda.

CUDGEL, a heavy stick.

CUDREME, CHUDREME, in Scotland a stone weight.

CUE, a straight rod or stick used by billiard players; the last or catch word of a speech, by which one actor knows he has to follow another in action or discourse.

CUELLETTE, the French name for a mixed or general cargo in a ship.

CUERDA, a Spanish long measure of uncertain dimensions, in some places represented to be 7'65 yards, in others as much as 89½ yards.

CUGNATELLA, an oil measure of Rome, 2½ gallons.

CUINAGE, the making up of tin into pigs, &c. for carriage.

CUIR, in French, leather or hide.

CUIRASS, a piece of soldiers' armour, a metal breast-plate which extends also to the back.

CUIRASSIER, a soldier armed with a metal breast-plate.

CUIRASS-MAKER, a manufacturer of soldiers' breast-plates.

CUIR DE LAINE, double-milled cloth in France.

CUISINIER, a cook, an attendant in a kitchen.

CUIVRE, French for copper.

CULAH, a dry measure of Sumatra equal to 0·0618 Winchester bushel.

CULAKA, CULAKA, Eastern names for the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*. See **NUX VOMICA**.

CULBLANE, a name for a variety of wild sheep found in California.

CULILABAN-BARK, an aromatic bark obtained in flat pieces from the *Cinnamomum Cullaban*, sometimes called Clove bark.

CULINARY UTENSILS, vessels used for cooking, or belonging to the kitchen.

CULLENDER, a sieve or large strainer.

CULLER, a sampler; a selector of wood, staves, deals, &c. in Canada.

CULLET, a technical name for broken crown or flint glass, with which the crucibles are replenished, for the purpose of being re-melted; the pad on a saddle.

CULLING, picking out or selecting the best quality.

CULLINGEY, a small weight in the southern division of the Carnatic in India, equal to 8½ grains troy.

CULLIS, a brown gravy; broth or jelly strained from boiled meat.

CULLISHIGAT, a grain measure of the Malabar coast, the third part of the mudi or moray which is about 1½ bushel.

CULLOCK, a species of shell-fish in Scotland.

CULLS, refuse timber in Canada which brings an inferior price.

CULM, a valuable species of Welsh stone-coal or anthracite, containing 92½ per cent. of carbon.

CULSEY, a measure of capacity in the East, about 113 gallons.

CULTCH, CUTCH, the spawn of oysters.

CULTER. See **COULTER**.

CULTIVATOR, a husbandman or agriculturist; an instrument for tilling land.

CULVER-HOUSE, a dove-cote.

CULVERIN, a long gun.

CULVERT, an arched passage or substantial brick-work drain carried beneath a road, railway, or canal.

CULY, an Indian land measure, the 100th part of the cawny, which is about an English acre, though in some parts 1½ acre.

CUMBI, a superior kind of cloth, made from the wool of the alpaca in Peru and Bolivia.

CUMBLIES, a kind of native-made woollen rug or blanket in India.

CUMBOO, an Indian name for the grain on the spiked millet, *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Holcus spicatus*.

CUMMER-BUND, a sash or waist-band formed of folds of white muslin always worn by the superior class of natives in India, and by the lower classes in towns on holiday occasions. Sometimes they are embroidered and trimmed with lace and pearls, &c.

CUMMIN, the *Cuminum Cuminum*, a plant grown for its aromatic seeds and for the yellow essential oil they yield. The fruit is mildly stimulant and carminative, and is used in the preparation of plasters in veterinary practice, and in liqueurs. The pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*, known as black cummin, are used as a condiment instead of pepper, and pounded as a stimulatory.

CUMMING, a vessel for holding wort.

CUNDALOO, CUNDUOLOO, an Indian name for the pigeon pen, in Masulipatam; also for red grain in Nellore.

CUNDAPOORS, cloths made in Canara for wearing by both sexes.

CUNDOY, a name among the Singhaless for the hair turned up in a knot behind by both sexes; the men wearing one or two tortoiseshell combs above their cundies.

CUNNER, a name for the sea perch.

CUOIAIO, a leather-dresser in the Italian States.

CUOIO (Italian), leather, skin, or parchment. [terials]

CUP, a small hollow vessel of various material.

CUP-BOARD, a framed inclosure or piece of furniture, in a room, usually with shelves to place articles on.

CUPEL, a shallow vessel made of bone-earth for purifying metals by exposing them to a strong heat and oxidation.

CUPELLATION, a mode of analysing metals by fusing them in a cupel, and oxidizing them with lead.

CUPELO, a small furnace.

CUPPA, an Indian name for mat bags sold by the hundred.

CUPPER, a surgeon, one who uses cupping instruments to let blood.

CUPPING-GLASS, a small glass vessel with a wide mouth, into the neck of which a brass syringe is screwed for the purpose of exhausting the air. It is used for drawing blood, or milk from the breasts; to prevent the absorption of snake and other poisons from wounds, and for many other purposes.

CUPPA, the Hindustani name for pieces of cloth.

CUPULE. The cup of the acorn of the *Quercus*. *Xylopa* enters largely into commerce as a tanning substance, under the name of valonia; the imports are from Greece and Turkey.

CURAOA, a sweet cordial or liqueur.

CURANDAIO, the Italian name for a bleacher.

CURATOR, a guardian; in Germany a trustee, or assignee; in England the term is usually applied to a person in charge of a museum.

CURB, the mouth-piece of a bridle; the outer edge of a foot pavement or wall.

CURBA, a species of tub, basket, or earthen pot, used by the negroes, on the west coast of Africa, as a measure of capacity in the sale of palm oil, grain, pulse, &c., and which varies according to the locality. The curba of Ajuda, contains 18 gallons, and of Onim only 7½ gallons.

CURB-CHAIN, a small chain passing from the bridle under the head of a horse; a kind of gold watch-guard.

CURB-ROOF, a roof with a double slope on each side.

CURBS, Cornish granite or other stone, prepared for paving, flat or edged, usually 12 inches by 6 inches; the flag stones at the outer edge or roadside of a pavement, are those usually called curbs or kerbs.

CURD, the common name for the casein of milk, a solid substance separated from milk by acids, which resembles albumen in several of its properties. It is the basis of cheese, contains nitrogen, and is highly nutritious.

CURD-CUTTER, a machine with revolving knives on a spindle or axis, for cutting the curd, and separating the whey from the curd in cheese-making.

CURDEE, an Indian name for safflower seed.

CURD-MILL, a cheese press, for forcing the whey from the curd.

CURDOWER, a tailor or sempstress who goes from house to house in Scotland to mend old clothes.

CURDS AND WHEY, coagulated milk sweetened.

CURING, the process of slightly salting meat, &c.; also the operation of freeing sugar from its molasses.

CURING-HOUSE, the building on a sugar estate, where the hogsheads of newly potted sugar are placed to settle, and drain off the molasses prior to shipment.

CURLED HAIR MANUFACTURER, a trader in horse hair, who bakes and prepares the rough material for use by others.

CURLING, an amusement in Scotland on the ice, in which two contending parties push or slide forward heavy stones. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist.

CURLING-IRONS, iron tongs for twisting the hair, requiring first to be heated in the fire.

CURLING-STONES, large stones of a hemispherical form, of from 40 to 70 lbs weight, with iron or wooden handles at the top, used for playing on the ice.

CURLY-MAPLE, a variety of the *Acer saccharinum*, a North American maple.

CURRACH, in Ireland a swamp or marsh; an ancient Celtic boat, still in use for fishing on the north-west coast of Ireland.

CURRENT-JELLY, a preserve made by boiling down black or red currants with sugar.

CURRENTS, a small seedless variety of the grape, largely consumed for confectionery and culinary purposes.

CURRENCY, paper money and coin, established as, and passing for, the circulating medium of a country. In the British North American provinces and West Indian colonies, and in some parts of Germany, the term currency is applied to the moneys of account only. In the Canadian currency, £1 sterling is equal to £1 : 4 : 4 currency. The following is a statement of the ordinary currencies of the chief countries:—France, Belgium, and Switzerland, francs of 100 centimes; Prussia, thalers of 30 silver groschen, 1 groschen equal to 12 pfennings; Austria, florins of 60 kreutzers; Hamburg, marks-current of 16 shillings; Russia, roubles of 100 kopecks; East India Co.'s territories, rupees of 16 annas; United States, dollars of 100 cents; Great Britain, sovereigns of 20 shillings.

CURRICULE, an open two-wheeled chaise, drawn by a pair of horses.

CURRIER, one who dresses skins, and prepares leathers after they are tanned.

CURRIERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Curriers-court, London Wall.

CURRY, a seasoned dish, flavoured with curry-powder, and of which boiled rice is a necessary accompaniment.

CURRY-COMB, an iron scraper for rubbing down and cleaning the coats of horses.

CURRYING, the art of preparing leather and skins for shoes and other manufacturing purposes.

CURRY POWDER, a seasoning or condiment, originally prepared in the East Indies, and compounded of various pungent and aromatic ingredients, coloured yellow by turmeric root.

CURRY STUFF, a name for the various condiments used to form curries, many of which are transported from place to place in the East, forming extensive articles of commerce. The principal ingredients used by the lower classes for their rice is red pepper, salt, lime juice, and the dried skin of the gorka. The components of a more elaborate curry stuff in Ceylon, are a piece of green ginger, two cloves of garlic, a few coriander and cummin seeds, six small onions, one dry chilli or capsicum, six or eight corns of pepper, a small piece of turmeric, half a dessert spoon of butter, half a coco-nut, and half a lime.

CURTAIN, the hanging for a window, a cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, made of various material, muslin, merino, damask, &c.

CURTAIN-BAND, a metal rest or support for a curtain.

CURTAIN-MANUFACTURER, a maker of curtains and hangings.

CURTAIN-PAPER, a peculiar kind of paper-hangings made in the Western States of America, about 35 inches wide. An ornament within a panel is printed, extending to the length of about 1½ yard, and these are cut off and used as substitutes for roller blinds by a large class of people.

CURTAIN-RINGS, rings to which curtains are hung by hooks sewn to the material.

CURTAIN-ROD, a support on which the rings of curtains traverse.

CURVAILA GUM, an Indian name for gum arabic.

CURVE, a gradual bend in a railway or canal.

CUSCO BARK, a variety of Peruvian bark, with a white epidermis, and orange-red cortical layers, yielding an alkaloid called Aricina.

CUSCUS ROOT, sometimes written kuskus, a commercial name for the fragrant rhizoma obtained from a grass, the *Andropogon muricatus*, which, when wetted, emits a strong, penetrating agreeable odour, and is used for making mats, fans, &c. Cuscus root is occasionally imported into London. The leaves, like those of the lemon grass, yield an aromatic stimulant essential oil, known as vitiver.

CUSH, one of the Indian names for the *Sorghum vulgare*, a species of millet.

CUSHION, the padded side of a billiard table; a pillow or air case for the seat of a chair, sofa, carriage, &c.

CUSK, a name for the torsk (*Brosmus vulgaris*), a fish which is sometimes salted and dried.

CUSNEE, an Indian drug.

CUSPARIA BARK, a name for the Angostura bark, obtained from *Galipea Cusparia*, a tree of South America, which is powerfully aromatic and stimulant, and is esteemed for its useful medicinal properties.

CUSTARD, a sweetened cream made of milk, eggs, and spice.

CUSTARD APPLE, the yellowish succulent fruit of the *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies and South America, which is of the consistence of custard, and much esteemed by some persons.

CUSTARD POWDER, a dry material for making custards, used instead of eggs.

CUSTODE, a chief civil public officer in the West Indies, having the custody of writs, warrants, and other county and parochial legal affairs.

CUSTODIER, one who has any thing in trust in order to its safe keeping.

CUSTOM, a tax or revenue duty levied on goods exported or imported; the patronage or support accorded to a tradesman.

CUSTOMER, the supporter of a tradesman, &c.; one who deals with him and purchases his goods.

CUSTOM HOUSE, the place appointed by the Government at each port, for the receipt of all duties levied under existing tariffs.

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT, one who attends for firms and individuals, to the business of passing and clearing goods at the custom house and docks.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY, a statement made and fees and expenses paid in clearing out a ship.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER, a legally appointed officer of the Customs, to examine and assess goods for duty, &c.

CUSTOS, a name in the West Indies for the chief civil officer of a county. See *CUSTODE*.

CUT, a Scotch term for a quantity of yarn.

CUTCH, KUTH. See *CATECHU*.

CUTCHA, KUCHA, a word applied to temporary erections or inferior buildings in India; a weak kind of lime made in the East by burning kunker, a species of flinty chalk.

CUTCHALL, a kind of Indian snare for fish, made of the stalks of a plant.

CUTCHA MAUND. See *BOMBAY MAUND*.

CUTCHA SEER, a weight in Mysore, 0·69 lb.

CUTCHERRY, an Indian court of justice.

CUT GLASS, glass with sharp edges, which has been shaped by cutting instead of being simply moulded.

CUTIE-STONE, a stone used in the amusement of curling.

CUTLAH, a large Indian river fish, of a dark colour; a species of bream.

CUTLASS, a broad curving sword used chiefly by seamen.

CUTLER, a dealer in knives and forks; one who makes swords.

CUTLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Cloak-lane.

CUTLERS'-SPRING-MAKER, a workman who prepares the springs for folding-knives.

CUTLERY, a general name for all edged-tools. The British cutlery trade chiefly centres in Sheffield.

CUTLERY-MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker of knives and edged tools. [the leg.]

CUTLET, a fleshy slice of meat usually from CUTLINGS, a name for groats, bruised oat seeds freed of the pericarp, used for gruel, porridge, &c.

CUT-MEATS, an American term for certain cured meats, hams, shoulders, &c.

CUT-NAIL-MANUFACTURER, a maker of cut nails from sheets of iron.

CUT-NAILS, nails made by machinery, instead of wrought by hand from rods.

CUTRA, a weight in Persia for indigo, of about 139 lbs.

CUTTEE, a box to hold weavers' quills.

CUTTEMUNDOO, CUTLEMUNDOO, a hydrocarbon, differing somewhat in its physical qualities from the true elastic gums of commerce, but possessing useful properties. It is obtained in the Peninsula of India, from several species of *Euphorbia* (*E. antiquorum*, *Tirucalli*, and *neurifolia*.)

CUTTER, a small boat, a swift-sailing vessel with one mast; a tailor's assistant; a piercing instrument used in boring for water.

CUTTER REVENUE, a sloop belonging to the Customs, employed on the coast to prevent smuggling.

CUTTERS, a description of brick, also called firsts or marie-stocks, 8½ inches long, by 4½ broad, and 2½ thick, chiefly used for the arches of windows, doorways, quoins, &c.

CUTTLE, CUTTY, a Scottish term for short; hence it is frequently applied as an adjective, as cutty-pipe, cutty-stool, &c.

a legally appointed
to examine and
&c.

West Indies for the
county. See Cus-

quantity of yarn.

SCHU.
applied to tempo-
rior buildings in
of lime made in the
nker, a species of

lan snare for fish,
plant.

DMBAT MAUND.
in Mysore, 0.39 lb.
sharp edges, which
cutting instead of

used in the amuse-

ver fish, of a dark
am.

ing sword used

res and forks; one

of the livery com-
se hall is in Cloak-

a workman who
folding-knives.

for all edged-tools,
ade centres centres

a wholesale maker
is. (the leg.

meat usually from
rouls, bruised at

arp, used for gruel,

term for certain
lders, &c.

a maker of cut

y machinery, in-
nd from rods.

rsia for indigo, of

avers' quills.

ndoo, a hydro-
at in its physical

elastic gums of

useful proper-
the Peninsula of

ies of Euphorbia
(, and *neurifolia*.)

will-sailing vessel
or's assistant; a

ed in boring for

n belonging to the
e coast to prevent

brick, also called

inches long, by
sely used for the

ways, quoin, &c.
term for short;

applied as an
ntty-stool, &c.

CUTTIE, an Indian name for blooms of
iron.

CUTTIE-STOOL, a low stool or seat.

CUTTIE-STOUP, a pewter vessel holding the
eighth part of a Scotch chopin or English
quart.

CUTTING-PLANE, a carpenter's smoothing
tool.

CUTTLE-BONE, a name given to the calcare-
ous plate which strengthens the back of
the cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). It was for-
merly much prized in medicine as an absor-
bent; it is now almost solely employed for
polishing of paint, varnish, wood, or the
softer metals, and for making pounce and
tooth powder. Large supplies are received
at Bombay from the Persian gulf.

CUTTORAH, a metal cup used in India.

CUTTRA, a weight in use at Bassora equal to
136½ lbs.

CUTTY-PIPE, a short tobacco pipe.

CUTWAL, the chief police officer in an Indian
city; also a superintendant of the markets.

CUTWATER, the knee of the head of a ship;
the foremost part of the prow which pro-
jects forward off the bows.

CUVES. See KEAVES.

CUYUPA, an Indian name for the large tubers
of a species of Leguminosae, discovered in
the Upper Essequibo by Sir Robert Schom-
burgk.

CWT., the commercial abbreviation for cen-
tum and weight. The Hessian hundred-
weight is nearly equal to the English,
112 lbs; the Vienna cwt. is one tenth
heavier, or about 123½ lbs. A cwt. of pota-
toes is 120 lbs. For the centner and

hundred-weight of the Continent, see
QUINTAL.

CYANIDE POWDER, a salt of potassium,
much used in electro-plating; a brilliant
white tasteless powder, the cyanide of
zinc.

CYANITE, a massive and crystallized mine-
ral; a silicate of alumina, with a trace of
oxide of iron.

CYANOMETER, an instrument for determining
the deepness of the tint of the atmo-
sphere.

CYANOTYPE, a process of taking solar por-
traits in Prussian blue, by a wash of
cyanogen on the prepared paper, whence
the name.

CYATHUS, an ancient Greek and Roman
liquid and dry measure of 0.0118 gallon.

CYDER, CIDER, a beverage made from apples.

CYGNET, a young swan.

CYLINDER, a long round case or body; a
hollow vessel for steam.

CYLINDER-BOX, CYLINDER-PLATE, parts of
a steam cylinder.

CYLINDRICAL-CEILING, a vaulted ceiling.

CYMBALS, musical clappers, concave brass
plates used in military bands for produ-
cing a clashing sound.

CYPHER, a mode of secret writing

CYPHON, SYPHON, the name of the largest
cane-juice receiver in the boiling house of
a sugar plantation, capable of holding
from 500 to 600 gallons.

CYRESS-TREE, the *Cupressus* of botanists, a
very durable and valuable wood; the tree
grows to a great size.

CYRESS, a thin stuff; a kind of wine.

D.

D. the abbreviation for pence, from the
Latin word denarius, a penny; as a
Roman numeral D represents 500, and
with a dash over it, 5000.

D-TRAP, or VALVE, a trap shaped like a D.

DAB, a moist lump, as of butter, &c.; a
small flat fish about eight or nine inches
in length; the *Pleuronectes limanda*.

DABOUI, a small weight of Masulipatam
on the coast of Coromandel, equal to 191
grains.

DABS, refuse foots of sugar.

DACE, a river fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus*.

DAEZAJEE, a Persian silver coin worth
about 3s.

DACTYLUS, a Greek measure of length, the
sixteenth part of an English foot.

DAFFER, DAPPER, provincial names for
small crockery ware.

DAGA (Spanish), the stove of a brick-kiln.

DAGGER, a short dirk or poniard.

DAGING, the Malay name for meat or flesh.

DAGUERREOTYPE, a process of taking sun
pictures on plates of iodized silvered
copper, highly polished.

DAGUERREOTYPIST, an artist who takes
pictures by the daguerreotype process.

DAHAB, a money of account of Abyssinia,
worth about 2d.

DAHLIA, a large showy and much esteemed
garden flower, of which there are number-
less varieties.

DAIKCHEES, metal boilers, used in Hindu-
stan.

DAIKER, from the old Swedish deker, a term
applied to twelve hides; the long hundred
of 120, or six score, is still used in the sale
of oysters and many other articles.

DAIN, the Burman league equal to two
miles and two furlongs.

DAINTY, a delicacy; in Scotland the term is
applied to any thing large or fine.

DAIRY, part of a farm-building devoted to
the making of butter and cheese. In
towns the word dairy is applied to milk-
houses, and places where milch cows are
kept.

DAIRY-FARM, a farm chiefly devoted to
meadow and pasture.

DAIRY-MAIL, a female domestic employed
about the business of a dairy, and in mak-
ing various kinds of food from milk.

DAIRYMEN, DAIRY-KEEPERS, persons who
keep milch cows for the supply of milk,
or who attend to the sale of dairy pro-
duce.

DAK, DAUK, a post or post-office; a relay of
horses or bearers.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE, a popular nostrum given as an opiate or soothing draught to young children.

DALI, DARI, a large and majestic tree growing in Demerara, the *Virola sebifera*; the wood is light, and splits freely, and is used for staves and the rings of casks. From the seeds candles equal to wax are made.

DALIM, DARIMBA, vernacular names in India for the pomegranate, large quantities of which are imported into the north of India from Cabul and Cashmere. The rind on account of its great astringency is used in medicine, in tanning, and in dyeing yellow. The roots are considered a good vermifuge.

DALL, a large cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, used by some of the lower classes in Scotland for fuel.

DALLER, a money of account in Sweden, of two kinds, the silver and the copper; three of the latter being equal to one of the former. See **DOLLAR**.

DALMES, a name in Scotland for damask cloth.

DAM, a wall or mole built across a river, to confine or elevate the water for irrigation purposes, or for impelling mill-wheels, &c.; the mother, as applied to beasts or inferior animals.

DAM, DAUM, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee, and therefore worth rather more than a halfpenny.

DAMAGE, in law mischief done by collision, &c.; any injury inflicted or sustained.

DAMAGED GOODS, articles of merchandise or produce which have been injured in transit. The Customs make an abatement of the duties on sea-damaged goods.

DAMAGES, the amount awarded to a plaintiff by a jury for libel, seduction, false imprisonment, or other injury or grievance.

DAMAR-BATU, the Malay name for rosin.

DAMASCUS-STEEL, a very choice steel made directly from the ore, principally a red oxide of iron, used chiefly for sword-blades.

DAMASK; washing damask is a fine-twilled linen fabric much used for table cloths, chiefly made at Dunfermline and in Ireland. Brown damask is the same article unbleached. Silk damask is a twilled variegated fabric made in the same manner as linen damask with raised flowers, birds and other ornaments worked into its texture; it was formerly used for dresses, but is now chiefly employed for furniture and upholstery. Worsted damask is also used for the same purposes.

DAMASSIN, a name for silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

DAMMER, a valuable resin of two kinds, obtained in India, the white from the *Vateria Indica* and *Shorea robusta*, and the black from *Canarium commune*; a name sometimes given in Scotland to a miner.

DAMMOUR, a coarse cotton cloth which passes current at a fixed value in Nubia.

DAMP, a mining name for noxious and explosive gases, the choke-damp being carbonic acid, and the fire-damp carburetted hydrogen.

DAMPER, an iron sliding plate or valve for shutting off fire in a chimney, or lessening the draught in the flue of a furnace; the Australian name for a baked cake of flour and water; parts of the pianoforte covered with leather acted on by a pedal.

DAMSON, a small useful black plum, a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

DAMSON-CHEESE, a conserve of dried damsons pressed into a cake.

DAN, a kind of small truck or sledge used in coal mines; a name for the grail for weighing silver, &c., in Calcutta.

DANCING-MASTER, one who gives instruction in the steps and figures of dances.

DANCING-ROOM, a public room licensed for music and dancing; a ball-room in a public or private building.

DANDIES (a corruption of Daundee, Hindustani), an Indian name for the boatmen of the Ganges.

DANDY-BRUSH, a hard whale-bone bristle brush.

DANDY-RIGGED-CUTTER, a peculiarly rigged sloop.

DANDY-ROLLER, a woven wire sieve for a paper-mill.

DAXIM, a petty money of Bussorah, in Persia, the twelfth part of a manoodle, and worth about a halfpenny.

DANNEMORA-IRON. See **OREGRUND IRON**.

DARAH, the Malay name for blood.

DARE, another name for the dace fish.

DARGER, a day labourer in Scotland.

DARNING-NEEDLE, a long needle for mending holes of rents.

DARRENA (Spanish), a place in a harbour for laying up and repairing ships.

DASH, a flourish in writing; a bold effort; in Scotland a cant term for a hat or cap; on the West coast of Africa, a present made by traders to headmen or native chiefs.

DATE, that part of a writing or letter which expresses the day of the month and year in which it was written.

DATES, the fruit of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*, Linn.), largely used as food in Africa and the East. They enter into commerce as a succade or dried. Wine, spirit, and sugar are made from the date by the Arabs. The hard stones are even ground up as food for their camels, and of the leaves they make baskets and bags.

DATUM-LINE, a given level or base from which to calculate elevations, &c. In the construction of a plan, as of a railway or canal, the surface points are reckoned or measured from the datum level.

DAUB, a smear, or rough covering of paint or plaster.

DAUCUS, a name for Cretan birds' nests imported into Spain.

DAUGH, in Scotland a division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls of grain; sometimes written Dawache.

DAUM, an imaginary Indian money, the fortieth part of a rupee, which is 2s.

DAUNDEE (Hindustani), a waterman.

DAVENPORT, a piece of furniture in which to keep music books, &c.

DAVIT, a projecting wooden crane at the bow of a ship for hoisting the flukes of the anchor to the gunwales; davits are also

plate or valve for chimney, or lessening of a furnace; the baked cake of four pianoforte covered by a pedal.
DEAD, black plum, a domestic.
DEAD, nerve of dried cake.
DEAD, sack or sledge used for the grain for Calcutta.
DEAD, no gives instruction of dances.
DEAD, room licensed for a ball-room in a house.
DEAD, Daundee, Hindustani for the boatmen of

whole-bone bristle

peculiarly rigged

a wire sieve for a

Daasorah, in Persia,

moodle, and worth

DEADEND, iron.

for blood.

the dace fish.

in Scotland.

needle for mending

place in a harbour

ships.

a bold effort; in

a hat or cap; on

a, a present made

to native chiefs.

ing or letter which

month and year

te palm (*Phoenix*)

ly used as food in

They enter into

or dried. Wine,

de from the date

stones are even

their camels, and

baskets and bags.

el or base from

ions, &c. In the

s of a railway or

are reckoned or

n level.

covering of paint

a birds' nests im-

on of land, cap-

of grain; some-

pieces of timber or iron protruding over a ship's side or stern, having sheaves or blocks to hoist a boat up to.

DAW, a cake of coal dross and dried cow's dung, used as fuel in Scotland.

DAWAMEE, a confection of the inspissated juice of hemp and aromatics used by the Arabs.

DAWR, quick Indian travelling by runners, or express.

DAY, the interval between two midnights; but in ordinary acceptation the time of sunlight and period of labour. The period of a day's labour varies in different trades and countries; in the British factories by law it must not exceed ten hours. In navigation, in demurrage clauses the word "day" means working or running days, and does not comprehend Sundays or holidays.

DAY-BOOK, a tradesman's journal of sales and business transactions.

DAY-LABORER, one hired or working by the day.

DAYLIGHT-REFLECTOR, a shade or screen with a polished metal surface, placed at or over a window to throw more light into a room.

DAY'S JOURNEY, an eastern mode of computing the distance that can be accomplished in the 24 hours, or in such portion of the day as can be fairly given to travel. The Day's Journey of a traveller on foot may be estimated at from 20 to 24 English miles by the road or about 18 geographical miles by the direct distance, for a very few days, but for many successive days about 17½ miles. In Turkey and Western Persia, though the Tatar couriers ride fast, yet travellers only walk their horses, and their day's journeys may be taken at about 26 to 30 English miles by the road, or as 18 to 23 geographical miles in direct distance. In caravan journeys across the deserts, the day's journey (with camels) is about 16 geographical miles per day, in direct distance for short intervals, but on an extended line, only 15 to 15½; their hourly rate by the road being about 2½ English miles or 2½ geographical miles. With mules the day's journey is 17 or 18 miles. The mean rate of the daily marches of armies is equal to about 14 British or 12 geographical miles by the road; or, if reduced to direct distance, about 10½ geographical miles on a line of 8 or 10 marches; but a single march or even 2 or 3 taken together will be equal to about 11 geographical miles per day.

DAYS OF GRACE, the period allowed by law or custom, beyond the fixed day of payment, to meet an acceptance or note. In England the days of grace extend to three days.

DAY-TICKET, a railway or steam boat pass available for return on the same day.

DE, another name for the Dutch vingerhoed, a liquid measure used in Holland and the Netherlands. It is the 100th part of the litron or kan, and contains 0.0176 imperial pint.

DEACON, a church officer in Scotland; a clergyman of the Established Church,

who has not yet taken priest's orders; the master of a Scotch incorporated company.

DEAD-EYES, oblate solid blocks of wood, with a groove and three holes bored through them, fixed to the channels of a ship, for reeving the lanyards of the shrouds through.

DEAD-LEVEL, a surveyor's term for a flat country, offering no obstructions to road-making.

DEAD-LIGHTS, strong shutters or ports for the stern lights or cabin windows of a ship in boisterous weather.

DEAD-RECKONING, a nautical computation of a ship's position, by the distance run according to the log line in a given time.

DEAD WEIGHT, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo; a name given to an advance made by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy. At the end of the French war in 1815, this sum amounted to nearly five millions per annum; but Government wishing to relieve the revenue of this heavy yearly burden, and to spread it more equally over the forty-five years, which it was calculated the average duration of the lives of the claimants would be, proposed to exchange it for annuities, continuing that period, of £2,800,000 per annum. The bank, after a time, advanced to Government £13,089,419, for which they received an annuity of £585,740 for forty-four years, ending Oct. 10, 1867.

DEAD WOOL, wool taken from the skin of the carcase instead of being shorn from the live animal.

DEAL, a plank of fir or pine timber, for carpenters' use, above seven inches wide; differing from a batten, which must not exceed seven inches; a whole deal is usually 1½ inch thick, a slit deal half that thickness.

DEALDER, **DAALDER**, another name for the Hamburg thaler, worth about 1.

DEALER, a trader in goods of any, the specialty indicated by the prefix, as tea-dealer, wholesale-dealer, retail-dealer, &c.

DEBALLER (French), to unpack.

DEBARQUEMENT (French), landing.

DEBARQUER (French), to unlade.

DEBASS, to lessen in value by adulteration or inferior admixtures.

DEBENTURE, originally a writ or note drawn upon government; but the term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned; a Custom-house certificate.

DEBIT, to charge in an account; a sum due for goods sold on credit. In French it implies a sale or market.

DEBITANT (French), a retailer.

DEBIT-SIDE, in book-keeping, the left-hand page of the ledger.

DEBOUCHE' (French), a market or mart.

DEBRIS, a word adopted from the French, signifying rubbish, waste, or refuse.

DEBT, that which one person owes to another for goods, or money lent, &c.

DEBTOR, one indebted for money or wares.

DECA, a term derived from the Greek, signifying ten, and used as a prefix in the French decimal system of weights and measures, to express a weight or measure ten times the amount of the unit which follows it, as *déagramme*, *décimètre*, &c.

DECADE, a measure of time now applied to a period of ten years.

DECAGRAMME, a French weight represented by a centillire of pure water. It is the 100th part of a kilogramme, and is divided into 10 grammes, = 100 *décigrammes*, = 1000 centigrammes, = 154.3492 English grains. In Holland it bears the name of *lood*, and in Venetian Lombardy *gros* or *grosso*.

DECALITRE, a French measure of capacity, of ten litres or 2.201 imperial gallons, the tenth part of the hectolitre. It is the new French bushel for grain, and *velto* for liquids. As a dry measure it is rather more than the English peck, viz: 1.10 peck. In Holland where the decimal system of measures is adopted, they give the name of *scheepel* (*boisseau*) to the *décalitre*, and in the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy they call it a *mina* or *mine*.

DECAMALÉE-GUM, an East Indian gum obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh.

DECAMETRE, a measure of length, the old French perch, also used in surveying. It is still called the *rood* or *perch* in Holland. The *décamètre* is 1.9884 English poles. It is the hundredth part of the *kilomètre*, and is divided into 10 metres = 100 *décimètres* = 1000 centimètres = 10,000 millimètres = 10 936389 yards.

DECANT, to pour off gently.

DECANTER, a clear glass bottle for holding wine, &c., for the table, or at a tavern bar.

DECAPODE, another name for the *acene*, an ancient measure of length, nearly four yards.

DECARE (French), an agrarian or superficial measure, equal to the tenth part of the hectare, and divided into ten ares. It is never legally used, being considered superfluous, and fully expressed by ares, hectares, and centiares.

DECASTERE, a French solid measure, of ten stères = 353.1741 cubic feet.

DECENNIAL, occurring every ten years.

DECHARGER (French), to unload.

DECHEANCE (French), a forfeiture.

DECLATINE, a Russian land measure, usually containing 117,800 English square feet, 27 acres; but in Kazan it is greater by one half. See *DESATINE*.

DECIGRAMME, a nominal French weight, the tenth part of the gramme = 1.5434 grains.

DECILITRE, a French measure of capacity for liquids, often called a *verre*, the tenth part of the pint or litre = 704xli. As a dry measure the *décilitre* is equal to 176 English pint (6.1028 cubic inches).

DECIMAL, a tenth part, multiplied by ten. The decimal numeration and division of coins, weights, and measures, is becoming very general now in many countries.

DECIME, a copper coin and money of account in France of ten centimes, and nearly equal to one penny.

DECIMETRE, a French measure of length, the palm = 3.9371 inches.

DECIESTERE, the French name for the new *solwi* = 3.531741 cubic feet.

DECK, the planked flooring of a ship, resting on the beams, which is called upper or lower according to its situation; large vessels have several decks.

DECK-BEAMS, cross beams on which the deck planks are laid.

DECKED-BOAT, a covered boat with a hold or cabin sheltered from the weather.

DECKLE, in paper-making, a thin frame of wood fitting on the shallow mould in which the paper pulp is placed; also the rough or raw edge of paper.

DECK-PASSENGER, one who goes a short channel journey at a cheaper fare, and has not the privilege of the cabins.

DECLARATION, a report of entry; an official affirmation or statement made before a properly authorized officer; in law that part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth.

DECLINATOR, an instrument used in dialling, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane.

DECLINOMETER, an instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.

DECOCTION, a medicinal solution or extract of vegetables, obtained by boiling.

DECOMPOSITION, a wasting away or spoiling; compounding a second time.

DECORATOR, an ornament; one who adorns or paints and embellishes houses.

DECORTICATE, to peel off the bark.

DECOY, a lure; a place for catching wild-fowl.

DEDIT (French), a forfeit; a consideration.

DEDO (Spanish), a finger's breadth, the forty-eighth part of a Spanish yard or vara.

DEE, DET, a name in some parts of Scotland for a dairymaid.

DEED, a written or printed legal instrument of agreement between contracting parties, executed under seal.

DEED-BOX, a tin case for keeping deeds in a lawyer's office.

DEED-POLL, in law a deed made by one party only.

DEEDS, a name in Scotland for the gravel or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch.

DEEMSTER, DEMPSTER, a judge in the Channel Islands and Scotland.

DEEP-SEA-LINE, a line with a plummet, shot, or other attachment for taking soundings at great depths at sea.

DEER, a general name for animals of the *Cervus* family, which have deciduous horns or antlers: their flesh is termed venison. Deer's horns enter largely into commerce.

DEFACED COIN. On the 20th August, 1853, a new Act, 16 and 17 Vict., chap. 102, to prevent the defacing of the current coin of the realm, came into operation. It enacts that if any person shall deface any of the Queen's current gold, silver, or copper coin, by stamping thereon any name or words, whether such coin shall or shall not be

measure of length,
name for the now
of a ship, resting
called upper or
a situation; large
is on which the
boat with a hold
the weather.
g, a thin frame of
shallow mould in
is placed; also the
aper.
who goes a short
eaper fare, and has
cabins.
entry; an official
ent made before a
floor; in law that
pleadings in which
plaintiff's complaint
is set forth.
ment used in dial-
ination and inclina-
ment for measur-
a magnetic needle.
a solution or extract
by boiling.
ing away or spoiling;
time.
menter; one who
ambellishes houses.
the bark.
e for catching wild-
t; a consideration.
nger's breadth, the
a Spanish yard or
me parts of Scotland
ed legal instrument
contracting parties,
r keeping deeds in a
deed made by one
land for the gravel
hich is taken out of
a Judge in the Chan-
nd.
th a plummet, shot,
for taking soundings
for animals of the
ch have deciduous
heir flesh is termed
s enter largely into
20th August, 1833, a
ct., chap. 102, to pre-
the current coin of
operation. It enacts
all deface any of the
silver, or copper coin,
any name or words,
hall or shall not be

thereby diminished or lightened, or shall use any machine or instrument for the purpose of bending the same, every such offender shall, in England and Ireland, be guilty of misdemeanour, and in Scotland of a crime or offence; and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The second provision is of such general importance that it may be given at length: "No tender of payment in money made in any gold, silver, or copper coin, so defaced or stamped as aforesaid, shall be allowed to be a legal tender; and, if any person shall tender, utter, or put off any coin so defaced, stamped, or bent as aforesaid, he shall, on summary conviction thereof, before two justices, be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s., provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any person to proceed for any such penalty as last aforesaid, without the consent (in England or Ireland) of her Majesty's Attorney-general for England or Ireland respectively, or (in Scotland), of the Lord Advocate." A notice was subsequently issued from the Treasury, "that it was not the intention of the Government, in passing the act to impose any difficulty in regard to such coin as may become defaced by ordinary wear and use; or in relation to persons who, in the ordinary course of business, pay coins which are defaced. The immediate object of the Government in obtaining the act, was to put a stop to a practice of stamping the names of persons, firms, &c., upon coins by way of advertisement or otherwise, and the intention of the Government was to reach by penalties the persons who in this or in any other willful or malicious way injured the coin."

DEFAULT, a failure of payment of instalments, &c., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract.

DEFAULTER, one who makes away with public moneys entrusted to his care; a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements.

DEFECATION, the act of cleaning or separating liquors from the lees or dregs.

DEFECT, a failure or blemish.

DEFENCE, a justification; a legal reply to a plaintiff's declaration.

DEFENDANT, the person accused or summoned in a court of law, to answer the charges of a plaintiff.

DEFICIENCY BILLS, a kind of short loan or advance made to the Government by the Bank of England, whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the public dividends due on Government stocks.

DEFICIT, a deficiency, something wanting.

DEFINITION, an explanation given; the description of a thing.

DEFORMITIES-APPARATUS MANUFACTURER, a mechanic who prepares metal fittings for injuries or defects in limbs and parts of the body.

DEFRAUDER, a cheat; an embezzler; one who wrongs another.

DEGAN (Spanish), a farm and farm buildings.

DEGREE, 60 geographical miles, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The French degree is now the 400th part of the circle. A degree of the meridian and of longitude, necessarily varies in measurement with the locality.

DEJEUNE (French), luncheon, a morning meal.

DE LAINE, a sort of thin figured muslin, sometimes made entirely of wool, at other times of a mixed fabric.

DELAISSEMENT (French), an abandonment.

DEL CREDERE, an Italian commercial term, implying a guarantee for the solvency of a purchaser.

DELE, to strike out, or omit; in Scotland the term is used synonymously with deal, to divide or share out.

DELT, **DELT-WARE**, a coarse species of pottery or imitative porcelain, originally manufactured at Delft in Holland, and covered with a white enamel or glaze. Blue and green clay are those chiefly used for this ware.

DELFINA (Spanish), a kind of light drug-get.

DELINEATION, a draught, or outline sketch.

DELIVERY TAP, an outlet pipe.

DELVE, to dig, to open the ground with a spade.

DEMAND, a claim made for a debt due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale.

DEMESNE, a manor-house and lands contiguous to it.

DEMI, a prefix signifying half.

DEMI-CULVERIN, a large gun carrying a ball of from 9 to 12 lbs. according to size.

DEMIJOHNS, taken from the French *demi-jeanne*, large round glass bottles, which are generally encased in osier baskets or wicker work to prevent fracture; they hold about two gallons.

DEMISE, in law, a conveyance or transfer, as of a ship, tenements, &c.; to bequeath by will.

DEMFILE, a dibble or instrument for setting potatoes. [Channel Isles.]

DEMPSTER, a judge in Scotland, and the **DEMURAGE**, a delay or detention in loading or unloading a ship, beyond the time stipulated; also the payment to be made for it. Legal holidays and Sundays are not included in demurrage charges. The term is also applied to land carriage by wagons, railways, &c. The railway clearing-house has fixed a tariff of demurrage for the detention of trucks, horse-boxes, wagons, and carriages belonging to other companies.

DEMT, the name for a particular size of paper, which is about half the size of columbian; drawing demy is the smallest, 15 inches by 20; printing demy is 17½ by 22½; also an ancient gold coin of Scotland, worth about 12s.

DEMSTORAGE, a kind of taming or woollen stuff used in Scotland.

DENARE, a money of account at Leghorn, about a penny sterling.

DENARIUS, an ancient Roman silver coin worth eight-pence of our money; also a former name for the English penny.

DENDENG, a name in the east for the muscled and sinews of the deer, ox, buffalo and wild hog, dried in the sun, which form an article of export from Siam and the Indian islands chiefly to China.

DENDROMETER, an instrument constructed for measuring the heights and diameter of growing timber.

DENEGRIDA, a Mexican name given to the blackened carcasses of the cochineal insect, which have been killed by water.

DENIER, a Prussian piece of money, the twelfth part of a silver *bon gros*. It is also called a *pening*. A weight in Denmark, the fourth of a quintin; a French scruple; an ancient French penny; in Italy, a small weight equal to about a grain, by which silk is weighed.

DENIER-LUBS, a current coin and money of account in Hamburg, the sixth part of a *denier gros*. At Hamburg there are many debased pieces of 6 and 3 deniers in circulation, the first of which are called *suchlings* and the second *drellings*.

DENIER-TOURNOIS, an old copper coin and money of account in France, the twelfth part of the sou, which answered to our penny.

DENIZEN, a free-born subject, the native of a country or state, as distinguished from an alien, who does not possess civil rights.

DENMARK SATIN, a stout worsted stuff used for covering ladies' shoes, &c.

DENNET, a two-wheeled carriage.

DENNUM, a land measure of Candia or Crete, 40 yards square, or 1600 square yards.

DENREE (French), commodity or produce, density, compactness.

DENT, a mark, an impression.

DENTELLE (French), lace.

DENTIFRICE, a powder or wash for cleansing the teeth.

DENTILS, architectural ornaments, consisting of small square blocks or projections resembling teeth, in the bed-mouldings of cornices.

DENTIST, an operator on the teeth, who repairs or extracts them; one who makes and fits false teeth.

DENTS, the French name for teeth; applied by manufacturers to the teeth of a comb or metallic brush or "card," and the canes or wires of the reed frame of a weaver's loom.

DENTY, a kind of woollen.

DEODAR OIL, an empyreumatic medicinal oil obtained from *Erythroxylon areolatum*; deodar is also the name for a species of pine of the Himalayas, the turpentine of which is used as a stimulant to foul ulcers.

DEODORIZER, to purify, to remove unpleasant smells.

DEPA, a land measure in Prince of Wales Island equal to two English yards.

DEPARTMENT, a classified range or branch of duties assigned to one or more persons; a subdivision of official work, a separate allotment of business.

DEPENSES (French), expenditure.

DEPILATORY, any substance employed to remove hair from the skin.

DEPOH, a long measure of Sumatra equal to seventy-two inches.

DEPONENT, one who makes a deposition, or gives in a written statement.

DEPORT, the French stock-exchange term equivalent to our word *Backwardation*.

See BACKWARDATION.

DEPOSANT (French), a depositor in a bank.

DEPOSIT, a lodgment; money paid on account of a purchase; a pledge or pawn; any thing intrusted to the care of another.

DEPOSITION, the written statement made by a deponent.

DEPOSITOR, one who has money lodged in a savings' or other bank, &c. The owner of goods, &c. entrusted to the care or safe keeping of another.

DEPOSIT-RECEIPT, a note or acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, not less than three months, upon which an agreed rate of interest is allowed.

DEPOT (French), a railway station; an agency, warehouse, or temporary repository for goods.

DEPRECIATION, a diminished value; a reduction of worth.

DEPTH, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

DEPURATOR, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning; the exhibitor of which received a Council medal at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851.

DEPUTATION, a body of persons delegated to represent and to wait on others upon matters connected with public affairs.

DEPUTY, a subordinate officer; one commissioned to act for another, as deputy-commissary, deputy-lieutenant, &c.

DERAA, an Arabian cloth measure. The ancient "deraa belledi," used for local purposes, in measuring linen, &c. made in the country, is 22½ inches; but the deraa Stamboul employed to measure European cloths, is 20½ inches. Another deraa, the "Hindazeh" of 25 inches, is used to measure goods coming from the East Indies.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR, fluoride of calcium, which occurs in beautiful cubic crystals of a blue, white, or variegated colour.

DERELICTS, goods found at sea, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.

DERHAM, a weight in Persia, of 150 troy grains, by which gold and silver are weighed. *See DERHEM* in Supplement.

DERHEM SEGAR, a petty copper coin current in Algiers; the twenty-ninth part of the mouzonah.

DERHM, DERHIM, the Egyptian name for the drachm.

DERI, a name in the East for goat's hair from the dead skin.

DERRICK, a temporary crane, consisting of a spar supported by stays and guys, carrying a purchase for hoisting in or unloading goods, &c. on board ship.

DERRICK-CRANE, an improved iron crane, the projecting beam or derrick of which can be raised or lowered to different angles from the upright.

DERSETINE, DESATINE, a land measure of Russia. *See DESATINE.*

DESA, a name in Java for a village.

is a deposition, or
ment.
k-exchange term
Backwardation.

ositor in a bank.
money paid on ac-
pledge or pawn;
the care of an-

atement made by

money lodged in
, &c. The owner
to the care or safe

acknowledgment
a banker for a
than three months,
rate of interest is

way station; an
emporary reposi-
ed value; a reduc-

ny thing from the

chine for cleansing
for splinting; the
ceived a Council
hibition in London

ersons delegated to
others upon mat-
ic affairs.

cer; one commis-
er, as deputy-coun-
ant, &c.

th measure. The
" used for local
inen, &c. made in
es; but the deria
measure European
mother deraa, the
s, is used to mea-
the East Indies.
ride of calcium,
al cubic crystals of
ted colour.

sea, relinquished
ner.

ersal, of 150 troy
and silver arc
in Supplement.
pper coin current
y-ninth part of

gyptian name for

ast for goat's hair

ane, consisting of
ys and guys, carry-
ing in or unloading
p.

proved iron crane,
derrick of which
to different angles

land measure of

a village.

DESABOLLADOR, a tin worker; an instrument
used by the tin-man in Spain.

DESBAGAR (Spanish), to extract the flax
seed from the capsule.

DESCAMINO. In Spain, contraband goods
seized for non-payment of duty.

DESCARGA (Spanish), a clearance at the
custom-house; a discharge, the unloading
a ship.

DESERTION, an absconding from service, as
in the case of an apprentice or seaman,
soldier, &c., which involves forfeiture of
wages due, and other civil disabilities; and
in the government service, the penalty of
death.

DESHABILLE (French), an undress.

DESHOLLINADOR (Spanish), a chimney-
sweeper

DESIATINE, a Russian land measure, some-
times written desiatine; 104 desiatines
make a square verst, three versts being
equal to two English miles. As a superfi-
cial measure it is ordinarily equal to
2.70 English acres or 117,600 square feet,
but in Kazan it is greater by one half.
As an imperial measure in Russia the
desiatine is 2,400 square sakhine or sagine
= 21,600 square arshine = 1306½ square
yards. In some districts the domestic
desiatine is 3200 square sakhine.

DESSICATION, the process of driving off
water by heat or exposure.

DESIGN, a draught or plan; an invention;
a pattern, drawing, or figure.

DESIGNER, an inventor or draughtsman;
one who sketches figures and patterns
for enriching stuffs, &c.

DESIGNER AND STAMPER, an artist who
invents patterns for lace workers, and cuts
them upon wooden blocks, by which he
sends out the pattern slightly stamped on
the material with some coloured pig-
ment

DESIRE, a kind of dress material imported
into Hayti.

DESK, a writing-flap or inclined table with
enclosures; in counting-houses and offices
it is usually fixed; but in private rooms
or studies it is generally moveable.

DESK AND DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER,
a maker and fitter of these portable boxes.

DESMARJADOR, one who takes off the
olitious rind from olives in Spain.

DESPALMADOR, the Spanish term for a
careening place for cleaning and paying
the bottoms of ships.

DESPAMPADOR, a pruner of vines in Spain.

DESPATCH, to transmit or forward goods,
invoices, or other advices.

DESPENSERO, a Spanish butler; a ship's
steward or providore.

DESSERT, a service of fruit and sweetmeats
at the close of an entertainment.

DESSERT-KNIFE-MAKER, a manufacturer of
silver fruit-knives, and other fancy mount-
ed dessert knives.

DESSERT-SERVICE, the china or glass requi-
sites for the after-dinner confections.

DESTRADOS, a coarse woollen carpet.

DESTRAL (Spanish), a small axe.

DETAILLANT (French), a retailer.

DETAINEE, a writ or legal notice lodged
with the keeper of a debtor's prison, for

continuing a person in custody after a
former debt is discharged.

DETECTIVE, a police officer.

DETENTEUR (French), a holder or possessor
of funds, bills, &c.

DETENTS, stops in clock-work machinery.

DETERRIORATION, damage done; wear and
tear.

DETFEMA, a native wood of Gulana, which
is used for masts, booms, and planking for
colonial craft; and as it is not infested by in-
sects, it is well adapted for chests, ward-
robes, &c. It will square from 14 to 16 feet.

DETONATING-POWDER, fulminating mercury,
silver, or other compounds which explode
when struck or heated. Gun-cotton also
explodes.

DEVIATION, a departure from a ship's au-
thorized course; also applied to an irregu-
larity of the compass.

DEVIL, a spiked mill employed in Yorkshire
for reducing to fragments woollen rag;
intended for the manufacture of shoddy;
also a highly seasoned dish; a printer's
boy; a fire-work.

DEVIS, a French word for estimate.

DEVISEE, one entitled to a bequest of real
estate.

DEVONSHIRE BATTS, a valuable fine-grained
porous sandstone obtained from quarries
in the vicinity of Collumpton.

DEW-RETTING, the exposure of flax in the
fields to the action of the rain, dew, or
snow, to effect by maceration the decom-
position of the gum or resin which coats
the fibre.

DEXTRINE, a chemical name for what is
termed British gum, the calcined starch of
wheat or potatoes. It is largely used for
stiffening fabrics, and also for the adhesive
substance on postage and receipt stamps,
and envelopes. About fifty or sixty tons
are used weekly in the print-works of
Glasgow and Manchester.

DHA, a name for the bamboo, a long mea-
sure of 7 royal cubits, the thousandth part
of the Burman league. See DAIN.

DHADIUM, a commercial weight in some
parts of the East of about 5 ounces 8 drachms.

DHAL-BAAT, an Hindustani name for rice
and yellow pease stewed together.

DHAN, a vernacular name in parts of Hindus-
tan for rice. [equal to 40 grains.

DHARANUM, a weight of Mysore in India

DHAROOS, a Bengalee name for the *Hibiscus*
esculentus, the edible mucilaginous fruits
of which are much esteemed in the tropics.

DHENROOS, a name in Bengal for the fibre
of the *Hibiscus esculentus*, known in the
West Indies as the ochro, and in parts of
Asia as the bayandle.

DHIE, DHYE, an Indian wet-nurse for a
European child; a lady's attendant.

DHOBIE, DHOBY, an Indian washerman
usually attached to a household, and paid
a monthly wage according to the number
of the establishment.

DHOBY'S-EARTH, an alkaline earth used in
scouring and washing in India.

DHOOL, the Indian name for the pigeon pea,
Cytisus Cujan; an eastern commercial
term for a small oil or package; also beads
of carnelian made at Cambay in India.

DHOLUCK, a large Indian drum.

DHONET, a native coasting vessel in India, sloop-rigged or with two masts, seldom more than 150 tons.

DHOONA, an Indian name for the dammar or resin obtained from the *Shorea robusta*.

DHOOP, an eastern name for the *Vateria Indica*, a tree the fruit or nut of which, about the size of a large walnut, furnishes a fine solid oil known as Piney tallow, which is wholesome and edible, and also used for lamps.

DHOTEE, **DHOTY**, a waistcloth or loose wrapper; a long narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by the male Hindoos instead of pantaloons; it is sometimes ornamented with a silk border.

DHOORIA, an Indian name for wormwood.

DHOW, Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel trading between the Persian gulf, the Red sea, and the peninsula of India.

DHURRA, a variable eastern measure of capacity; in the Bombay presidency it contains 10 seers, and is equal to 19lbs. 11 ounces $\frac{6}{7}$ drachms; occasionally it is 12 to 13 seers. In some parts of Guzerat the dhurra or dhurree is only 12lbs. 8 ounces $\frac{7}{8}$ drachms, and in Malwa it is but 3lbs. 12 ounces.

DHURRA, **DOURAH**, a species of *Holcus*, the principal grain crop of Egypt after wheat, which is largely used there by the labouring classes for food, and also forms the currency of Nubia. Varieties of this grain are grown in many parts of Africa, and cargoes often reach the London market from the Levant.

DHYE. See **DHIE**.

DIACHTYLON-PLASTER, a medicinal adhesive plaster used as a strapping, the basis of which is litharge and olive oil.

DIACITRON (Spanish), candied lemon-peel.

DIAGRAM, a rough delineation, an explanatory sketch or drawing.

DIAGRIDIUM, an old commercial name for scammony.

DIAL, an instrument for registering time by the sun's rays falling upon an index or gnomon, whose shadow marks the progress of the hours. There are a variety of dials, horizontal, oblique, or vertical, and also depending on their aspect with reference to the sun.

DIAL-PLATE, the face of a clock or watch, on which the hours are marked, or of a dial on which the lines are drawn.

DIAMANTAIRE (French), a diamond cutter.

DIAMETER, width; measurement across the centre.

DIAMOND, the smallest kind of regular printing-type that is cast in British foundries; the hardest and most valuable of gems; a top or shearing ram.

DIAMOND-BORT OR POWDER, the crushed refuse fragments of the gem, which is used by lapidaries, seal-engravers, watch-jewellers, and others.

DIAMOND-CUTTER, a lapidary; one who cuts, sets, and works gems.

DIAMOND-PENCIL, a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.

DIAMOND-WEIGHT. Diamonds are weighed

by carats, 151 $\frac{1}{4}$ of which make an ounce troy; this carat is therefore equal to 3.16th troy grains.

DIAPER, a fabric made of flax; damask of small size and simple patterns, used for napkins, towelling, &c., is chiefly made in Dunfermline in Scotland, and the north of Ireland.

DIAPHANE, a woven silk stuff with transparent and coloured figures.

DIAPHORETICS, sweating medicines.

DIARY, a note-book or journal; a register or record of daily business or events.

DIASTASE, a chemical substance extracted by water from crushed malt, which possesses the remarkable property of converting starch into sugar in an hour or two.

DIASTIMETER, a philosophical instrument for measuring distances.

DIBBLE, a small spade; a pointed garden instrument for making holes in the ground for planting.

DIBS, a sort of treacle made in Syria from grapes.

DICE, to weave or form figures of waved pattern; small cubical pieces of ivory or bone, numbered with dots on the sides, for casting in games of chance. There is a duty of £1 on each pair of dice.

DICE-BOX, a leather, bone or other case for holding dice to throw at hazard, or games of chance.

DICKER, a commercial term for ten of some things, and for the long hundred of others, as ten skins make a dicker of hides; ten bars a dicker of iron, ten dozen a dicker of gloves; and so on. See **DAIKER**.

DICKEY, a loose shirt front to be worn over a soiled shirt.

DICOTOLL, the eighth part of a gallon in Corfu.

DICTIONARY, a book of reference for the orthography and definition of words, or for terms of art, science, &c.

DIE, a stamp or reversed impression, used for striking medals, coining, &c.; an ivory cube, one of a pair of dice used in gaming.

DIE-SINKER, a maker of metal dies.

DIETARY, a table of rations supplied daily, on board ship, or to soldiers, persons in prisons, workhouses, &c.

DIET-DRINKS, beverages prepared with various medicinal ingredients.

DIGEST, an abstract of a speech or decision; a compendium or summary of mercantile law, disposed under proper heads.

DIGESTER, a metal vessel with a detached cover to be screwed down, and some elastic interposing substances to prevent the loss of heat by evaporation. It is chiefly used in chemical operations to raise the boiling fluid to a higher temperature than 212 degrees, the better to act on solids, by softening and preparing them.

DIGESTIVE BISCUITS, coarse brown biscuits.

DIGGING, the operation of turning up or loosening the earth by hand labour with a spade or fork.

DIGGINGS, a popular name for the localities where gold is found, in Australia and California.

make an ounce
equal to 8 1-8th

flax; damask of
patterns, used for
is chiefly made in
d, and the north

stuff with trans-
res.

medicines.

nal; a register or
or events.

stance extracted
malt, which pos-
property of con-
tar in an hour or

chical instrument

a pointed garden
oles in the ground

ade in Syria from

figures of waved
pieces of ivory or
dots on the sides,
chance. There is
r of dice.

or other case for
hazard, or games

m for ten of some
hundred of others,

cker of hides; ten
dozen a dicker of

DAIKER.

to be worn over a

art of a gallon in

reference for the
tion of words, or

, &c.

pression, used
ing, &c.; an ivory

to used in gaming.

metal dies.

ns supplied daily,
blers, persons in

repared with vari-
ta.

speech or decision;
nary of mercantile

per heads.

with a detached
down, and some

tances to prevent
vaporation. It is

cal operations to
to a higher tem-
es, the better to

ing and preparing

se brown biscuits.
of turning up or

and labour with a

e for the localities
in Australia and

DIGIT, a Roman letter, or character, which
represents a numeral as I for one; V for
five; L for fifty, &c. As a measure the
digit is three-fourths of an inch.

DIKAMALL, DEKAMALEE, a fragrant resinous
gum which in India exudes from the tops
of the branches of the *Gardenia lucida*.
It is extensively used as a dressing for
slight injuries and wounds, and is sold in
some parts as googul.

DIKE, DYKE, the Scotch name for a stone
fence; in engineering, a hydraulic em-
bankment similar to those employed in
Holland to keep out the sea; in mining, a
kind of faulty vein; a ditch or channel for
water.

DILAPIDATION, waste or decay in buildings,
&c.

DILIGENCE, a lumbering French passenger
carriage.

DILLOCK, a seasoning made of cayenne, salt,
and a little pea-meal used in Abyssinia.

DILL-OIL, an essential oil, obtained from
the seeds of *Anethum graveolens*, which are
stimulant and carminative.

DIME, a small silver coin and money of
account of the United States, the tenth
part of a dollar, and worth five-pence;
there are also half dimes.

DIMENSION, the extension of a body con-
sidered as capable of being measured;
bulk, extent, capacity.

DMITT, a fabric of cotton, used for bed-
furniture and other purposes, which is
made both plain and striped or cross-
barred; it was formerly imported from
Damietta.

DINAR, a money of Persia, 25 derhems, or 9s.

DINERAL (Spanish), a large sum of money;
a measure for wine and oil; also a weight
used by assayers.

DINERO, a money of account in Alicant, the
twelfth part of a sueldo; twenty sueldos
making one libra or peso, worth 3s. 3d.

DINGO, the wild dog of Australia, which is
a great pest to the stock-keeper, destroy-
ing his sheep.

DINGY, a small ship's boat.

DINING-ROOMS, an eating-house, where din-
ners are served to casual customers.

DINING-TABLE, a massive solid table usually
supported on four legs, sometimes exten-
sible and capable of being materially
enlarged by extra leaves or flaps.

DINMONT, DIAMOND, the name in Scotland
for a shearing tun or ram, a year and a
half or two years old.

DINNER, the most substantial meal of the
day.

DIORAMA, a scenic exhibition embracing the
union of transparent and opaque painting,
with a judicious use of light before and
behind the picture represented.

DIPIN (Scotch), part of a herring net.

DIPLEIDOSCOPE, an instrument for observ-
ing the transit of the sun over the meri-
dian by day, or of the stars by night, so as
to correct a time-keeper.

DIPLOMA, a medical licence, or honorary
document, conferring some power, privi-
lege, or honour.

DIPPA, a Malayan measure equal to the
breadth across the body with the arms

extended; the dippa is divided into four
histas or short cubits.

DIPPEL'S OIL, an empyreumatic oil produced
during the destructive distillation of
bones.

DIPPER, an utensil for taking up fluids in a
brewery; the vatman in a paper-manu-
factory.

DIPPING, a composition of boiled oil and
grease used in Scotland by curriers for
softening leather and making it more fit
for resisting dampness; in England it is
called dubbing. Also the process of wash-
ing sheep to cleanse the fleece before
shearing.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, an instrument for indica-
ting the direction of magnetic force; a
needle which dips or inclines to the earth.

DIPS, a common name for small or store
candles, which are made by re-ly dipping
cotton wicks repeatedly in a cistern of
melted tallow.

DIRECTOR, a manager; a member of a board,
one appointed to superintend the affairs
of a private establishment or public com-
pany.

DIRECTORY, an alphabetical address or guide-
book to the inhabitants, trades, &c. of a
city, with their places of abode.

DIRHEM, a small weight used at Angora;
400 make one oke, which is equal to 2½
lbs.

DIRK, a short dagger.

DIS, a name in Algiers for the fibrous stems
of *Festuca patula* and *Arundo festuoides*,
which are used for cordage, &c.

DISBURSEMENTS, money paid out.

DISCALE (French), a shrinkage.

DISCHARGE, a release, as when a soldier or
sailor is released from his period of servi-
tude, a prisoner dismissed, &c.; the un-
loading of the cargo of a vessel.

DISCOLORATION, the art of altering the
colour of any thing; injury or damage to
walls or goods, &c.

DISCOUNT, an allowance, or rebate for
prompt payment on a bill or debt not yet
due; the sum paid by way of interest, for the
advance of money, as on a bill of exchange,
&c., not due till a future period.

DISCOUNT-BROKER, one who cashes bills of
exchange, or makes advances on securities.

DISCOUNT-DAY, the day of the week on
which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DISH, a broad open vessel of earthenware
or metal, for holding food; a large trough
in which miners measure ore.

DISH-COVER, a metal or earthenware cover
for retaining the heat; metal covers are
made of silver, block tin, and Britannia
metal.

DISH-MAT, a straw, oiled cloth, or other table
DISHONoured, a commercial term for the
return, unpaid, of a draft or acceptance
legally due when presented.

DISINFECTING LIQUOR, chloride of soda or
lime in solution.

DISMANTLED, A vessel laid up in dock with
her spars, upper masts, rigging, &c., re-
moved, is said to be dismantled.

DISMASTED, a vessel which has lost one or
more masts, [express messenger.

DISPATCH, a letter, &c. forwarded by an

DISPENSARY, a public institution for the sale of medicines, where they are often dispensed free to the poor.

DISPENSATORY, an authorized book on pharmacy, emanating from a College of Physicians, containing the properties of drugs, and directions for the use and compounding of medicines.

DISPENSER, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines.

DISPOSER, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

DISPOSE, to sell or get rid of, to apply to any purpose or use.

DISSECT, to investigate, to cut in pieces.

DISSELBOOM, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony.

DISSETTINE, an extent of land in Syria, as much as can be ploughed by a pair of oxen in eight hours.

DISSOLUTION, a breaking up, as of a contract or partnership.

DISTEMPER, a kind of size or body-colour painting, with colours to which some unctuous or glutinous matter has been added; a disease incident to dogs, horses, &c.

DISTILL, to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by evaporation or heat.

DISTILLER, a manufacturer or preparer of spirits, one who distils from malt, or prepares perfumes; a rectifier and compounder.

DISTILLERS' CHEMIST, a chemist who supplies materials used in distillation.

DISTILLERS' COMPANY, one of theivery companies of the city of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

DISTILLERY, a building in which distillation and the rectification of spirits is carried on.

DISTINGUISHING PENNANT, the special flag of a ship, or a particular pennant hoisted to call attention to signals.

DISTRAIN, to seize for debt, or levy upon goods, &c. for rent or taxes.

DISTRESS, a levy or distraint for rent, &c.

DISTRIBUTION, in printing, the breaking up of a form, or page, &c. of type; and replacing the letters in their proper cells in the compositor's cases.

DISTRICT SURVEYOR, a local officer legally appointed to superintend repairs, examine buildings, &c.

DISTRINGAS, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain on a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DISTY-MELDER, in Scotland, the last quantity of meal made of the crops of one year.

DITCH, a trench in the earth made by digging.

DRITTO (abbreviated to Do., in books of accounts and bills), denotes the aforesaid, or the same thing.

DIURETICS, medicines which operate by increasing the discharge of urine.

DIVER, a man who descends under water; one employed in fishing for pearl oysters, chank shells, sponge, or in other submarine operations.

DIVIDEND, the commercial name for the interest allowed on government stocks,

foreign bonds, and various other public securities, which are usually payable half yearly. The dividend on consols and a few other government securities is due on January fifth, and July fifth, and is receivable four or five days afterward. On the Reduced 3 per cents. of Bank Stock, April fifth and October tenth. On East India Stock, January sixth and July sixth; and on India Treasury bonds, April first and October first. Dividend is also the proportionate payment made to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt, and the profits received by stock and share holders in public companies and associations at stated periods.—*Ex div.* is a Stock Exchange abbreviation, implying that a security is dealt in without the dividend due or accruing.

DIVIDEND WARRANT, an order or authority upon which shareholders or stockholders receive their half-yearly interest.

DIVIDERS, a trade name for compasses.

DIVI-DIVI, a commercial name for the wrinkled pods of the *Casalpinia coriaria*, used in tanning.

DIVING-BELL, an apparatus for carrying on submarine operations; the men who descend being supplied with air from the surface by means of pipes or tubes worked by a force-pump.

DIVING-DRESS, a waterproof helmet and clothing, supplied with air for submarine operations.

DIVIT, **DIVOR**, a thin flat oblong turf used in Scotland for covering cottages, and also for fuel.

DIVIT-BEAT, a turf bench at the door of a

DIWANI, a name for the para in Abyssinia, a petty money, of which five are worth about a halfpenny.

DJUNG, a large superficial measure for land in the Eastern archipelago, equal to four bahus or about 284 acres.

DO. See **DITTO**.

DOBRA, **DOBRAON**, the doubloon, a Portuguese obsolete gold coin, worth about £6 10s. to £6 14s.

DOCENO (Spanish), a kind of cloth; to cut short, to curtail.

DOCK, an artificial enclosure or basin for the reception of ships. Wet docks and basins are for loading and unloading cargoes, or laying up vessels; dry docks and slips, for building or repairing ships. The latter are called graving docks.

DOCK-CHARGES, certain dues payable on vessels and goods entering or leaving the docks.

DOCK COMPANY, the corporate body or association owning docks.

DOCKET, to label; a memorandum affixed to papers implying their meaning; a ticket attached to goods specifying their measurement; also what is tied or fastened to a bundle, as a direction where to deliver it. To strike a docket is a term frequently used for entering a declaration of bankruptcy against a person.

DOCK-MASTER, a resident officer who has the superintendence of docks.

DOCK-RENT, charges for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

DOCK-WAREHOUSES, stores and sheds within the docks.

DOCK-YARD, a private or government yard, near a harbour or roadstead, where naval stores are kept, and ships built and repaired.

DOCR, a nominal weight in Bombay, of 16 buddams or almonds.

DOCTOR, a local name for the knife in a print-machine which cleanses the surplus colour from the surface of the engraving cylinder; a medical man holding the degree of M.D.

DOCTORING, a term applied to injuring or adulterating, as doctoring seed, horses, &c.; the operation of removing with a knife the excess of colour from the cylinder in calico-printing.

DOCUMENT, an official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof for information, and the establishment of facts.

DOCUMENT-BILL, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods; against a part of the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.

DODD, to cut the wool from the tails of sheep.

DODDER-CAKE, an oil cake made in Lubeca from the marc of the seed of the *Camelina sativa*.

DODRANTE (Spanish), a weight of nine ounces; a measure of twelve inches.

DOE, the female of the fallow deer, rabbits, &c.; the wooden ball used in the game of shinty in Scotland.

DOER, a Scotch name for an attorney, manager, or steward; synonymous with factor.

DOESKIN, woollen for trowsers; a name for deerskin prepared for gloves.

DOFFER, part of a carding machine.

Dog, an iron grab or hook with crooked teeth, used by ship-wrights for driving into timber, to move or hold it; a name for the andron which is used to support logs of wood on a fire hearth; a name in the West Indies for the three-halfpenny piece, formerly current there; a well-known domestic animal, in many varieties of which there is a considerable trade carried on; the skin and fat of the dog have also commercial uses.

DOGANIERE, a custom-house officer in Italy.

DOG-BISCUIT, coarse waste or broken biscuits sold for feeding dogs.

DOG-CART, a sporting carriage with a box for carrying pointers; also a light jaunting car.

DOG-FISH, a species of shark, the *Scyllium catulus*. On the North American coasts the catch of these fish is large for the oil their livers yield, and other commercial products. If of good size a dog-fish will yield a barrel of oil of 31½ gallons. The dried bodies are sold in Nova Scotia at 2s. 6d. the hundred for feeding pigs during the winter from November till May: two fish broiled or roasted are given per day to a good-sized store pig. The rough skin of the dog-fish is used for polishing wood and other substances.

DOGGAR, coarse iron-stone.

DOGGEEL, a two-masted Dutch fishing vessel, resembling a ketch, often fitted with a well for fish.

DOGRANE, a kind of cloth known in Scotland.

DOG-KENNEL, a building for housing hounds, or other dogs kept for coursing, &c.; a wooden hut for a house dog or watch dog.

DOG-LOAF, the name for the small three-halfpenny loaf or roll of bread in many of the West India islands, which varies in weight from 6½ to 2½ ounces, according to the official assize of bread, regulated by the price of flour.

DOG-SHORES, short pieces of timber fitted to the upper end of the bilgeways on a building-slip, which are knocked away to facilitate the sliding or launching of a vessel.

DOG-SKIN, gloves, &c. are made of the skin of the dog.

Dog's-MEAT, paunches, boiled horseflesh, offal, &c. vended as food for dogs.

DOG-STONES, rough, shaped or hewn pieces of stone imported to make millstones.

DOG-VANE, a small vane on the mast-head to show the direction of the wind.

Dog-WATCH, a short watch or spell of duty on shipboard of only two hours.

DOGWOOD, the produce of *Piscidia erythrina*, a deciduous tree indigenous to the tropics; the bark of the roots is used as a narcotic to stupefy fish. The dogwood of America (*Cornus florida*) is used for inlaying by cabinet-makers; the bark is also an esteemed tonic, and used in the manufacture of ink and false quinine.

DOH, a name in Java for the horsehair-like fibre of the Ejoo or Gomuti palm, (*Arenga saccharifera*, L. fil.).

DOIGT, the hundredth part of the French metre.

DORT, half a bodle; the old Scotch copper halfpenny, twelve of which made a penny sterling. Doit or duit was also a Dutch copper coin, the eighth part of a stiver, worth little more than a farthing; it is not current now, except in the East.

DOLADOR (Spanish), a joiner.

DOLCINO, DULCINO (Italian), a small bassoon formerly much in use.

DOLE, to mete out in small quantities.

DOLET, a part, a division of the Russian pound, 96 doleys making 1 zolotnik, and 96 zolotniks 1 Russian pound: 10 Russian pounds are equal to about 9½ English pounds.

DOLL, a child's baby toy; a name for pigeons' dung in Scotland.

DOLLAR, a coin current in the United States of America, parts of South America, China, and some of the Continental States of Europe. It is usually the largest silver coin of a country. The American dollar is divided into 100 cents, and is valued at 4s. 2d. There are Sicilian, Austrian, and Spanish dollars, which are estimated according to their weights and fineness. The following figures show the relative weight and fineness of some of the principal dollar coins:—

	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thousandths.
United States dollar 1792-1836	424	892½
United States dollar after the year 1837 ...	417	900
The new United States dollar since 1833	386	—
Mexicans of all dates about	416½	899
Chilian dollars	416½	901
Peruvian, mixed	415	905
Bolivian 1827 to 1837 ...	416½	905
do. 1840 vary in weight	416½	900
Spanish Carolus 1772- 1808	412	898
do. Ferdinand 1808- 1821	414	900
Brazilian restamped ...	412	898

To convert sterling money into dollars and cents, reduce the former to pence, double the amount and call it cents, and mark off by a decimal point the two right-hand figures of the product for dollars and cents. See DALLER and THALER.

DOLL-MAKER, one who makes sham infants as playthings for children.

DOLL'S-EYES, glass beads which are extensively made in Birmingham, and also imported from Austria, the trade being valued at about £15,000 per annum.

DOLLY, in mining parlance a perforated board, placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore; a machine for washing clothes.

DOLOMITE, a variety of magnesian limestone, admirably adapted for mortar, as it absorbs less carbonic acid than the common limestone; a white variety of dolomite was used by ancient sculptors.

DOLPHIN, a spar or buoy, with a large ring in it secured to an anchor, to which vessels may bind their cables.

DOMBA OIL, a fragrant fixed oil obtained in India from the seeds of the Alexandrian laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). It is used for burning and for medicinal purposes, being considered a cure for the itch.

DOMB, an arched or spherical roof raised over the centre of a building.

DOMESTICATE, to tame, to make familiar.

DOMESTICS, a strong bleached sheeting, or cotton manufacture of America; household servants or hired labourers. *Domestic* is also a carriage for general use.

DOMETT, DOMMET, a mixed cotton and woolen fabric for baize; also a kind of white flannel made in Germany.

DOMICILE, a dwelling; a place of permanent residence.

DOMICILED BILL, a bill not made payable at the residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance.

DOMINO, a masquerade dress, a long silk mantle or loose wrapper with a hood and wide sleeves; a marked piece of bone or ivory used in playing a game.

DONATION, a gift or bequest.

DONEY, a kind of Indian river ferry-boat, made of basket-work of a circular form,

eight or ten feet in diameter, covered with leather; also a larger coasting vessel. See DRONEY.

DONKEY, an ass for the saddle or for draught. DONKEY-ENGINE, a kind of steam-pump to feed boilers.

DOODOO, DOODY, an old Indian copper coin the eighth part of a fanam, worthless than a halfpenny.

DOOGANY, a petty Indian copper coin of Arcot; worth about one farthing.

DOOLOO, a name in Boontan for the roots of the small-stalked variety of rhubarb.

DOOLY, an Indian covered litter or palanquin, often used for conveying the sick or wounded. [storied house.

DOOMATLAH, the Indian name for a two-Doon-Palm, the *Hyphane Thebatica*, which is highly valued in Egypt for its fruit.

The wood is used for various domestic purposes; the rind of the fruit, which resembles gingerbread in appearance and taste, is eaten, and the kernel turned into beads for rosaries.

DOON, an Indian land measure, equal to about 635 English acres.

DOOPADA RESIN, a resin obtained in considerable quantities in the East Indies, from the *Vateria Indica*; which is used as a fragrant incense in the temples, makes an excellent varnish, and is sometimes called East Indian copal, or gum Piney.

DOOR, any moveable opening or entrance for access to a building, room, or closet; a frame of boards that shuts the opening, &c.

DOOR AND DRAWER KNOB MAKER, a turner, or one who prepares and sells wooden, porcelain, and metal handles for the doors of rooms and for articles of furniture.

DOOR-FASTENER, the catch for a door. [doors.

DOOR-FURNITURE, the iron work required for DOOR-HANDLE, the knob of a door.

DOOR-HINGE MAKER, a worker and dealer in hinges for hanging doors with.

DOORIAHS, a cotton fabric made in India.

DOOR-KEEPER, one who has the charge of the entrance-way in a house or public building; a gate porter.

DOOR-KEY, the latch or lock key for a street or other door. [of a door.

DOOR-KNOB, a handle for turning the lock DOOR-KNOCKER, a hand rapper for a street door or outer door on a stairway.

DOOR-LATCH, an iron bolt or catch for fastening a door.

DOOR-MAT, a coarse rough mat placed at door-ways or entrances from the street, to clean the shoes on.

DOOR-PLATE, a metallic engraved name plate.

DOOR-PLATE MAKER, one who prepares metal name-plates, and gets them engraved.

DOOR-SPRING MAKER, a maker of elastic and other springs for doors.

DOORVAGEE, a Turkish mason. [in India.

DOOSOOTEE, thick tent cloth of cotton made

POFFIA, another name for the pistole, an Italian gold coin, worth about 13s. 3d. In Rome the doppla consists of three crowns and thirteen bajocchi, or 313 bajocchi.

DOPUTTA, a wrapper or garment of cotton, worn by the natives of India.

DOREEA, a petty money of account of Bombay worth about a halfpenny.

lammeter, covered with
rigger coasting vessel.

saddle or for draught,
and of steam-pump to

old Indian copper coin of
anam, worth less than

Indian copper coin of
one farthing.

root for the roots
variety of rhubarb.

covered litter or palan-
conveying the sick

[storied house.
plan name for a two-
Thebaica, which

Egypt for its fruit.
for various domestic

of the fruit, which red
in appearance and

the kernel turned into
and measure, equal to

ere.
obtained in consti-
the East Indies, from

which is used as a
the temples, makes an

and is sometimes called
or gum Piney.

opening or entrance for
g, room, or closet; a

shuts the opening, &c.
NOB MAKER, a turner,

es and sells wooden,
handles for the doors

pieces of furniture.
atch for a door. [doors.

iron work required for
ob of a door.

a worker and dealer
g doors with.

erie made in India.
no has the charge on

in a house or public
er.

lock key for a street
of a door.

For turning the lock
ladder rapper for a street

a stairway.
bit or catch for fasten-

ough mat placed at
ces from the street,

engraved name plate.
e who prepares metal

them engraved.
maker of elastic and

rs.
mason. [in India.

cloth of cotton made
for the pistole, an

th about 13s. 6d. In
ists of three crowns

or 31s bajocchi.
garment of cotton,

of India.
of account of Bom-
penny.

DOREMAL, a kind of flowered muslin made
in Spain.

DOREY, the colonial name, in the Gulf of
Mexico and the West Indies, for a canoe
hollowed out of a log of wood.

DORMER, the attic window on the sloping
roof of a house.

DORMOUSE POST CHARIOT, a travelling car-
riage.

DORMITORY, a sleeping-place.
DORNAS, a small Spanish fishing-boat.

DORNICK, a stout figured linen made for
table-cloths, used in Scotland.

DORSOUR, cloth for hanging on the walls
of a hall or chapel in Scotland.

DOSE, a variable quantity or portion of medi-
cine to be swallowed; the proportion of
any thing liquid applied in manufactures.

Doss, in Scotland a tobacco pouch.

Dor, a small point or spot, made with a pen
or other sharp-pointed instrument.

DORTCHIN, a Chinese portable balance for
weighing coins and merchandise, made
somewhat after the plan of the English
steel-yard. In Hong Kong, and other
ports open to British trade, it is doubly
graduated with circles of brass pins to
mark British and Chinese weights.

DOZANKE, a French Custom-house offi-
cer.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED, a gun having two
barrels.

DOUBLE-ENTRY, a mode of book-keeping
which offers facilities for detecting errors
in accounts.

DOUBLE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of galloon
and double, a kind of silk material for shoe
ties and binding.

DOUBLE PICA, a type one size larger than
paragon, and one size smaller than two-
line pica.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN, a British coin, of which
some were minted a few years ago, but
none have been coined these ten years
past.

DOUBLETS, a pair; a name given to coun-
terfeit gems, crystals in two thicknesses,
with a colour between them; a kind of
netted silk; a waistcoat or jacket.

DOUBLOON, a common Spanish and South
American gold coin, which weighs 417-70
troy grains, of which 365-49 grains are pure.

By the bullion dealers of London the
Spanish doubloon, full weight, is taken at
65s. to 67s. 6d.; the Mexican, Patriotic, and
South American doubloons, 64s. to 65s.;
the Sun or Tree doubloons, at 58s. to 61s.

There are also half and quarter doubloons
of proportional value. This coin being
the form generally given to gold in the
minor countries of South America, is, like
the dollar, extensively circulated as bul-
lion.

DOUCEUR, a gift or bonus.

DOUGH, flour or meal which has been
kneaded with water, and leavened with
yeast ready for baking.

DOUGHLAMM, the name given to an es-
culent sea weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, which
is held in high estimation by the peasantry
on the coast of Donegal.

DOUGH-NUT, pastry fried or boiled in lard.

DOUSE, a sudden lowering.

DOUTAIN, an old French coin worth a sou;
douzaine is also a dozen.

DOVE-COT, a small building or box in
which domestic pigeons breed.

DOVER'S POWDER, a valuable diaphoretic
preparation, the compound powder of
Ipecacuanha.

DOVE-TAILING, a neat and secure method of
joining wood-work.

DOVETTY, a wrapping cloth or garment
of silk, or some mixed fabric, worn by
rich natives in Madras.

Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel, with one
mast, carrying a lateen sail.

DOWEL, a pin of wood or iron used at the
edges of boards, in laying floors, to avoid
the appearance of nails on the surface.

DOWELLING, a method of corking or joining
by letting pieces into the solid, or uniting
two pieces of timber together by tenons.

DOWLAS, a strong coarse kind of bleached
linen for sheeting, &c., made chiefly in
Yorkshire, Dundee, and Forfarshire. It
is now much superseded by calico.

DOWN, the fine short breast plumage of the
elder duck and other birds; a large open
plain on the top of a hill.

DOWNHAIL, a rope attached to a staysail or
jib to pull it down by.

DOWN-TRAIN, a departing railway train.

DOWSING, a superstitious mode of discover-
ing a mineral lode by the divining rod.

DOYLEY, a small fancy napkin or plate cover,
of different materials.

DOZEN, the number twelve.

DRAAIBORD, a sort of turn-table to a colo-
nial-made wagon in the Cape colony.

DRAW, a woollen cloth of a dun colour,
made in Yorkshire, generally woven thick
and double milled, for great coats; a kind
of wooden box used in salt-works for hold-
ing the salt when taken out of the boiling
pans.

DRABBETS, a coarse linen fabric or duck,
made at Barnsley, &c.

DRACHM, DRAM, the principal silver coin
and money of account in Greece, worth
64 sterling. In Britain, the term dram

is applied to two weights; in apothecaries
weight, to the eighth part of the troy
ounce, or 60 troy grains; and to the one-
sixteenth part of the avoirdupois ounce,
or 27 11-32nd troy grains. The latter,
however, is seldom used. In medicine, the
drachm weight is expressed in prescriptions
by the symbol $\mathfrak{d}$, equal to 2 scruples,
or, in liquids, the eighth part of an ounce
measure. In Turkish weight, the drachme
is the hundredth part of the ordinary
cheque, and = to 49 3-5th grains troy.

DRAFF, a common name in Scotland for re-
fuse or dregs, and for brewers' grains
used for feeding cattle.

DRAFT, a check or order for money on a
banker or other person; a deduction
allowed from the gross weight of goods;
a plan of a building; a rough copy of any
writing. The draft of a ship is the number
of feet she sinks in the water. *

DRAFT-NET, a seine or hauling net.

DRAFTS, DRAUGHTS, turned pieces of wood
or bone, &c. for playing the game of
drafts on a chequer board.

DRAG, a dredging machine; a kind of hook for recovering dead bodies under water; a skid or chain to lock the wheel of a vehicle in descending hills; a four-horse coach.

DRAGON CANE, a thick kind of rattan imported from China, with long internodes and a hard bark, less flexible than the common rattan, but strong, springy, and much valued. A variety with soft bark is called Manila dragon cane, and is believed to be the stem of *Calamus Draco*.

DRAGON'S BLOOD, a resinous astringent extract, of a deep red colour, obtained from the fleshy fruits of the *Calamus Draco*, a plant of Sumatra and the Malay Islands. It is chiefly used as a colouring ingredient for spirit and turpentine varnishes and paints, for staining marble, preparing gold lacker, dentifrices, &c.

DRAG-ROPE, a rope attached to a ship, canal boat, or any object for traction.

DRAIN, to draw off or filter; also a sink or water channel.

DRAINAGE, the systematic process employed for carrying off water from land.

DRAINAGE COMPANY, a joint-stock association empowered by Act of Parliament to carry out drainage operations for improving the estates of a landowner, and to charge the lands with the gradual repayment by certain instalments.

DRAINING-PIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of draining pipes and tiles, &c.

DRAINING-TILES, burnt clay tiles, usually horseshoe-shaped, one foot long, by two to three inches broad, about half a million tons of which are annually manufactured.

DRAIN-PIPE. See **STONE-WARE**.

DRAIN-TRAPS, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but allowing the passage of water into them.

DRAKE, the male of the duck.

DRAM, a small quantity of an alcoholic draught.

DRAMA, a play, whether comic or tragic.

DRAMATIST, a writer of plays.

DRAM-BOTTLE MANUFACTURER, a tradesman who cases with leather or straw, and sells glass bottles for travellers and others, for the pocket.

DRAPE (French), woollen cloth; to make cloth, to drape.

DRAPIER, a dealer in cloth, as a woollen-draper or a linen-draper.

DRAPIER'S COMPANY, the third of the twelve great London livery companies. The first charter of the guild was granted in the thirty-eighth year of Edward III. The hall of the company is in Throgmorton street.

DRAPEY, an artist's term for the clothing or dress of a figure or statue; by upholsterers it is applied to bed and window curtains, tapestry, and hangings of any kind. Also a general name for the woollen and linen fabrics retailed by drapers. In its primary sense, from the French word "drap," it means woollen goods only, but has been extended to cotton prints and linens. Thus we call a dealer in calicoes a linen-draper, to distinguish him from what is called a draper,

but the goods of both are alike denominated "drapery."

DRAPIER, a French clothier, or cloth manufacturer.

DRAPING, the ancient name for making cloth, whence the word draper.

DRAPIERE, an Italian weaver.

DRAPIET EGGS (Scotch), fried eggs.

DIAPPO, a name for silk stuffs and cloth in Italy. (Merino.)

DRAPE D'ETE', summer cloths twilled like DRAPES, medicines which are rapid and powerful in their operations.

DRAUGHT, a term applied to the depth of water which a ship displaces when she is afloat; a drench for cattle; a drastic purgative.

DRAUGHT-BAR, an agricultural implement; a swing-tree.

DRAUGHT-BOARD, a folding chequered board for playing the game of draughts.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, a cart-horse; one employed in husbandry.

DRAUGHT-OX, an ox employed in ploughing, or drawing a wagon; in the Cape colony it is called a trek ox.

DRAUGHTSMAN, a delineator, one who designs from instructions, or prepares drawings, plans, and elevations of buildings, diagrams for lectures, &c.

DRAW, to haul or pull along; to sketch or design; to raise water from a well, or liquors by a tap.

DRAWBACK, an allowance or return of the duty on exporting goods that had previously been imported.

DRAWBAR, an iron rod used to connect a locomotive with a tender.

DRAWBOYS, assistants to the shawl weavers at Paisley.

DRAWBRIDGE, a bridge that can be lifted or swung, placed over a dry moat or water channel at the gate of a fortified city, over a dock entrance, canal, or navigable river.

DRAWEE, the person upon whom a bill is drawn.

DRAWER, the person who draws a bill.

DRAWER-HANDLE, a knob or metal handle for attaching to drawers.

DRAWERS, sliding boxes, for holding articles which can easily be drawn out and returned to their places; light under-clothing for the legs.

DRAWING-BOARD MAKER, a manufacturer of boards for artists.

DRAWING-KNIFE. See **KNIFE**.

DRAWING-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of the mechanical appliances for painters.

DRAWING-MASTER, one who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAWING-ROOM, the chief apartment or reception-room of a dwelling-house or mansion.

DRAWING-ROOM-CHAIRS, light fancy and highly ornamented chairs, suited for a drawing-room.

DRAWING-SLATE. See **BLACK CHALK**.

DRAW-LINK, a contrivance for connecting railway carriages together.

DRAW-PLATE, a stout plate of shear steel pierced with one or more holes, for drawing wire through.

h are alike denomi-
 thier, or cloth manu-
 name for making
 rd draper.
 weaver.
 fried eggs.
 k stuffs and cloth in
 merino.
 r cloths twilled like
 which are rapid and
 nations.
 lled to the depth of
 displaces when she is
 catfish; a drastic pur-
 cultural implement; a
 ting chequered board
 of draughts.
 -horse; one employed
 employed in ploughing,
 ; in the Cape colony
 meat, one who de-
 ns, or prepares draw-
 ings of buildings,
 , &c.
 along; to sketch or
 ter from a well, or
 nce or return of the
 oods that had previ-
 d used to connect a
 nder.
 to the shawl weavers
 that can be lifted or
 dry moat or water
 a fortified city, over
 al, or navigable river.
 upon whom a bill is
 no draws a bill.
 job or metal handle
 ers.
 , for holding articles
 drawn out and re-
 ; light under-cloth-
 r, a manufacturer of
 KNIFE.
 MAKER, a manufac-
 tural appliances for
 who teaches the art
 chief apartment or
 dwelling-house or
 light fancy and
 hairs, suited for a
 LACK CHALK.
 nce for connecting
 ther.
 hite of shear steel
 ore holes, for draw-

DRAY, a low heavy luggage cart, a kind of brewer's vehicle on which barrels of beer are transported.
DRAYMAN, the driver of a dray.
DREDGE, a drag-net for taking oysters and other mollusca; a machine for clearing mud in a river; a mixture of oats and barley sown together.
DREDGER, one engaged in working a dredging machine; a ballast lighter.
DREDGING-BOX, a tin box with perforations in the lid for sprinkling flour on meat, &c.
DREDGING-MACHINE, an engine used to clear away sandbanks, and to take up mud or gravel from the bottoms of rivers or harbours.
DREGS, the lees or sediment of liquors; the refuse in the manufacture of tallow.
DRENCH, a medicinal draught for horses and cattle; the horn scoop by which it is forced down the throat.
DRESSED, a term applied to stone or other material, shaped and smoothed; ore prepared and fitted for use.
DRESSER, a piece of kitchen furniture, a fixed side-board with shelves, &c. for plates and dishes; an assistant in a hospital.
DRESSING, a starch, or gummy stiffening, glaze, or other application to linen, silks, &c.; manures applied to land; trimming and smoothing rough stones for masonry; cleaning or preparing grains, ores, &c.
DRESSING-CASE, a box fitted with apparatus and toilet utensils for a dressing-room.
DRESSING-CASE-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a maker and vender of such articles.
DRESSING-GOWN, a loose morning robe or wrapper.
DRESSING-ROOM, a small ante-room attached to a sleeping apartment.
DRESSING-ROOM TABLE, a table for a dressing glass and other conveniences.
DRESS-MAKER, a mantua-maker, one who makes ladies' dresses.
DRETLING, an Austrian liquid measure containing thirty Vienna wine eimers.
DRIERS, a material added to oil paints. *See* **DRYERS**.
DRIESTACH, the dross of a turf fire, which glows when stirred.
DRIFT, a hardened steel tool; a horizontal passage in a mine; a drove of cattle.
DRIFT-NET, a fishing net about twenty feet deep, by 120 feet long, well corked at the top, but without lead at the bottom. The size of the mesh is $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or upwards; frequently a dozen or more of these nets are attached to each other lengthwise by a drift-rope.
DRILL, an agricultural implement used for dibbling or sowing grain and seeds. There are many combined machines, as drill-harrows, drill-ploughs, &c.; an instrument for boring holes; a stout white linen twill used for trousers; a machine for cutting circular holes in metal; the act of training soldiers to their duty.
DRILL-BOW, the moveable handle of the drill.
DRILL-GRUBBER, an agricultural implement for cultivating land.
DRILL-MANUFACTURER, a maker of drills.

DRILL-SERGEANT, a military non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers.
DRILL-STOCK, the holdfast for a metal drill.
DRINKING-HORN, a cup made out of pressed horn.
DRIPPING, the fat that falls from baked and roast meat.
DRIPPING-PAN, a tin dish for receiving the gravy and fat, which drops from meat in roasting before the fire.
DRIPSTONE, a filter for water.
DRITTLE, a silver money of Prussia, worth about 1s.
DRIVER, a coachman, one who drives beasts; the manager of a locomotive engine; a storm sail, a sailor's name for a sparker; the after sail of a ship or bark; a piece of wood upon a weaver's spindle which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.
DRIVING-BAND, the strap, belt, or gearing for uniting, turning, and carrying machinery.
DRIVING-WHEELS, the large wheels of a locomotive engine.
DROG, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line.
DROGHER, a West Indian cargo boat employed in coasting, having long light masts and lateen sails.
DROGUEITE (French), a dealer in drugs.
DROIT, a division of the troy grain used by moneyers; a legal claim or title, duty, &c.
DROU, a machine for lowering coals from railway shafts into the holds of colliers.
DROBKI, **DROSKY**, **DROITSKA**, a Russian pleasure carriage or sledge.
DROGOMETER, an instrument for measuring the fall of dew.
DROSS, the refuse or scales from metals, slag, cinders, &c.; impure matter.
DROUD (Scotch), a codfish; a kind of wattled box for catching herrings.
DROVE, a description of tooling by parallel perpendicular flutes on the face of hard stones; a narrow irrigating channel; a herd of cattle, or a number of animals driven in a body; the broadest pointed iron instrument used by a stone-mason in Scotland in hewing stones.
DROVER, one who drives cattle or sheep to market.
DRUG BROKER, a licensed broker who deals in drugs.
DRUGGET, a coarse flimsy woollen fabric, printed or plain, used for carpeting, packing, and for rough female garments in Scotland.
DRUGGIST, properly one who buys or sells drugs; a wholesale dealer; but commonly applied to one who combines the retail business of chemist and druggist, and sells surgical instruments and various miscellaneous articles in common demand.
DRUG-GRINDER, one who pulverizes drugs in a mill for the chemist and druggist.
DRUG-MILL, a mill where drugs, &c. are crushed and ground.
DRUGS, animal and vegetable products used in pharmacy; the raw material from which medicines are compounded.

DRUM, a well-known musical instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder covered at the end with vellum skin, there are side drums, large bass drums, and double or kettle drums. Also a circular box in which dried fruit is sent here for sale, weighing when full, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cwt. The large flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums; each drum contains exactly 128 lbs. of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal. The drums are shaped to suit the convenience of the Brazilians, who transport them into the interior of South America, slung in pairs upon mules. Also the hollow short cylinder revolving on an axis, over which the driving bands or ropes of machinery pass, setting in motion several small wheels.

DRUMHEAD, the top of a capstan containing holes in which the capstan bars are fixed; the parchment or vellum skin stretched on the top of a drum.

DRUM-MAKER, a manufacturer of drums.

DRUMMOCK, in Scotland meal and water mixed.

DRUMMOND-LIGHT, an intense light procured by the combustion of coal gas and oxygen on lime.

DRUM-STICKS, a pair of short sticks with which the drummer beats his drum.

DRY-DOCK, a graving dock; one which can be laid dry in order to examine and repair the bottom of a ship.

DRYERS, litharge, sugar of lead, white copperas, and other desiccatives, added to oil paints to cause them to dry quickly.

DRY-GOODS, a commercial name for textile fabrics, cottons, woollens, laces, hardwares, and some few other articles; in contradistinction to groceries.

DRY-GOODS-STORE, an American name for a warehouse or shop devoted to the sale of cotton and other manufactured articles for personal use.

DRY-GOOSE, in Scotland a handful of fine meal pressed very close together, dipt in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln.

DRYING-OILS, linseed and other oils which having been heated with oxide of lead; dry quickly on exposure to the atmosphere and retain their transparency on solidifying. Drying-oils are essential for the purposes of the painter and for the manufacture of printing-ink; they also form the basis of many paints and varnishes. Castor-oil, linseed-oil, poppy-oil and walnut-oil are among the drying-oils.

DRYING-STOVE, a stove used by laundresses; also one employed by foundries and others.

DRY-ROT, a decay in timber; a disease which attacks wood, and renders it brittle, by destroying the cohesion of its parts.

DRY-SALTER, a dealer in the minerals used in pickling, salting and preserving various kinds of food. Also in gums, drugs, dyestuffs, mineral colours, tanning substances, artificial manures, &c.

DRY-STOVE, a place constructed for the plants of dry, arid climates.

DUANIE, an Arabian money, worth about

a halfpenny, 40 of which make up a cruze. See DIWAN.

DUB, to reduce the end of timber; a division of the rupee in Mangalore also called a dudu, equal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ d; a weight in Mysore about $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.

DUBASH, an Indian interpreter or commissioner, employed by ships and Europeans at the seaports.

DUBBELTJE, a division of the rixdollar in the Eastern archipelago equal to about 61.

DUBBER, DUPER, a leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids, and capable of holding, according to size, from 20 to 80 lbs. weight.

DUBBING, a sea term for working with an adze; a greasy composition used, and the process employed, for softening hard shoes and other articles of stiff leather. See DIPPING.

DUBBLE, a monetary division of the florin in Batavia, equal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DUCAPE, a rich silk.

DUCAT, a gold coin current in several European States, generally of the value of about 9s. 4d. There are also silver ducats in some of the Italian States, worth only about a third of this value.

DUCATOON, a Dutch silver coin of the same value as the rixdollar, and passing for nearly 4s. in Sweden and Denmark. In Holland and the Netherlands it is about 5s. 6d. [slates, 24 by 12 inches.

DUCHESS, **DUCHESS-SLATES**, large-sized DUCK, a fabric lighter and finer than canvas, made of flax, used for small sails, gentlemen's trousers, &c; a water-fowl, wild and domesticated, much esteemed as food.

DUCKLING, a young duck.

DUCTILIMETER, an instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, &c.

DUDDAH, a name for the fourth part of the maund in Bangalore.

DUDDIE, a wooden dish with two ears used in Scotland, which is generally of an octagonal form on the brim.

DUDU, another name for the Dub, an Indian money.

DUFFADAR, a subordinate officer in an Indian army; thus there are quarter-master duffadars, pay duffadars, &c.

DUFFELS, **DUFFIELDS**, a thick coarse kind of woollen cloth having a thick nap or frieze.

DUGONG, a name in Australia and the Indian ocean for the *Halicore Dugong*, which is taken for the oil obtained from the blubber. This oil is asserted to be equal to cod-liver oil, and is a cure for diseases of the ear. The bone of the animal in fineness and hardness of grain, specific gravity, and appearance, approaches nearly to the nature of ivory. The flesh of the dugong is often eaten.

DUM, a Dutch long measure; the Netherlands dum or centimetre is $\frac{1}{16}$ square inches. In cubic measure it is the third of a cubic foot.

DUK, **DOH**, a name in Java for the material, like horse-hair, covering the petioles of the Ejjoo or Gomuti palm, *Arenga saccharifera*, Labill. [Socotra.

DUKKUM, a small species of millet raised in

ch make up a cruse.

d of timber; a divi-
tangle also called
at 2½d; a weight in
nce.

Interpreter or com-
by ships and Euro-

of the rixdollar in
zo equal to about 8d.
ather bottle or skin
ndia for holding oil,
ids, and capable of
size, from 20 to 80 lbs.

or working with an
position used, and the
softening hard shoes
f stiff leather. See

vision of the florin in
at 2½d.

current in several
erally of the value of
are also silver ducats
in States, worth only
value.

ever coin of the same
lar, and passing for
and Denmark. In
herlands it is about
ates, 24 by 12 inches.
SLATES, large-sized
and finer than canvas,
for small sails, gen-
a water-fowl, wild
ack esteemed as food.

ck.
rument for compar-
ad, tin, &c.

the fourth part of the

h with two ears used
is generally of an
e brim.

of the Dub, an Indian

te officer in an Indian
ars, &c.

a thick coarse kind of
a thick nap or frizee.
Australia, and the
e *Halioere Dugong*,
he oil obtained from
il is asserted to be
l, and is a cure for
The bone of the
d hardness of grain,
d appearance, ap-
the nature of ivory.
ing is often eaten.

measure; the Nether-
mètre is 1½ square
asure it is the third

ava for the material,
ring the petioles of
alm, *Arenga saccha-*
[Socotra]
s of millet raised in

DULCIMER, a triangular chest, strung with
wires which are struck with a little rod
held in each hand. [baths.]

DULLAUK, a Persian barber who attends the
DULSE, DYLSK, an edible alga (*Rhodomenia
palmata*), which is sold in the Irish
markets, it is eaten raw by the peasantry.

DULSHIT, the name for a small bundle in
some parts of Scotland.

DUMAREE, a petty nominal money on the
Malabar coast, of 4 cowry shells; the third
part of the copper pie.

DUMB-BELLS, heavy metal weights swung in
the hands for exercise, to open the chest
and increase muscular strength.

DUMB-SINGLES, a kind of slit merely wound
and cleaned.

DUMB-WAITER, a dining-room stand, with
shelves and conveniences for holding
various requisite articles.

DUMMY, a sham package in a shop; a hatter's
pressing iron; a name given by firemen
to the jets from the malins or chief water
pipes.

DUMPLING, a kind of pudding of wheaten
flour; in cookery usually a casing or cover
of paste, enclosing apples and boiled; in
Scotland it is a bannock made of oatmeal
and suet boiled in broth.

DUMPT, short; and thick.

DUMPT LEVEL, a spirit level with a tele-
scope for surveying purposes.

DUMMIE, an imaginary money of account in
Malva, the eighth part of a pie.

DUN, a persevering person; one employed
in soliciting the payment of debts.

DUNBAR WEDDER, a name given by some of
the lower classes in Scotland to a salted
herring.

DUNDER, the fermenting lees of cane-juice,
used in the distillation of rum.

DUNG, the excretory deposit of animals; a
general name for farm-yard or stable
manure. The dung of most animals pos-
sesses a commercial value; that of dogs
and of pigeons is used in tanning; horse
dung in foundries; that of cows in calico-
printing; under the names of albumi-
græcum, argols, guano and other heads,
the uses of most of these are noticed.

DUNGALLY, a small liquid measure in the
East of 2½ seers; 11½ dungalls making one
choradany. = 15-32nd quart.

DUNGAREE, DUNGARY, a coarse kind of un-
bleached Indian calico.

DUNGHILL, a waste heap of ashes, refuse sub-
stances or manure, &c.

DUNGHILL-FORK, a prong for lifting or turn-
ing straw, manure, &c. in a farm or stable
yard, &c.

DUNGING, manuring land; the term is also
applied to the act of steeping printed cal-
icoes in a bath of cow-dung, at a certain
stage of the process.

DUNLOP CHEESE, a quality of cheese made
in Scotland, very like the Derbyshire;
namely, a sweet, rich, white variety.

DUNNAGE, loose articles of merchandise
permitted to be shipped for the conveni-
ence of stowing, securing and filling up
cargo, such as billet-wood, coco-nuts, &c.

DUNNING, a common term for urgent press-
ing for the payment of a debt; also a

mode of curing cod-fish in New Hamp-
shire, so as to give them a particular colour.

DUNNOCK, a kind of boat used at the head
of the Persian gulf.

DUNSTABLE STRAW, wheat straw used for
bonnet plaits. The middle part of the
straw above the last joint is selected; it
is cut into lengths of about ten inches,
which are then split by a single machine
into slips of the requisite width. Whole
Dunstable signifies that the plait is formed
of seven entire straws, while patent Dun-
stable consists of fourteen split straws.

DUNTER, a cant term in parts of Scotland
for the porpoise. [duck.]

DUNTER-GOOSE, a name given to the elder-
DUODECIMO, a volume formed by folding the
sheet into 12 leaves, making 24 pages. It
is written for shortness, 12mo.

DUPICHO, an elastic blumen obtained about
the roots of *Siphonia elastica*, in Brazil.

DUPION, a double cocoon formed by two
silkworms. [in a watch.]

DUPLEX, a double or compound movement

DUPLICATE, a second article of the same
kind; a copy or transcript; a pawnbroker's
ticket for a pledge deposited, being a fac-
simile of a similar ticket fastened to the
article left in pledge.

DUPPER, DUBBER, a skin bottle or leather
bag for liquids, used in the East, holding
ordinarily about 80 lbs. of oil.

DURMA MATS, mats made in India of the
split stalks of the nul or nar, a grass of
Bengal.

DURO, the hard dollar of exchange of Spain,
of 20 reals, and worth about 4s. 2d.

DURRY, a kind of figured serge, very com-
monly worn by the lower orders in the
West of England some years ago.

DURRA, a kind of Egyptian millet. See

DHURRA.

DURZEE, an Indian tailor.

DUSSOOTEE, a species of Indian calico.

DUST-BRUSH, a light feather or hair brush for
cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUST-CART, a scavenger's cart.

DUST-CONTRACTOR, one who leases from the
authorities the right to remove the waste
substances, street sweepings, and refuse
deposits in a parish or district.

DUSTERS, a common linen material, white;
twilled with coloured borders, or blue
checked with red borders, for servants' use.

DUST-HOLE, an ash-pit; a place for rubbish.

DUSTMAN, a street-cleaner, and contractor
for the removal of filth, dirt, and accumu-
lated refuse of any kind.

DUSTOOREE, an Indian term for commission
or perquisites.

DUST-PAN, a broad, flat, tin shovel.

DUTCH-CARPET, a mixed material of cotton,
flax, and wool, used for floor-coverings.

DUTCH-CHEESE, a small round cheese made
on the Continent from skim milk.

DUTCH-CLINKERS, long narrow bricks of a
brimstone colour, very hard and well-
burnt, imported from Holland. They
appear almost vitrified by heat.

DUTCH-DROPS, a balsam or popular nostrum,
prepared with oil of turpentine, tincture
of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid,
and oil of cloves.

DUTCH-GOLD-LEAF, a mixture of copper and zinc, in the form of thin leaves or foil, in the proportion of eleven parts of copper to two of zinc. See **LEAF METAL** and **BRONZE-POWDER**. [leaf metal.]

DUTCH-METAL-LEAF MAKER, a preparer of **DUTCH-OVEN**, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire-grate.

DUTCH-PINK, a painter's yellow colour, obtained from the plant *Reseda luteola*.

DUTCH RUSH, a plant; the horsetail or shave grass, *Equisetum hyemale*, which from its hard and rough exterior surface is found useful for polishing marbles, hard woods, ivory, brass, and other substances. The rhizomes are nutritious, and have been used as food in times of famine.

DUTCH-RUSH IMPORTER, a merchant who receives Dutch-rushes from the Continent for sale.

DUTCH-TILES, glazed and painted ornamental tiles; formerly much used to plaster up in the jambs of chimneys.

DUTTON, a variety of Indian corn or maize grown in America.

DUTY, a tax on goods or merchandise; the work done by a steam engine; the business of a soldier or marine on guard.

DUVET (French), down or fine feathers.

DWANG, a large iron bar used by blacksmiths in Scotland, for screwing nuts for bolts, and by quarrymen and others for raising large stones.

DWELLING-HOUSE, a tenement intended to be inhabited, as contra-distinguished from a store or office.

DWT, the abbreviation for pennyweight.

DYE, a colour, stain, or tinge.

DYEING, the process of colouring substances by immersion; the art of developing and extracting the colouring particles from any substance, and of uniting and fixing them afterwards upon cloth, stuff, or any other material.

DYER, one whose occupation is to dye fabrics, &c., and who practises the art of staining or colouring cloth.

DYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situate in College-street, Dowgate-hill.

DYERS'-WEED, the *Genista tinctoria*, *Reseda luteola*, and *Isatis tinctoria*, native plants which are sometimes used by dyers.

DYE-SAUCER MAKER, a preparer of pink saucers and rouge colouring substances.

DYESTER, a Scotch name for a dyer.

DYESTUFFS, a collective trade term for the dyewoods, lichens, powders and dye-cakes entering into commerce for dyeing and staining purposes.

DYE-WOODS, various foreign woods, used by the dyer and stainer, usually cut and ground, to extract colours from.

DYKE, a ditch; in Scotland a stone wall; a dry-stone dyke is one built without mortar; a fall dyke is a wall of turf.

DYKER, one who attends to the ditches; in the North a builder of stone walls about 3 or 6 feet high for enclosures.

DYMOND, a name in Scotland for a wether of the second year.

DYNAMETER, an instrument for ascertaining by a simple process the magnifying power of telescopes.

DYNAMOMETER, an instrument which measures any thing to which the name of power has been given, whether of animal bodies, or machinery, &c. Reignier's dynamometer consists of two plates of steel of a curved form, increasing in thickness towards the ends, which unite into solid cylindrical loops; the curved sides of the plates being placed opposite to each other, and the whole forming an entire elliptic spring. On the application of this instrument as a link in the line of draught, the oval becomes lengthened in proportion to the degrees of force acting on the loops in opposite directions, and the curved sides approach more nearly towards each other, accordingly. The degree of approximation in the plates, is shown on a scale in divisions corresponding to half and whole hundred-weights, by means of a cross rod secured to one plate acting on a crank attached to the opposite one, thus communicating its effect to the lever index, which, moving over the divisions of the scale, marks the varying degrees of force exerted each moment by the draught to which the instrument is subjected. Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, of London, and Mr. R. Clyburn of Uley, have invented dynamometers, which are improvements on those previously in use, as they also register the space through which the power is exerted.

DZERD, an Algerine measure of length, of which there are two kinds, the dzerd-a-Torky = to 2.099 English feet, and the dzerd-a-Raby = to 1.374 feet.

E.

EAGLE, the principal gold coin of the United States, which is a legal tender for 10 dollars. The new eagle, since 1843, weighs 268 Troy grains, 9-10ths fine, and contains 232 1-5th grains pure; and, estimating British standard gold 11-12ths fine at £3:17:10½d. per ounce, is equal to £2:1:1 1-2th sterling. The half eagle, the most common gold coin of the States, is of proportional value; there are also quarter eagles.

EAGLES' FEATHERS have a commercial value, being used for ornament in Scotch bonnets, and the large quills for making artists' hair pencils, &c.

EAGLE-STONE, a description of clay iron ore.

EAGLE-WOOD, a fragrant wood said to be obtained in the East from *Alseylum agallochum*, and used for incense by the Asiatics. It is the calambak or lignum aloes of commerce. See **AGALLOCHUM-WOOD**.

me for a dyer.
The trade term for the
powders and dye-cakes
merce for dyeing and

foreign woods, used
inner, usually cut and
colours from.

otland and a stone wall; a
one built without mor-
val of turf.

nds to the ditches; in
of stone walls about 3
closures.

Scotland for a wether

ment for ascertaining
the magnifying power

instrument which mea-
sures, which the name of

en, whether of animal
y, &c. Reaignier's dy-

of two plates of steel
increasing in thickness
which unites into solid

the curved sides of the
opposite to each other,
forming an entire elliptic

line of draught, the
opened in proportion to
acting on the loops in

and the curved sides
y towards each other,
gree of approximation

own on a scale in divid-

to half and whole
by means of a cross
plate acting on a

the opposite one, thus
fect to the lever index,

of the divisions of the
rrying degrees of fore

nt by the draught to
its subjected. Messrs.

of London, and Mr. R.
have invented dyna-

re improvements on
use, as they also regis-

ter which the power is

measure of length, of
of kinds, the dzerd-a-

English feet, and the
574 feet.

have a commercial
ornament in Scotch
ge quills for making

&c.
ption of clay iron ore.
nt wood said to be

ed for incense by the
calambak or lignum
See AGALLOCHUM.

EARING, a rope attached to the cringle or
ring of a ship's sail, by which the sail is
bent or reefed.

EAR-MARK, a mark made by slitting or
notching the ears of sheep, pigs, dogs, and
other domestic animals, to identify them.

EARNST, a certain sum of money paid to
the seller by a purchaser, to bind a verbal
bargain. In France the parties are at
liberty to withdraw from such a bargain
on the following conditions:—the intend-
ing purchaser forfeiting his deposit, and the
intending seller repaying double the
amount deposited.

EARNINGS, wages gained by servitude, or for
work and labour done; profit made.

EAR-PICK, a small instrument for cleansing
the ear of the cerumen.

EAR-RING, a jewel or ornament suspended
from the ear by a gold or other ring pass-
ing through the lobe. Ear-rings are
mostly worn by females; but they are
often worn by European or Oriental
males.

EAR-SHELL, a flattened univalve, species of
Haliotis, much prized for the enamelled
iridescence of its inner nacreous coating,
which renders it useful for inlaying paper-
mâché work, &c.

EARTH-BOARD, the mould-board of a plough;
that which turns over the furrow.

EARTHEN-WARE, the common name for the
ordinary classes of cheap crockery and pot-
tery ware for domestic service, which is
not so hard as stone ware.

EARTHEN-WARE MANUFACTURER, a potter, a
dealer in crockery, &c.

EARTH-FLAX, a name sometimes given to
asbestos.

EARTH-NUT, a name for the seeds of the
Arachis hypogaea, described under the
head ground-nut. In America it is called
pea-nut.

EARTH-WORK, an engineering term applied
to cuttings, embankments, &c.

EARTH-WORM OIL, a green medicinal oil
obtained from the common species of
Lumbricus and used as a remedy for
ear-ache.

EAR-TRUMPET, a funnel-shaped tube, made of
various sizes, to assist the hearing of
persons partially deaf.

EASEL, a painter's wooden frame or rest,
with a movable ledge, on which the can-
vas is supported for painting.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, an incorporated
association of merchants established about
two centuries and a half ago, having now
the entire political and civil government
of India, under the supervision of the
Board of Control. The Court of Directors,
consisting of 24 members, holders of not
less than £2000 stock each, are chosen by
the proprietors. Now broken up.

EASY-CHAIR MAKER, a manufacturer of arm-
chairs or reclining couches.

EATCHE, EITCH, the Scotch name for an
ade.

EATING-HOUSE, a dining-house or place of
refreshment where cooked provisions are
sold.

EAU-DE-COLOGNE, an aromatized alcohol,
used as a perfume and toilet article; so

named from being originally and princi-
pally made at Cologne. See COLOGNE-
WATER.

EAU-DE-JAVELLE, chlorine in solution with
water.

EAU-DE-LUCE, a volatile preparation consist-
ing of a mixture of alcohol, caustic
ammonia, and a small quantity of oil of
amber.

EAU-DE-PARIS, a substitute for eau-de-
Cologne and other similar cosmetics which
is sometimes taken in sweetened water as
a cordial and stimulant. It takes out
spots, and preserves woollens from moths.
There are many other local waters in the
commerce of the Continent, as eau d'arque-
busade, eau gazeuse, &c.

EAU-DE-VIE (French), brandy.

EAVES, the lowest tiles, slates, &c., of the
roof of a house; which usually project
over the side walls and throw off the
water.

EBANISTA (Italian), a cabinet-maker.

EBAROUSSAGE (French), the separation of
staves or planks.

ERAUCHE (French), a rough draught or
sketch.

ERAUCHOIR (French), a large chisel used
by statuary to rough-hew their work; a
great hatchel or beating instrument used
by rope-makers.

ERS, the reflux or return of the tide after it
has reached its full flood; *ebb-tide* being
the receding tide towards low water.

EBE'NISTE (French), a cabinet-maker.

EBONY, a heavy hard black wood, obtained
from the *Diospyros ebenus*, much used by
turners, and for inlaying work by cabinet-
makers. Green ebony is used as a dye-
wood, and comes principally from the
West Indies.

EBONY, BROWN. See WAMARA.

EBOUQUEUSE (French), a burier; one who
picks the knots, &c. from new cloth or
silk.

EBROUDEUR (French), a wire-drawer.

EBURE, Italian for ivory.

ECACHEUR (French), a gold-beater.

ECANGUEUR, in France a cleaner of flax or
hemp.

ECARLATIN, a kind of red cider made in
France.

ECHAMPEAU (French), a hook for catching
ECHANDOLE, the French name for a shingle
to cover the roof of a house.

ECHEANTILLON (French), a sample, pattern, or
specimen.

ECHANVROIR, in France a hatchel or flax-
beating instrument.

ECHARSETER (French), to coin money below
the standard.

ECHE'ANCE (French), a specified day for
payment; the falling due of a bill of ex-
change, &c.

ECHELLE (French), a ladder; a scale.

ECHETS, skeins or hanks of worsted, &c. in
France.

ECHEVEAU, the French name for a skein,
knot, or hank of thread or silk.

ECHEVETTE, a small hank, the tenth part of
a large skein of cotton thread or yarn,
and the twenty-second part of an ordinary
skein of wool.

ECHINUS, in building, a moulding resembling the oval; but its outline is elliptical instead of circular.

ECHOMETER, a musical scale or rule for determining the ratio and duration of sounds, &c.

ECKA, a light pony-gig used by the natives of India, having cloth cushions on which they squat cross-legged.

ECKLEIN, a dry measure of Wurtemberg, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

ECONOMY, prudence and care in the management or distribution of materials, &c.

ECOSSINE's, the name of a sort of grey limestone in France.

ECOTAILE (French), coarse wool.

ECRIVAIN, a French copyist or scribe.

ECRIROIRE (French), an inkstand.

ECU, a French name for the crown-piece, a silver coin worth 4s. 6d.; there were two kinds of écus in France, the écu of six francs, and the *petit écu* of three francs; also a Swiss piece of 40 batzen. The écu is a money of account in Rome, passing for 15 Jules or paules, and, as a coin, is worth 10 Jules or paules; the crown of Sicily is 12 tarins.

ECUELLE (French), a porringer or basin.

EDDAS, EDDOES, names in the West Indies for species of *Coccolasia*, the tubers of which are roasted and eaten like the potatoe; they are also called cocos. When deprived of acridity by boiling, the leaves are eaten as spinach, and the corms are used for soup.

EDGE, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument; hence knives, scythes, adzes, planes, chisels, cleavers, saws, &c., are called edged tools.

EDGE-TOOL MAKER, a manufacturer of iron and steel cutting-instruments, table cutlery, and workmen's implements.

EDGING, any thing used for a border to garments, &c., as lace, fringe, ribbon-edging; a bordering of box, plants, &c., for a garden-plot, &c.

EDIBLE, any thing wholesome or nutritious; esculent, or fit for eating.

EDICT, an official decree.

EDIFICE, a large structure, or stately building.

EDITION, the impression of a work: the publication, or republication, as the first, second, or third issue, &c., of any book, newspaper, &c.

EDITOR, the chief literary superintendant of a newspaper, serial, or periodical; one who revises and prepares a book for publication.

EDITORIAL, appertaining to an editor; the leading article of a newspaper.

EDUCTION-PIPE, the pipe from the exhaust passage of the cylinder to the condenser.

EEL, an esteemed table fish, the *Anguilla vulgaris*, inhabiting chiefly fresh water. The consumption of eels in our large cities is very great, and they are considered exceedingly nutritious; on the average 700 tons a year are brought over from Holland, while the total consumption of eels in Great Britain is estimated at 4500 tons per annum.

EELA, a name in Shetland for a fishing-ground near the shore.

EEL-POT, a basket for catching eels.

EEL-PUNT, a flat-bottomed fishing-boat to spear eels from.

EEL-SPEAR, a pronged instrument used for catching eels.

EEN-CAKE, a name in Scotland for a thick oatmeal cake, made with yeast, and baked in an oven.

EFFECTIVE, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money. Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in *effective*, to guard against their being paid in paper money of a depreciated value. Effective money is reduced to paper, by saying: As 100 muniten, the discount, is to 100, so is the effective sum to the sum in paper. Paper money is reduced to effective by reversing this operation.

EFFECTS, goods or moveable property; available funds.

EFFENDI, a Turkish law-officer.

EFFERVESCENCE, a chemical ebullition or ferment in liquids, which is common in gaseous or aerated waters and wines.

EFFERVESCING DRUGS, pleasant gaseous drinks or sweetened beverages.

EFFIGY, a portrait or likeness; the representation of the sovereign on coins.

EFFILE' (French), a kind of trimming; fringed linen.

EFFLORESCENCE, a powdery coating, which forms on the surface of certain substances.

EFLOURCAU (French), a truck; a large two-wheeled cart to transport heavy burdens.

EGG-CUP, a small cup of earthenware, glass, metal, &c., for holding an egg.

EGG-FLIP, a drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

EGG-GLASS, a small sand glass, running about three minutes, for boiling eggs by.

EGGIRA, EGEGBA, a weight of the west coast of Africa, the third part of a benda, which is 988½ grains troy; in some places it is represented as the fourth part of the benda, or 247¼ grains.

EGG-LADLE, a kind of spoon for taking eggs from a saucepan.

EGG-MERCHANT, an importer and wholesale dealer in eggs, of whom there are a large number in London, making a business of supplying the retailers by means of travelling carts.

EGG-WOOL, a drink composed of wine or spirits, mixed with sugar and eggs.

EGG-PLANT, the *Solanum melongena*, a plant cultivated in warm climates for its fruit, used as a vegetable; in the East it is called the brinjol. In French and Italian cookery, the fruit is used in soups, like its kindred species the tomato, but in the tropics it is mostly fried, after being cut in slices.

EGG-POACHER, a metal vessel with stands to place eggs in a boiler for cooking.

Eggs, the ovum of domestic poultry, which are largely used as food by all nations, and form considerable articles of commerce in most countries. Besides our home produce, from 100 to 120 millions of eggs are annually imported from the Continent. Eggs are used in glove-making, tanning,

g eels.
fishing-boat to
ment used for

nd for a thick
ast, and baked

many parts of
coin in contra-
Thus bills on
ed to be paid in
their being paid
reciated value.
ed to paper, by
discount, is to
a to the sum in
duced to effec-
tion.
able property;

cer.
bulbition or
is common in
and wines,
pleasant gaseous
rages.
ness; the repre-
on coins.
a of trimming;

coating, which
tain substances,
ck; a large two-
heavy burdens.
thenware, glass,
egg.

of warmed beer,
ar, spirit, spices,

glass, running
boiling eggs by
ght of the west
part of a bend,
; in some places
fourth part of the

a for taking eggs

er and wholesale
there are a large
by means of tra-

sed of wine or
r and eggs.

elongena, a plant
ates for its fruit,
he East it is called
and Italian cook-
n soups, like its
nato, but in the
after being cut in

sel with stands to
cooking.

ic poultry, which
by all nations, and
es of commerce
sides our home
illions of eggs
on the Continent.
making, tanning,

bookbinding, and other manufacturing
processes. The eggs of the ostrich, the
turtle, and various species of wild-fowl
are also used when obtainable.

EGG-SLICE, a kitchen utensil for removing
omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

EGG-SPOON, a small spoon with a narrow
bowl for eating eggs with.

EGG-WHISK, a wire bunch or brush for beat-
ing up eggs.

EGOHNE, a kind of French hand-saw.

EGRET, EGRETTE, a tuft of feathers; the
feathers of the little egret heron (*Herodias
garzetta*) are much esteemed for orna-
ment.

EGROG, a species of sour cherry. [paper.

EGYPTIAN, a kind of type; also a large-sized

EIDAM, a kind of Dutch cheese.

EIDER-DOWN, the fine soft feathers ob-
tained from the eider-duck (*Somateria
mollissima*). The elasticity, lightness, and
resistance to wet, of this down, are promi-
nent among its other advantages; it is
used for the inside stuffing of muffs, and on
the Continent eider-down quilts are
largely made, and preferred by the luxuri-
ous to every other article for beds and
coverlets. [drawings.

EIDOGRAPH, an instrument for copying

EIGHTEENMO, a sheet of paper folded into
eighteen leaves, usually written 18mo.

EIK (Scotch), a liniment for greasing sheep.

ELK, a piece of wood fitted to make good
a deficiency in length.

ELMER, a German liquid measure, the third
of an oxhoft, which varies considerably in
different localities. The Munich elmer is
only $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons, while the Swiss elmer is
often more than 25. The Prussian elmer
or rundlet is rather more than 18 English
gallons. The elmer represents, however,
in general, the half of the alm or aum.

EJECTMENT, a forcing out; the dispossession
of house or land.

EJOO FIBRE, a strong black horsehair-look-
ing fibre, obtained from an eastern palm,
the *Arenga saccharifera*. It is very dura-
ble and tenacious, and universally em-
ployed, in the countries where the trees
are indigenous, for making cordage, for
nets and seines, for the rigging of vessels,
and for cables.

EKHA, an Indian single horse native car.

ELAINE, the liquid principle of oils and fats,
after the stearine has been pressed out.
See OLKINE.

ELASTIC-BANDS, belts, braces, garters, &c.,
made with threads of caoutchouc, either
naked or covered.

ELASTIC-GUMS, a common name given to
those vegetable extracts, such as caout-
chouc and gutta percha, which may be
elongated by heat, &c.

ELATCHEE, an Eastern name for carda-
moms, a much esteemed Indian spice.

ELBOW-CHAIR, a chair with rests or arms to
support the elbows.

ELCE, the Italian name for the holm oak.

ELDER, the *Sambucus nigra*, a tree com-
mon in Britain and the South of Europe.
The wood, which is remarkable for its
hardness, is often used for carpenters'
rules, weavers' shuttles, men-skewers,

&c. The light pith of the branches is
used for electrical purposes. From the
juice of the deep purple berries a wine and
spirit are made, and various kinds of medi-
cine are obtained from the inner bark,
flowers, and other parts of the tree.

ELDER-FLOWER-WATER, a cosmetic made
from the flowers of the elder-tree.

ELDER-WINE, a wine made from elder
berries, sweetened and flavoured with
spices, which is generally drank hot, or
mulled with toast.

ELDIX (Scotch), fuel of any kind.

ELECAMPANE, the aromatic bitter roots, &c.
of *Corvuaritia helenium*, which are much
used in some quarters, made into a syrup,
for colds and coughs; from its pungency
it was formerly in repute as a stomachic;
a sweetmeat is also made from it.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, a mode of trans-
mitting messages and intelligence by
means of electricity over wires, for long
and short distances. Great progress has
been made of late years in the extension
of the electric telegraph over the principal
countries of Europe, Asia, and America;
and submarine wires are also now being
largely resorted to, to connect countries
for commercial purposes.

ELECTRIC-WIRES, a popular name for the
wires of the magnetic telegraph on land,
or those of the submarine cable.

ELECTRO-SILVER and -PLATE, one who gilds
or plates metal goods by galvanism.

ELECTROMETER, an instrument for deter-
mining the presence and quantity of
electricity.

ELECTRO-PLATE, a precipitation of silver or
gold on a surface of copper, or German-
silver metal. [silver or gold.

ELECTROTYPIST, one who coats metals with

ELECTRUM, a name for German-silver plate;
a compound metal, a mixture of gold and
silver.

ELECTUARY, a sweetened medicine, of con-
serves and powders in a soft mass, of the
consistence of thick honey.

ELEMI, a gum-resin obtained in the East
from *Balsamodendron zeylanicum*, and in
America from a species of *Icica*.

ELEPHANT, the largest of quadrupeds, which
is domesticated in the East and trained to
service. The wild animals are also
hunted for their tusks, which furnish the
ivory of commerce, and their back teeth or
grinders are also useful. The feet, trunk,
&c. are eaten by the hunters; the tail is
used for a fly-flapper.

ELEPHANT PAPER, a very large kind of
drawing paper, 28 inches by 23.

ELEVATION, a plan; a perspective repre-
sentation of a building.

ELEVATOR, a lifting machine in the large
corn and flour mills of America for grain.
It consists of an endless band to which are
fixed a series of metal cans revolving in a
long wooden trough, which is lowered
through the respective hatchways into the
vessel, and is connected at its upper
end with the building, where its belt is
driven. Also a contrivance for raising a
person to a height, for the purpose of clean-
ing, painting, or taking observations, &c.

ELEVE (French), an apprentice, a pupil.
ELINGUES (French), can-hooks to sling a bale of goods, &c.

ELINGUET (French), a capstan-bar.
ELIXIR, in pharmacy a compound tincture; in popular parlance an invigorating cordial.

ELK, the *Cervus alces*, which is hunted for its flesh. The horns and skin enter into commerce. The hair is used for stuffing saddles in America, and the hoofs at one time were held in repute in pharmacy for epileptic complaints. Elks' feet still occur in some of the Continental tariffs.

ELK-NUT, a name for the oily nut of *Hamillonia oleifera*.

ELL, an English measure of length equal to 45 inches, but now superseded by the imperial yard. The term is however still employed in designating the width of certain goods. The ell varies in length on the Continent; the Dutch or Flemish ell is 27 inches. The proportion between Dutch ells and English yards is generally taken at 8 yards to 4 ells; but the real rate is 100 yards to 129 2-27ths ell. In Leipzig the ell is 22½ inches; in Prussia 26½ nearly; in France the ell is 54 inches. In Trieste the woollen ell is 28½ imperial inches; that for silk 25-22 inches. The German ell is 21 5-9 inches; the Scottish ell rather more than 37 inches. See BRACCIO.

ELM, a useful forest tree, the several species of which are natives chiefly of Europe and North America. The timber of elm for constructive purposes ranks next to the oak, and is much used in building; for the keels of vessels, pumps, coffins, &c. It does not split, and therefore bears the driving of nails and bolts well.

ELNE, the Scotch ell of 37 inches.

ELSTN, ELSON (Scotch), an awl.

ELVANS, a mineral stone intermediate between porphyry and granite.

ELVAS-PLUMA, a kind of dried prune, a dessert fruit sold in boxes.

ELVE, a mining name for the shaft or handle of a pick; corruption of helve.

ELYTRA, the wing-sheaths or outer coverings of the beetle tribe, many of which, from their elegance, are used to ornament articles of dress, fans, &c. in the East and in Brazil.

EMANCIPATE, to liberate or set free from penal servitude or slavery.

EMBALE, to pack up in kind goods in a bale or package.

EMBANK, to enclose with a mound; the term is applied chiefly to banks of earth, by which water is kept out from land that has been reclaimed, or that is liable to inundation.

EMBANKMENTS, artificial mounds of earth, raised by the sides of rivers, fens, &c., or for levelling the line of road for a railway.

EMBAR, a liquid measure of Sweden, equal to 20½ gallons.

EMBARGO, a restraint or arrest; an order from Government, preventing ships from quitting a port. This State prohibition is usually in time of war, and may be enforced on either native or foreign ships, or merchandise.

EMBARK, to ship; to proceed on board a vessel or boat; to engage or take part in any business.

EMBAUCHURE, the utensils for a salt manufactory in France.

EMBDEN GROATS. See GROATS.

EMBELLISHMENT, the act of adorning or enriching; ornament, decoration.

EMEZES, small lighted coals or the ashes of burning wood.

EMBEZZLEMENT, the fraudulent appropriation of the money or goods of another.

EMBOSSING, a kind of raised sculpture, carving, or stamped work on paper, cloth, &c.

EMBOSSING PRESS, a machine used by bookbinders for ornamenting cloth and leather for covering books.

EMBOUCHOIR (French), a boot-last or boot-tree.

EMBOUCHURE, the mouth of any thing, as of a river or harbour; of a cannon, a bottle, a wind instrument, &c.

EMBOCATION, a pungent oil or medicinal spirit used as an external application to moisten or rub diseased parts of the body.

EMBROIDER, to adorn with raised figures of needle-work in fancy patterns, &c.

EMBROIDERED-MUSLIN MANUFACTURER, a wholesale dealer in fancy muslin-work done by the needle.

EMBROIDERER, a person who does ornamental or fancy work with the needle.

EMBROIDERY, variegated needle-work on cloths, stuffs, or muslin, figured in gold, silver, coloured silks or thread.

EMBROIDERY-SILK MANUFACTURER, a dealer in articles worked with silk.

EMERALD, a valuable gem for ornamental purposes. The finest stones, which are of a pure green, come either from Peru or the East Indies; a new kind of printing type, intermediate between minion and nonpareil.

EMERY, a grey or blackish variety of corundum, used to polish hard bodies. The powder is prepared by sieves, &c., from the size of pepper-corns to superfine flour, or impalpable dust. It is stuck on paper, cloth, and sticks.

EMERY-PAPER, a rough scouring paper for brightening metals, smoothing wood, &c.

EMERY-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of scouring paper.

EMETICS, medicinal compounds which cause vomiting, and are therefore given to disgorge the stomach.

EMIGRANT, one who removes from or quits his country to settle or take up his residence in another. The emigration from the United Kingdom to the British colonies and foreign countries, is always extensive, averaging nearly 1000 a day.

EMIGRANT SHIP, a passenger ship.

EMIGRATE, to depart from a place permanently.

EMINE, an old French liquid measure, containing a little more than 4 gallons. As a dry measure, it was exceedingly variable, ranging in different localities from 5½ to 10½ gallons.

EMISSARY, a secret agent; a person sent on a private message or business.

EMOI
profit
ment
EMOTT
Fran
EMPA
EMPE
EMPE
EMPIR
cated
EMPLE
EMPLY
of an
EMPLO
direct
EMPOI
EMPOL
exten
back
EMFOR
or to
the m
gener
EMPT-
which
hence
until
EMPTV
conte
EMPT-
purch
sistin
hamp
port
railwa
EMU, th
Holla
ment,
quart
EMULS
burin
EMACT
ENAME
paren
on a
surfa
cook
pott
of pal
differ
copper
of all
is ren
by th
White
oxide
ENAME
surfa
white
passin
ENAME
paten
pared
sumac
severa
ENAME
inflay
ENCAUS
or bul
coher
where
heat,
brilla

proceed on board a
stage or take part in
sells for a salt manu-

FRONTS.
t of adorning or en-
decoration.
coals or the ashes
duent appropriation
of another.
carved sculpture, car-
ved on paper, cloth, &c.
chine used by book-
ing cloth and leather

a boot-last or boot-

th of any thing, as
ar; of a cannon, a
ment, &c.

nt oil or medicinal
ernal application to
eased parts of the

with raised figures of
patterns, &c.

MANUFACTURER, a
a fancy muslin-work

who does ornament-
the needle.

ed needle-work on
silk, figured in gold,
or thread.

UFACTURER, a dealer
in silk.

gem for ornamental
stones, which are
either from Peru or
every kind of printing
between minion and

kish variety of cor-
or hard bottles. The
sly sleeves, &c., from
ns to superfine flour,
it is stuck on paper,

scouring paper for
bleeding wood, &c.
a manufacturer of

pounds which cause
before given to dis-

moves from or quits
or take up his resi-
the emigration from
to the British colo-
nias, is always ex-
actly 1000 a day.

nger ship.

from a place perma-

liquid measure, con-
taining 4 gallons. A
succeedingly variable,
localities from 5½ to

nt; a person sent on
business.

EMENTS, perquisites, fees, or salary; the
profits arising from an office or employ-
ment.

EMOTTOR, a scumfler or clod-crusher, used in
France. [nine inches.

EMPAN, the French name for the span of
EMPENNELLE, in France a kedge-anchor.

EMPESSEUR (French), a starcher.

EMPIRIC, a quack, a pretender; an unedu-
cated or irregular practitioner.

EMPLETEE (French), a bargain or purchase.

EMPLOYEE, a clerk; one engaged in the service
of another.

EMPLOYER, a master; one who hires and
directs the labour of others.

EMPOIS, potato or wheat starch.

EMPOLDER, a name in Demerara for the
extension of an estate inland, 3100 yards
backwards from a canal or river frontage.

EMPORIUM, in a large sense a trading mart,
or town of extensive commerce; but in
the more common and restricted use, a
general shop and depot for various goods.

EMPTY-CASE, a compositor's case of type,
which is deficient in some of the letters;
hence he cannot proceed with his work,
until the exhausted sorts are replenished.

EMPTYING, discharging or pouring out the
contents of a package or vessel.

EMPTY-PACKAGE, returned cases from the
purchases to the sender of the goods, con-
sisting, for the most part, of casks, crates,
hampers, sacks, &c., which are trans-
ported free, or at a very low charge, by the
railway companies.

EMU, the Australian ostrich (*Dromaius Novæ
Hollandiæ*); its feathers are used for ornament,
and the skin produces six or seven
quarts of oil which is used medicinally.

EMULSIONS, applications usually made of
bruised oily seeds and fluid.

ENACTMENT, a decree, or legislative measure.

ENAMEL, a thin opaque or partially trans-
parent coating of glass of various colours
on a metallic surface; a porcelainous
surface is thus given to the interior of iron
cooking utensils. The white glass for
pottery is also called enamel. The process
of painting with coloured glass, and with
different mineral colours on gold and
copper, is termed enamelling. The basis
of all kinds of enamel is a pure glass, which
is rendered either transparent or opaque,
by the admixture of metallic oxides.
White enamel is made by melting the
oxide of tin with glass.

ENAMELLED-CARDS, pieces of pasteboard, one
surface of which has been coated with
white lead and size, and then glazed by
passing between highly polished rollers.

ENAMELLED-LEATHER, glazed leather for
patent boots and shoes, belts, &c., pre-
pared from calf or seal-skin, by means of
sumach; the gloss or enamel is given by
several coats of a peculiar varnish.

ENAMELLER, one who lays on enamels or
inlays with mineral colours.

ENCAUSTIC, a method of painting in heated
or burnt wax. The term is also now very
generally applied to all kinds of painting,
where the colours are laid on or fixed by
heat, so as to be rendered permanent and
brilliant.

ENCAUSTIC-TILE, a variegated paving-tile, on
which patterns have been formed in
coloured clays on the ordinary buff-tile,
and fired, which brings out the colours
more vividly.

ENCHASE, or CHASE, to enrich or beautify
any work in metal by an embossed design,
&c. in low relief. [ding.

ENCHÈRE (French), an auction, an outbid.
ENCLOSURE, land fenced in or hedged round
for separation or for the protection of
crops.

ENGRE (French), printing or writing ink.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, a dictionary or descriptive
work of reference, which treats of the
various branches of the arts, sciences, and
manufactures.

ENDASSE, ENDRAZE, names for the short ell
or pike in Turkey, by which cotton goods
and carpets are measured; it is equal to
27 06 inches.

ENDAZEE, a Turkish measure of length for
silk equal to 25½ inches; a similar measure
used for cloth is 26½ inches.

ENDIVE, a hardy annual, the *Cichorium
endivia*; the blanched leaves of which are
used as a salad.

ENDLESS-CHAIN, a perpetually revolving
chain, much used in machinery.

ENDLESS-TAPE, the connecting bands for
some light machinery.

ENDORSE, to transfer or make over: on a bill
of exchange this endorsement is often
made in blank, but renders the endorser
liable for the payment of the bill, if not
met by the acceptor or person on whom it
is drawn, or any other endorser.

ENEMA, a clyster, or syringe.

ENFRATRE (French), the first combing of
wool.

ENGA, a name in some of the Pacific islands
for turmeric root.

ENGAGE, to retain or employ a person.

ENGAGEMENT, an obligation, contract, or
undertaking entered into.

ENGEL, a Dutch money-weight formerly
used in Belgium, &c., the 100th part of the
troy marc, = therefore to 23½ grains. It
was also called an esterlin.

ENGINE, the general name for any mechan-
ical machine which produces or regulates
motive power, such as a fire-engine,
steam-engine, &c. Engines are of three
great classes, locomotive, marine, and
stationary, and in their motion are either
oscillating or rotary.

ENGINEER, one skilled in mechanism, or the
construction and management of com-
plicated machinery, and the uses of motive
power, repairs of mill work, &c.

ENGINEER, CIVIL, a skilled designer, archi-
tect, and mathematician, who delineates
plans, and superintends the construction
of large industrial buildings and public
works.

ENGINE-MAN, a machine man; one who at-
tends to the engine in a mill, steam-boat,
locomotive, &c., he is often loosely called
an engineer.

ENGINE-OIL MAKER, a preparer and vender
of oil for lubricating machinery.

ENGINE-TURNER, one who practises a pecu-
liar kind of complex turning.

ENGRAIS (French), pasture-ground; food on which cattle or poultry are fattened; manure.

ENGRAVER, a carver or cutter of devices: there are wood-engravers, steel and copper-plate engravers, seal and tool cutters, &c.

ENGRAVER'S-TOOL CUTTER, a maker of metal gravers, &c.

ENGRAVING, the process of incising or cutting letters, designs, &c. on metals, stones, or wood, with a chisel or graver; a drawing or impression taken from a copper-plate.

ENCROSSING, the act of making a fair copy of a draught in a bold plain hand.

ENO, the name of a New Zealand tree, the bark of which furnishes a valuable black dye, used by the natives for colouring their grass mats.

ENOEUE (French), to pick the knots from cloth, &c.

ENRICHMENT, the builder's name for the figuring and mouldings of a cornice.

ENSAYADOR (Spanish), an assayer.

ENSIGN, a military or naval banner. The regimental ensign is a piece of silk borne on a staff, having figures, colours, and arms thereon. The naval ensign is usually suspended over the poop or stern of a ship, and is used to distinguish vessels of different nations. Also the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry, who takes his name from having to bear the colours of the regiment.

ENSIMAGE (French), the oiling of cloth, in order to dress it more freely.

ENSOUFLE (French), a weaver's beam or roller.

ENSTATINE, a bisulfate of magnesia, augite in crystallization, and having some resemblance to scapolite.

ENTB (French), a grafted tree, a scion; the handle of a painter's brush.

ENTER, to register, to set down in writing; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house.

ENTERPRISE, a projected scheme; a hazardous adventure.

ENTERTAINMENT, a public dinner; amusement of any kind, a concert, dancing-room, &c.

ENTIRE, the name for a kind of beer, combining the appreciated properties of two or three esteemed qualities of malted beverage; a stallion, or ungelded horse.

ENTOIR (French), a grafting-knife.

ENTRACTE, the time between the acts of a play; an interlude.

ENTREBANDES (French), the flag end of woollen stuffs.

ENTREBAS (French), an unequal distance between the threads of a warp.

ENTRE-COTE (French), a piece of beef cut between the ribs.

ENTRE'E, an admission or introduction; the first course of dishes.

ENTRELACS (French), threads, twine, or string.

ENTREMETS, side-dishes; dainties.

ENTREPOSER (French), to store or warehouse goods.

ENTREPOT, a mart; a store-room for the deposit of goods; a bonded warehouse.

ENTREPRENEUR, a French contractor; one who executes or undertakes constructive works.

ENTRESOL (French), a suite of rooms between two floors; a low apartment, usually placed above the ground-floor.

ENTRY, the record made in a merchant's books of any business transaction; the lodgment of a ship's papers in the custom-house on arrival, when permission to land cargo is obtained.

ENUMERATOR, a calculator, one employed to count over or reckon up figures or things.

ENVELOPE, the outer cover or enclosure case for a letter; the wrapper on which the address is written.

ENVELOPE-MACHINE, a cleverly constructed machine by which envelopes are cut and folded.

ENVELOPE-MAKER, a wholesale manufacturer of letter enclosures.

ENVoy, a deputy or messenger; a diplomatic agent. [density.]

EPAIS, **EPAISSEUR** (French), thickness; **EPARCET**, in France, a kind of hay.

EPARS (French), a flagstaff.

EPAULET, a shoulder ornament or badge of rank worn by naval and military commissioned officers.

EPAVES (French), goods found floating at sea without owner; flotsom and jetsom.

EPERONE, an ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table.

EPHAH, an ancient Jewish dry measure, of about four gallons.

EPICERIE (French), grocery wares, spices, &c.

EPIDEMIC, a murrain among cattle. **EPIDERMIS**, the cuticle or scurf-skin; the membranous or fibrous horny covering of some shells.

EPINCOIR, a pavior's hammer in France.

EPINGARE (French), a small cannon.

EPINGLE (French), a pin; any small pointed instrument.

EPINGOLIER, a maker or dealer in pins.

EPISSEUR (French), a marino-spike.

EPITOME, an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

EPLAIGNEUR, a French cloth-dresser.

EPOUSSETOIR (French), a soft light brush.

EPROUVETTE, a French instrument for testing the strength of gunpowder.

EPSOM-SALTS, a popular name for sulphate of magnesia, a well-known cooling purgative. It is met with as a bitter saline efflorescence, and is also obtained by chemists from magnesium limestone.

EPURE (French), a model; an enlarged plan of a building.

EQUATORIAL, an astronomical instrument with a telescope, for taking celestial observations.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE, a mounted figure of a horseman.

EQUIPAGE, the fittings and furniture used by an army in the camp or field. Camp-equipage includes marquees, tents, &c., field equipage artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c. Equipage is also often applied to a vehicle or carriage of state; and to the attendants or retinue of a person of rank.

EQUIPET (French), a small open locker used in a ship, to prevent things falling about the decks.

EQUIPMENTS, the clothing, accoutrements, arms, &c. of a soldier; hence there are artillery equipments for field and garrison, and engineer equipments, &c.; also the fitting out of a ship for sea.

ERASER, an instrument for scratching out writing, and obliterating errors.

ERECT, to raise or build up, as a house, pier, &c.

ERENDA, the Sanscrit name for the castor-oil plant.

ERF, the Dutch name in the Cape colony for a piece of garden land of variable extent, usually about half an acre; plural, *erwen*.

ERGOT, a morbid development of the seed of rye (*Secale cornutum*), and of some other gramineous plants, produced by the growth upon them of a microscopic fungus. It is used medicinally as an agent for accelerating parturition.

ERIGOMETER, an instrument for measuring the fibres of wool.

ERMAILLI, a foreman in a cheese manufactory of Gruyere and Berne.

ERMELLINO (Italian), ermine.

ERMIN, an import duty in the Levant.

ERMINA, a name sometimes given to the mine or mina, a measure for grain used in Italy; which ranges from about a quarter to half a bushel in different towns.

ERMINE, the short soft silky white fur forming the winter clothing of the stoat, *Mustela erminea*; which is sought for extensively over northern Europe and America. It is worn by the judges, and for articles of ladies' dress. The black tuft from the tail is sewed to the skin at regular intervals.

ERMINETTE (French), a plane; an adze.

ERQUOOS, liquorice water sold as a drink in the streets of Alexandria, as coffee and tea are in other towns.

ERRAND-BOX, a lad kept to deliver messages, or to do jobs of all kinds.

ERRATA, a published list of misprints or typographical errors, which have escaped the eye of the Author and press Reader.

ERRHINES, sternutatories; medicines which cause sneezing or mucous discharges when snuffed up the nose.

ERUGINOUS, green with a blue tint; the colour of verdigris.

ERUNDA, a name for the seed of the castor-oil plant in the East.

ERVA LENTA, the farina or meal of the common lentil (*Ervum Lens*).

ESAGIO, the sixth part of the Italian ounce.

ESAME, **ESCLAME** (Italian), a swarm of bees.

ESCA, a land measure in use at Bordeaux; the acre (of three roods six perches,) being divided into 216 escas.

ESCALADON (French), a small mill for winding silk.

ESCALIN, a Dutch and Flemish shilling; a base silver coin and money of account, worth about sixpence sterling.

ESCADAL, a liquid measure of Marseilles; 400 escadals = 1 millerolle, which is about 17 English wine gallons.

ESCANDOLE (French), the cabin for the seriant of a row-galley.

ESCAPEMENT, part of a clock or watch movement; a mechanical contrivance in a chronometer, for transmission at equal intervals of the maintaining power to the regulator. Its office is to allow a tooth of the wheel to escape or pass onward, at such intervals of time as are measured by the regulator.

ESCARBALLE (French), a scivello or elephant's tusk under 20 lbs. weight.

ESCARBILLES (French), coal cinders.

ESCARBATOIRE, a nursery of esculent snails (*Helix pomatia*); snails are esteemed an edible dainty on the Continent.

ESCARPIN (French), a light pump or shoe with a thin sole.

ESCHEN, a division of the gold and silver pound weight in Hamburg; 544 eschens make one troy pound.

ESCHEVIN, a name formerly given to the elder or warden, the principal of the ancient guilds.

ESCHIO (Italian), the beech-tree.

ESCOMPTE (French), discount; money deducted for interest.

ESCOORT, a body of armed men sent for security or convoy, as with a gold freight from the mines to a sea-port for shipment.

ESCRITOIRE, a writing-desk; a chest of drawers with a flap and convenience for writing.

ESCRUPULO, the 192nd part of the Portuguese and Spanish marc. The scruple is used in Brazil for weighing precious stones, consisting of 3 carats, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ English grains.

ESCUDO, a money of account in Bilbao; also a gold coin of Spain and Portugal. See **SCUDO**.

ESCULENT, something that is wholesome and eatable; good as food for man.

ESCUTCHEON, a shield for a key-hole on a door, &c.; the part of a merchant vessel's stern where her name is written.

ESPADE (French), a wooden bat or beetle used by rope-makers for tewing or twisting the hemp.

ESPAÑOLETE, a sash-window fastening.

ESPALEMENT (French), gauge; the difference between the old and new measures.

ESPALIER, a low lattice-work for training dwarfed fruit trees on; the first row of a French alley.

ESPARTO, a name given in Spain to the herbaceous stalks of the *Macbrachlea* (*Stipa tenacissima*), a grass which is used for mats, sandals, cordage, and for paper pulp.

ESPAÑO (Spanish), spar.

ESPLANADE, in military parlance, the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town, but now ordinarily applied to any open level public walk or drive near the sea; a grass plot in a garden.

ESPIOTTE, a species of rye.

ESQUAD (French), a small skiff or ship's boat.

ESQUIMAN, in France, a boatwain's mate.

ESQUISSE (French), a sketch; a rough outline drawing.

ESSENCES, a common name for the volatile or essential oils, which have the special perfume or odour of plants; diluted flavourings for drinks, &c., containing the peculiar taste of fruits.

ESSE (French), a heavy adze.

ESTACIN, a Spanish name for *Pegnum* *Ha*, used as a spice, and for dyeing red.

ESTADAL, the Spanish fathom of six feet.

ESTADAL, a Spanish measure of 100 varas, equal to 374.600 feet.

ESTADIO, a furlong, the eighth part of the Portuguese and Spanish mile, usually subdivided into 125 paces, each of five feet; but in Spain the stadio measures 190½ yards, and in Portugal, 281½ yards.

ESTADO (Spanish), a statement or account.

ESTAFETTE, a French courier or express.

ESTAME (French), worsted; woollen yarn.

ESTAMIN, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, &c.

ESTAMINET, a French ale-house or coffee-house, where smoking is allowed.

ESTANCIA, a Spanish name for a grazing-farm or pasture-ground.

ESTANO (Spanish), tin.

ESTATE, the lands or tenements to which a person has a clear title and interest.

ESTERLIN, a French name for the Dutch engel, the 20th part of an ounce; the 160th part of the troy mark, and equal to about 28½ grains. *See* **ESTLIN**.

ESTIMATE, to appraise or value; to judge of by inspection. An estimate is an approximate calculation made of the probable cost or charges of any undertaking, as of a contract for work and labour to be done, a building to be constructed, &c., quantity of materials required for any work, &c.

ESTIMATOR, an appraiser; one who computes or values. [customs duty.]

ESTIMO, in Italian, an impost, tax, or

ESTIVAGE, **ESTIVE**, a French term applied to the stowage or trimming of a ship; a mode of pressing or screwing cargoes into vessels, practised in America and the Mediterranean ports, by means of a capstan machinery, for the better balancing of the ship.

ESTLIN, a French weight, in the old ponderary system; the twentieth part of an ounce. *See* **ESTERLIN**.

ESTO, **ETTO**, a long measure used in Sumatra equal to about 18 inches.

ESTOPILLA, a kind of long lawn or mixed linen fabric.

ESTRAY, or **STRAY**, a domestic animal found wandering without owner.

ESTRIDGE, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich; which was formerly used as a substitute for beaver in hat-making, and of the coarser kind a stuff was fabricated.

ESTRIQUE (French), a tool used in a plate-glass manufactory to flatten the plates of crown glass.

ESTRIQUEUX (French), a pipemaker's paring-knife.

ETABLI (French), a tailor's shopboard, a carpenter's work-bench; a stage on which tallow-chandlers dry their candles.

ETADOU (French), a comb-maker's tooth cutter.

ETAGERE, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, side-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves.

ETAIR (French), the finest part of carded wool.

ETAIR (French), tin; pewter, or an alloy of tin and lead.

ETAL, a butcher's or fishmonger's stall in France.

ETALON, the French name for the standard for weights and measures; also a stallion.

ETALONNEUR, a French officer appointed to officially mark or stamp weights and measures.

ETAMI, an Indian sieve for bolting the meal of cassava, made from the fibres of the Ita palm, *Macraria flexuosa*.

ETAMINE (French), a thin stuff made with wool; a filtering cloth or bolter; a sieve.

ETAMURE, tin used for coating iron saucepans in France.

ETAPE (French), a storehouse where goods are landed; a staple mart.

ETAUX (French), a butcher's shambles.

ETAVILON, kid, sheep, or other skins prepared for glove-making.

ETCHING, a process of engraving on copper, by corroding in the lines of the drawing &c. with nitric acid, or on glass by fluoric acid.

ETCHING-NEEDLE, a stylus or steel graver, with a fine point, for tracing lines through the varnish on the metal plate.

ETENDEUR (French), a flattener of crown-glass.

ETENDOR, a kind of flat shovel or peel with a long handle, used by French printers to spread their damp printed sheets on lines to dry; a drying loft.

ETHER, a general name for any volatile spirit or compound, consisting of an acid and an organic radical.

ETHERINS (Scotch), the cross ropes of a thatched roof or stack.

ETHIOPIAN-PEPPER, a name for the fruit of *Xylopia aromatica*, used as a pungent condiment in Africa.

ETIER, a ditch or canal which brings seawater to the salt-pits in France.

ETIQUETTE, ceremony; in France a label or ticket affixed to a package.

ETIRE, a French currier's stretching iron.

ETNA, a table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit lamp.

ETOUPÉ (French), tow; lint; the coarsest part of flax or hemp; oakum.

ETOURDEAU (French), a young capon.

ETRAPE, a small sickle for cutting stubble, used in France.

ETRASSE, **ETRASSE** (French), floss-silk.

ETREIGNOIR (French), a cramp or hand-screw.

ETREIN, litter for horses in France.

ETRESSES (French), paper doubled and pasted for cards.

ETRIER (French), a stirrup.

ETRILLE (French), a curry-comb.

ETTERLIN (Scotch), a cow which has a calf when only two years old.

ETUVE (French), stewed fish or meat.

comb-maker's tooth
cabinet furniture; a
dumb-waiter or set
finest part of carded
pewter, or an alloy of
fishmonger's stall in
name for the standard
measures; also a stal-
d officer appointed to
stamp weights and
for bolting the meal
from the fibres of the Ita
cruca.
thin stuff made with
cloth or bolter; a sieve.
for coating iron sauce-
pan.
storehouse where goods
are kept.
butcher's shambles.
copy, or other skins pre-
paring
of engraving on copper,
the lines of the drawing
d, or on glass by fluorine
stylus or steel graver,
for tracing lines through
a metal plate.
a flattener of crown-
of flat shovel or peel with
used by French printers
lamp printed sheets on
lying loft.
name for any volatile
acid, consisting of an acid
radical.
the cross ropes of a
stack.
a name for the fruit of
the fig, used as a pungent
condiment.
canal which brings sea-
water into France.
only; in France a label
to a package.
carrier's stretching iron.
king-utensil, heated by a
fire.
tow; lint; the coarsest
part of flax.
ch, a young capon.
hook for cutting stubble.
E (French), floss-silk.
inch, a cramp or hand-
saw.
horses in France.
D, paper doubled and pasted.
a stirrup.
E, a curry-comb.
E, a cow which has a calf
years old.
E, stewed fish or meat.

EUDIOMETER, an instrument for ascertaining
the purity or salubrity of air, or rather for
determining the quantity of oxygen in
any given bulk of elastic fluid.
EUPHORBIA, a concrete gum-resin obtained
from several species of *Euphorbia* in the
East, and used medicinally.
EUPION, a product of the destructive distilla-
tion of vegetable substances.
EVAPORIMETER, a hygroscopic or atmometer,
an instrument for ascertaining the evapo-
ration of fluids.
EVAPORATION, the conversion of substances
into vapour by heat.
EVENER, a name in the Lothians for an in-
strument used by weavers for spreading
out the yarn; in other parts called a ralvel.
EVEN KEEL, a vessel which is loaded so as
to draw the same water abaft as forward.
EVEN LINES, MAKE EVEN. Technical terms
in newspaper printing. When copy has
to be cut into pieces to be distributed
among many compositors, they have fre-
quently to space out the words very ir-
regularly, so as to fill a line; hence the
common instruction, from one printer to
another who follows or precedes him with
copy, to "make even."
EVENTAIL (French), a fan, a screen.
EVENTOIR, a large ozier blower or fan used
in France to light coals with instead of
bellows.
EVERGREENS, plants which retain their
verdure throughout the year, such as
pines, laurels, hollies, &c.
EVERLASTING, a striped cotton material;
also a common name for the American
cudweed, of the genus *Gnaphalium*, which
has been recommended as a material for
paper-making.
EVER-POINTED PENCIL-MAKER, a manufac-
turer of sliding screw pencil-cases, by
which the lead is replenished as required.
EVIDENCE, oral or written testimony given
by a witness.
EVIDOIR (French), a clearing or hollowing
tool used by flute-makers to scoop out
the centre of the wood.
EVILASSE, a name in France for Madagascar
ebony.
EVITE E (French), room for a ship to swing
in a river or channel with the turn of the
tide. [fleet.
EVOLUTIONS, the movements of a vessel or
EWE, a female sheep.
EWE-CHEESE, cheese made from the milk
of sheep.
EVER, a water pitcher with a wide spout.
EX, a Latin preposition, which denotes
out of, or from.
EXAMINATION, a careful search or inspection;
a judicial trial, enquiry, or proceeding.
EXAMINER, an inspector or investigator;
one appointed to test or scrutinize ac-
counts, or to assay by experiments.
EXCAVATION, a digging or hollowing out.
EXCAVATOR, a machine for excavating; also
one who cuts or digs out earth. See
NAVIGATOR.
EXCHANGE, the balance of money of different
countries, each of which has a certain
regulated par of exchange; a place of
public resort, in commercial cities, where

merchants meet to transact business;
the bartering of one commodity for an-
other.

EXCHANGE-BROKER, a person who attends
on 'Change to negotiate foreign bills for
merchants, for which he receives a small
commission.

EXCHEQUER, the principal receptacle for
money paid to the State arising from
taxes.

EXCHEQUER BILL, a promissory note or
credit bill, issued by the Treasury under
the authority of Parliament, for defraying
portions of the current financial expenses
of the Government, and usually forming
a large portion of the floating or unfunded
National Debt. Exchequer bills are cir-
culated for sums varying in amount from
£100 to £1000. The small bills, as they are
called, of £100, are printed in red ink; the
bills for £200 in yellow ink; those for
£500 in blue ink; and the largest amount
bills, £1000, in black. From their con-
venience, as a ready and secure invest-
ment, not liable to fluctuation like the
funds, and being redeemable at par at
short fixed periods, they are much in
request by bankers and capitalists, and
the Government is usually able to keep a
large amount afloat at an exceedingly low
rate of interest; they therefore
usually bear a premium. Of late years
the rate of interest paid by Government
on Exchequer-bills has fluctuated from
24d. to 1d. per cent.; that is from £8 10s. 0d.
to £1 10s. 6d. per cent. per annum. They
are usually renewed or paid off yearly,
and bear interest from their date until the
period fixed for their payment; which is
always announced by public advertise-
ment.

EXCISE, an inland duty or tax levied on cer-
tain articles of home manufacture and
consumption, as on beer, British spirits,
malt, &c.; excise duties therefore differ
from customs duties, which are levied on
imports and exports. The excise also
grants licences for certain trades and occu-
pations which bring in a duty to govern-
ment.

EXCISEMAN, an officer appointed to look
after excise duties, and to carry out the
regulations enforced by the Excise com-
missioners.

EXCORTICATION, the stripping off the bark
of a tree.

EXCURSION-TRAIN, a pleasure train of rail-
way carriages, usually dispatched at fares
below the ordinary rates of charge for trav-
elling.

EXECUTION, a judicial writ issuing from
some court of law against the body, lands,
or goods and chattels of a person.

EXECUTION CREDITOR, one who has a pre-
ferential claim for costs incurred, or who
holds a judgment.

EXECUTOR, a person appointed by the testa-
tor to administer to his estate, to carry
into force the appropriations of his will
and testament, after his decease.

EXEMPLAIRE (French), a pattern or speci-
men; a copy of a book or engraving. [duty.
EXEMPT, privileged; free from charge or

EXHIBIT, any voucher or document produced in a court of law, or before arbitrators, &c.
EXHIBITION, a public display of works of art, industry, manufactures, &c.; such collections have of late years been held periodically in most civilized countries.
EX-OFFICIO (Latin), by virtue of the office.
EXOTIC, a plant or product of a foreign country.
EX-PARTE, a partial or one-sided statement.
EXPECTANT, a junior excise-officer; one not fully confirmed, or upon trial.
EXPECTORANTS, medicines which promote discharges from the lungs, and hence relieve a cough.
EXPEDIENT, a contrivance.
EXPENDITURE, a charge or disbursement; outlay; that which is consumed or used on board ship is said to be expended.
EXPERIMENT, a trial or effort; an attempt to analyse or determine by a chemist.
EXPLOITATION (French), the improving of lands, the felling of woods, the working of mines, or other undertakings.
EXPORTER, a shipper of wares, commodities, or merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or colony.
EXPORTS, goods, wares, or manufactures, transmitted abroad.
EXPOSITEUR (French), one who tries to pass counterfeit money.
EXPRESS, to force out by pressure; a courier or special messenger.
EXPRESSED OIL, oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing or squeezing, as contradistinguished from that which is obtained by boiling; cold-drawn castor-oil is obtained by expression; so are olive, almond, and coco-nut oils.

EXTENTOUR (Scotch), an assessor, one who apportions a general tax; the word stent-master is now generally used.
EXTERIOR, the outside.
EXTERNAT (French), a day-school.
EXTINGUISHER, an inverted hollow cone for putting out a candle.
EXTIRPATION, destroying or removing, as in weeding, &c.
EXTORTION, an exaction or overcharge; an illegal demand enforced.
EXTRACT, a substance abstracted; an epitome; a passage taken from a book, &c.; an evaporated decoction; an inspissated or expressed vegetable juice.
EXTRA-PAROCIAL, without the legal limits or assigned boundary of a parish.
EXTRAVAGANCE, recklessness and imprudence; a waste of materials.
EYALET, a Turkish government or principality, under the administration of a vizier or pacha of the first class.
EYE-BLINDS, bandages for a horse's eyes when being singed, bled, &c.
EYE-BOLT, a small ring-bolt used on ship-board, to which ropes are fastened.
EYEBRIGHT, a meadow plant, the *Euphrasia officinalis*, used medicinally.
EYE-FLAP, a blinder on a horse's head stall.
EYE-GLASS, a single spectacle glass worn by near-sighted persons; the outer glass of a telescope, which is placed against the eye.
EYELET, a small hole for reeving a lace or cord in parts of dress, &c.
EYELETEER, a small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet holes.
EYELET-HOLE, a metal ring in a sail for a cringle; a hole for ribbon to go through.

F.

FABRIC, the texture or structure of a manufactured article; the material or woven goods themselves; a building, or erection; a frame or workshop.
FABRICANT (French), a manufacturer, a working tradesman.
FABRICATEUR (French), a colner or forger.
FABRICATOR, a handicraftsman; one who constructs or makes.
FABRILLA, workmen's tools.
FAÇADE (French), the front view or elevation of an edifice.
FACE, the edge, surface, or front of any thing; the dial of a watch.
FACE-GUARD, a wire gauze mask used by workmen, as in stone-breaking, in chemical or manufacturing processes, &c.
FACTS, the various slides into which a precious stone, &c. is cut.
FACING, a covering; a superficial layer or coating of better material laid over another to improve its appearance, or to mask it.
FAC-SIMILE, a true likeness, or representation of any thing; an exact copy of a handwriting.

FACTITIOUS, artificial.
FACTOR (Scotch), a land steward; one who has the charge of an estate, lets the land, collects the rents, &c.; a mercantile agent who transacts business for others on commission, and is empowered to buy and sell goods in his own name, in this respect differing from a broker.
FACTORAGE, the commission paid to a factor by his employer for business done.
FACTORY, a common abbreviation for manufactory, &c.; a workshop, a mill, &c.; usually applied to buildings on an extensive scale, where complicated machinery, worked by motive power, is used. In these the great textile products of the country are made; a commercial station abroad.
FACTORY-HAND, a manufactory workman; a person employed about a mill.
FACTORY-MAUND, a commercial weight of India, of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 108 drachms avoirdupois, and less ponderous than the ordinary bazaar maund.
FACTOTUM, a useful person; one who can turn his hand readily to any thing.

FACTORY
 Port
 voice
 of th
 or so
FACUL
 body
 phys
FADE,
 color
 guer
FADGE,
 a cov
 a bu
 leath
 of st
 ban
FADUJ,
FAG,
FAG-EN
 a wel
 end o
FAGOT,
 120 lb
 3 feet
FAGOTT
FAHAM
 to th
 frag
 its ou
 The l
 tion,
 the lu
FAHREN
 the fr
 degree
 See T
FAIENCE
 potter
FAIK (S
 a str
FAIL-D
 built
 space
FAILURE
 sion of
 &c., of
FAIN, a
 process
 and at
FAIR, an
 a fixed
 are be
 count
 thent
FAIRING
FAIRTO
 distill
FAIRWAY
 nel, th
FAISELL
 frame.
FAISSIER
FAITERE
 gutter.
FAKE, a
 circles
FALCATE
FALCHIO
FALCON,
 sport;
 bore, c

assessor, one who
the word stent-
used.

school.
hollow cone for

removing, as in

overcharge; an

abstracted; an epi-
from a book, &c.;

an insipidated
life.

at the legal limits
a parish.

ness and impro-
erials.

minent or princi-
administration of a
st class.

for a horse's eyes

bolt used on ship-
res fastened.

ally, the *Euphrasia*

horse's head stall.

acle glass worn by
the outer glass of

placed against the

reeving a lace or

cc.
dred instrument for

ing in a sail for a

on to go through.

steward; one who

state, lets the land

for others on com-
merced to buy and

ame, in this respect

mission paid to a

yer for business

eviation for manu-
p, a mill, &c.; usually

an extensive scale,

chinery, worked by

of the country are

ation abroad.

actory workman; a

at a mill.

commercial weight of
10½ drachms avoird-
rous than the ordi-

son; one who can
to any thing.

FACTURE (French), **FACTURA** (Spanish and Portuguese), **FATTURA** (Italian), an invoice or bill of parcels; a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser.

FACTULTY, a privilege or dispensation; a body of masters or professors of law, physic, &c.

FADE, to wear away; to wither or lose colour or distinctness, as in silks, daguerrotypes, &c.

FADGE, a name amongst leather sellers for a covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather, corded, &c.; in Scotland a bundle of sticks; a large flat wheaten loaf or bannock.

FADUJ, an Arab name for bezoar. [Cloth.

FAO, one who works hard; a knot in

FAE-END, the refuse part or worst end of a web of cloth or any fabric; the untwisted end of a rope.

FAGOT, a quantity of steel in bars, equal to 120 lbs.; a bundle of sticks of wood about 3 feet long and 2 feet round. [Spoon.

FAGOTTO, a musical instrument. See **BAS-**

FAHAM-TEA, a name given in the Mauritius to the dried leaves of the *Angræcum fragrans*, a fragrant orchid which owes its odour to the presence of coumarin. The infusion is drunk to promote digestion, and is useful for certain diseases of the lungs.

FAHRENHEIT, a thermometric scale, in which the freezing point of water is fixed at 32 degrees, and the boiling point at 212. See **THERMOMETER**.

FAIENCE, **FAYENCE**, delft-ware; china or pottery embellished with painted designs.

FAIK (Scotch), to grasp, to fold or tuck up; a stratum of stone.

FAIL-DYKE, **FALD DYKE** (Scotch), a wall built of sods or turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold.

FAILURE, a commercial term for the suspension of payment; insolvency, bankruptcy, &c., of an individual or firm.

FALIN'S, **FELTINS**, the impure spirit in the process of distillation passing over at first and at last from the still; the former being called strong and the latter weak falins.

FAIR, an assemblage of buyers and sellers at a fixed place on certain fixed days. Fairs are being gradually abolished in this country, but are still held on the Continent and in India. See **MARKET**. [Fair.

FAIRING, a gift or present purchased at a FAIRNTOSH, a neat-flavoured spirit formerly distilled in Ross-shire.

FAIRWAY, the mid passage in a short channel, the navigable part of a river.

FAISELLE, **FESSELLE** (French), a cheese-frame.

FAISSIER, **FESSIER** (French), a basket-maker.

FATIERRE (French), a tile for a ridge or gutter.

FAKE, a sailor's name for one of the coils or circles made in winding a rope.

FALCATED, bending like a hook.

FALCION, a short crooked sword.

FALCON, a hunting-hawk, one trained to sport; a piece of ordnance of 5½ inches' bore, carrying a 2½ lbs. shot.

FALCONER, one who breeds and trains hawks, and has the charge of falcons for pursuing game.

FALCONET, a small cannon whose bore is 4½ inches and the shot 1½ lb. weight.

FALDING, a coarse cloth.

FALD-STOOL, a portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool.

FALL, a border of lace to the neck-part or body of a lady's evening dress; a short veil for a lady's bonnet or hat; a superficial measure in Scotland equal to a perch; 6 ells of 37 inches; a trap for animals; a descent of water; the loose end of a tackle, that part to which the power is applied in hoisting.

FALL-BOARD, the wooden drop shutter of a window, which moves up and down on hinges.

FALLOW, untilled land; ground lying at rest, not under a grain crop. A naked fallow is when it has been ploughed and harrowed and left; while a green fallow is when some intermediate crop of roots or forage has been taken from it.

FALLOW-DEER, the *Cervus dama*, an animal kept as an ornament in parks, of which there are two kinds, the dappled and the very deep brown variety. The venison is very rich and delicate, and the horns and skin are used commercially.

FALOT (French), a large lantern fixed to a pole; a burning beacon.

FALOTIER, a French lamplighter.

FALSE-CORE, a name among brass-founders for a loose piece of the mould not intended for holes; by the iron-founder it is called a drawback.

FALSE-KEEL, pieces of timber secured under the main keel of vessels.

FAMINE, dearth, or destitution; a scarcity of food or provisions for sustenance.

FAMIS, a kind of Spanish gold cloth or brocade.

FAN, an apparatus for winnowing grain; a hand ornament or instrument chiefly used by ladies to cool themselves. Ladies' fans are made of various materials, coloured paper, feathers, bone or ivory carved, &c. China and France are the chief seats of the manufacture. The manufacture in Paris is a very extensive branch of industry, supplying all civilized nations with these useful and ornamental articles. The Chinese are noted for their chaste and elegantly carved ivory fans. It is the nature of the decoration of the leaf or surface of the fan which increases its costliness. It is often made of paper, velvet, parchment, satin, gauze, or crape.

FANAL (French), a ship's lantern, or watch light; a light-house.

FANAM, an old Indian copper coin worth from 2d. to 3d., of which there are also double ones. The gon, canteroy fanam of North Arcot and other parts ranged from 6d. to 9d. in value.

FAN AND SKY-LIGHT MAKER, a manufacturer of semi-circular windows and glazed-roofs.

FANCY-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of cardboard and other boxes, for linen-draperies goods, or confectioners' use, &c.

FANCY-CHECK MUSLINS, cambrics marked with cords and stripes, by heavy threads introduced into the warp and weft.

FANCY-GOODS, fabrics made of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, &c., differing from those which are of a plain or simple colour.

FANCY-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of coloured or ornamental papers.

FANCY-REPOSITORY, a shop where various articles for ladies' use are vended, often termed a Berlin warehouse.

FANEGA, a Spanish measure used for different purposes. As a dry measure in Spain, it varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. In South America, the fanega of Chile, for grain, ranges from 153 lbs. weight to upwards of 200 lbs.; in Central America the fanega of maize weighs 400 lbs.; in Monte Video, it is as much as 83 bushels; but the average computation may be taken at 5 fanegas to the English quarter of 8 bushels. As a land measure the fanega is 40,000 varas of about 24 feet each.

FANEGADA, a Spanish land measure; as much ground as may be sown with a fanega of grain; about 168 square yards, = 170 varas.

FANEUR (French), a hay-maker.

FANG, the bend of a rope; a long nail.

FANGO, a native name in some parts of the Pacific for oil.

FANGOT, a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from 1 to 2½ cwts.

FANK, the name, in some parts of Scotland, for a sheep-cot or pen; to coil a rope.

FANLIGHT, a framed window shaped like an outspread fan, usually placed over doors.

FAN-MAKER, a manufacturer of ladies' fans.

FAN-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

FANNER, a revolving instrument with vanes, which creates wind for winnowing the chaff from grain; a cooling apparatus.

FANTAIL, a joint; a gas burner; a pigeon.

FARANZAMS, a mixed fabric of silk and wool.

FARANZULA, a weight of Lohela on the Red Sea of 20 lbs.

FAROE, to stuff with mingled ingredients; a laughable or grotesque dramatic piece.

FARCEL. See FRAZEL.

FARCOUST, a Scotch trading vessel.

FARD (Scotch), to paint or embellish.

FARDAGE (French), the tonnage of a ship.

FARDEL, a bundle or little pack; a term used in reckoning in Germany, equal to 45 barchets or pieces of cloth of 22 or 24 ells each; the fourth part of a yard of land.

FARDING-DEAL, an old term for the fourth part of an acre of land.

FARE, a word of wide application; food or provisions for the table; the price of passage for travelling; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water.

FARGOT, a term employed in parts of France to designate a bale of manufactured goods weighing 150 to 160 lbs.

FARINA, the flour or meal of any species of corn or starchy root.

FARNACEOUS, containing meal.

FARINA-MANUFACTURER, a grinder and preparer of meal, or fine powder from grain, pulse or roots.

FARNIER (French), a corn-chandler, a dealer in meal and flour.

FARM, to take or hire at a certain rate per cent.; a monopoly, licence, or permission to vend certain articles subject to duty; a portion of land with suitable buildings, &c. devoted to agricultural operations.

FARMER, a tenant; a lessee; a person employed in the cultivation of land, breeding and rearing live-stock, and the management of the commercial products they yield.

FARMER-GENERAL, a contractor for taxes.

FARM-HOUSE, the dwelling-house on a farm.

FARM-LABOURER, a person employed about a farm.

FARM-MEAL (Scotch), meal paid as part of the rent.

FARM-YARD-MANURE, the excrements of cattle, and other fertilizing substances collected from stables, cattle sheds, &c. for spreading on land; and largely used.

FAROODEEYEH, a turban for Arab females.

FARRA, a kind of salmon in Spain.

FARRAM, a tobacco cutter in Alexandria.

FARRIER, originally a blacksmith, one who forged and fitted horses' shoes—but now applied to a horse doctor; although they often take the more ambitious title of veterinary surgeon.

FARRIERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London which has no hall.

FARRO (Spanish), peeled barley; red wheat.

FARSAKH, an itinerary measure of Mocha of 3 miles; the fourth part of a baryd.

FARTHING, a land measure representing 30 acres; a small English copper coin, the fourth part of a penny, and weighin: 4 dwt.: from 1848 to 1850 the coinage of farthings averaged about one million pieces per annum; but in 1854, owing to the want of small copper coin, 6,500,000 farthings were coined. From 1855 to 1860, 12,094,992 were coined.

FARTHINGALE. See FARDING-DEAL.

FASCET, a tool for bottles.

FASCIA, a bandage or fillet.

FASCO, a liquid measure of Paraguay, equal to three quarts. [style or mode.]

FASHION, shape or form; a custom, the

FASHIONER, one who fashions or shapes things; a tailor.

FASS, a measure of capacity used in Germany, of a very variable character, ranging as a dry measure from $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons in Dusseldorf, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Altona. For charcoal it is 59 gallons at Treves, in Prussia. As a liquid measure it is equally variable and difficult to define, and differs with the nature of the contents. In Vienna the fass of wine is about 127½ gallons, in Leipzig it is 83½, and so on. One Ham-burgh last of 60 fass is equivalent to 11 Imperial quarters; 1 fass = 2 hipten.

FAST, the rope by which a vessel is secured to a wharf; in nautical language attached to; as when a boat is secured by a rope; a vessel aground is said to be "hard and fast."

grinder and pre-
wider from grain,

chandler, a dealer

certain rate per
cent, or permission
subject to duty;
uitable buildings,
ral operations.

se; a person em-
of land, breeding
and the manage-
al products they

actor for taxes.
-house on a farm.
employed about

al paid as part of

excrements of
lizing substances
cattle sheds, &c.
and largely used
for Arab females.
in Spain.

in Alexandria.
cksmith, one who
' shoes—but now
or; although they
ambitious title of

of the minor livery
which has no

parley; red wheat.
measure of Mocha
art of a baryd.

re representing 30
copper coin, the
y, and weighin:
50 the coinage of
one million pieces
owing to the want
3,500,000 farthings
to 1860, 12,064,992

ING-DEAL.

Paraguay, equal
[style or mode
; a custom, the
shlons or shapes

city used in Ger-
e character, rang-
from 1½ gallons in
Altona. For char-
eves, in Prussia,
is equally variable
and differs with
tents. In Vienna
ut 12½ gallons, in
o. One Ham-
is equivalent to
fuss = 2 himpten.
a vessel is secured
language attached
ured by a rope; a
to be "hard and

FASTENING, a stop or holdfast; a bolt or
bar; a screw or spring-catch for window-
sashes; also a security for doors.

FAST-TRAIN, an express railway train.

FATHOM, an English nautical measure of six
feet, employed in sounding mines, &c.,
and measuring cordage. It is also used
in India, being divided into four arms or
cubits of eighteen inches each. A fathom
of fire wood is six feet wide by six feet
high.

FAT-LUTE, a mixture of pipeclay and linseed-
oil for filling joints.

FATA, solid clay substances found in the
animal and vegetable kingdoms, which
enter largely into commerce, and are
described under their several heads.

FAUCET, a pipe; a spout with a peg or spigot
for drawing liquor from a cask.

FAUCHARD, a small sickle with a long
handle, used in France.

FAUCRET (French), a wooden hay-rake.

FAULDS (Scotch), the part of a farm
manured by folding sheep or cattle on it.

FAUX, FAUX (French), a scythe or reaping-
hook.

FAUTEUIL, a large elbow-chair.

FAUX, a Swiss land measure of 7,855 Eng-
lish square yards, or 65 2-3rds French
acres: 6 1-6th faux = 10 imperial acres.

FAUXBOURG, FAUBOURGS (French), the
suburbs of a town.

FAYO (Spanish), a cake of yellow wax.

FAYOUR, a bunch or knot of ribbons worn at
weddings or other festive occasions.

FAWAL, an Arab vendor of boiled beans for
breakfast, which are eaten with butter
and lemon juice.

FAWN, a young deer under one year old.

FAYING, in maritime phraseology, the union
of two pieces so close that no intervening
space occurs.

FEAL, a provincial name for sward or turf;
hence feal-dyke, feal-manure, &c.

FEARNUGHT, a thick shaggy woollen stuff,
used for draymen's coats, sailors' pea-
jackets, and for lining the portholes and
the outside door of a powder-magazine in
a ship. It is also known as dreadnought.

FEAST, a sumptuous repast; a public ban-
quet or entertainment. [feathers.

FEATHER-DRESSER, a cleaner or preparer of
feathers. **FEATHER-DRIER, FEATHER-BEATER**, one who
beats feathers, to cleanse and make them
light or loose.

FEATHER-DUSTER, a light brush made of
feathers.

FEATHER-EDGED, planks, or any wrought
substance in which one side is much
thinner than the other.

FEATHER-FLOWERS, artificial flowers made
of feathers, which are used by ladies for
head ornaments, and for fancy plumes
and groups for rooms.

FEATHERING, in rowing, a term applied to
the uniform turning of the edge of an oar
horizontally, when raised from the water.

FEATHER-MERCHANT, an importer or whole-
sale dealer in feathers, who sells to fea-
ther-dressers and plumassiers.

FEATHER-PURIFIER, one who boils or steams
feathers, to fit them for bedding or up-
holstery purposes.

FEATHERS, the light portion of the wings
and plumage of birds. The kinds most
used for dress and military purposes, are
those of the ostrich, marabou stork,
American or three-toed ostrich, emu,
heron, birds of paradise, ibis, and do-
mestic fowls. The feathers of the emu, of
the white egret heron, and of the osprey,
or fish-hawk, are used in military cos-
tume, and for ladies' ornaments. The tail
feathers of the domestic cock, either dyed
or in their natural colours, are much used
for military plumes. The manufacture of
feathers into ornaments employs great
numbers of females. Grebe and loon
skins, and swan's down, are also used for
muffs, and trimmings of ladies' dresses.
Feathers from common birds, and the
soft fine down from aquatic birds of cold
climates, from their elasticity, softness,
and non-conducting powers, are emi-
nently useful to man. See BIRDS OF
PARADISE, MARABOU-FEATHERS, OSTRICH-
FEATHERS, &c.

FEAUK, a Scotch plaid.

FECKET (Scotch), a woollen shirt or under
waistcoat.

FECULA, the starchy substance of different
plants; the pulverulent matter extracted
from vegetables by grinding them in
water, and allowing the fluid to settle;
the fecula then subsides.

FEDDAN, a land measure of Egypt and Tur-
key, equal to about an acre; it is divided
into 24 gerats; among the Arabs it is
about one and a third acre.

FEDELLI, a kind of dried Italian paste in a
pipe form, of a smaller size than vermi-
celli.

FEE, a gratuity or reward given to a profes-
sional man, as a physician or barrister,
for advice or service; a perquisite claimed
by official personages under legal autho-
rity, or by prescription; a Scotch term for
small domestic cattle, such as sheep, goats,
&c.; also wages and property.

FEEDEE, the stream supplying a river or
canal; a branch railway, running into the
main-trunk line; a large head or supply
of fluid iron to a runner or mould in
heavy castings.

FEEDING-BOTTLE, a glass bottle for supply-
ing milk or liquid nutriment to an infant
in the absence or indisposition of its
mother.

FEED-PUMP, the force-pump which supplies
the boiler of an engine with water.

FEE-FARM-RENT COLLECTOR, a person in
Scotland employed to wait upon tenants
of land, for the rent due to the owner of
the property. See FEW-FERME.

FEE-SIMPLE, in law, the largest estate which
a man can have, and which may be dis-
posed of by deed or by will; a property
acquired by inheritance.

FEET, a commercial name given to the
twenty-five small plates of tortoise-shell,
from the edges of the carapace; the super-
ior plates being called "the head."

FEE-TAIL, in legal phraseology, a limited
inheritance; an estate handed down by
entail.

FEEZE-NAIL (Scotch), a screw.

FERRT, another name for the *viertel*, a German grain measure, representing the quart.

FERRIS. See **FAINTS**.

FE'LATIER, **FE'LATIER**, a glass-blower's assistant in France.

FELIN, a weight for gold and silver, formerly used in France, the 80th part of the ounce, and the 4th of the *esterlin*; nearly 6 English grains.

FELL, a skin, the hide of an animal; in Scotland, high pasture land.

FELLAHS, the peasants or labouring classes in Egypt.

FELL-MONGER, a dealer in hides; a dresser of skins; a part of the business of the fellmonger is to separate the wool from the sheep's skin, the wool being sold to the woolstaplers, and the pelts or stripped skins, sent to the leather-dressers and parchment-makers.

FELLOES, the circular parts or outer rims of a wheel, generally made of ash, framed and supported on the extremities of the spokes, and joined one to another, so as to form a circle.

FELLOW, to match; one of a pair.

FELLOW-CRAFT, a freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice.

FELLOWSHIP, a companionship or guild; an association.

FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS, a body of enrolled porters; one of the companies of London not on the livery, whose hall is in St. Mary-at-hill.

FELLY, the exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes. See **FELLOES**.

FELONY, in law, every crime which entails, besides punishment, the forfeiture of lands or goods; murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, burglary, and offences against the coin, are felonies.

FELPILLA (Spanish), corded silk for embroidery.

FELSPAR, a silicious mineral, of which there are several varieties, displaying elegant and varied iridescent colours. Cornish stone or porcelain clay is one of the products of decomposed felspar.

FELT, matted hair, wool, and other substances, first carded and delivered in the form of a fine bat or lap, and then converted into a stout mass or cloth by a peculiar rubbing that causes the interlocking of the fibres, or felting. Felt is used for hat bodies, for heavy cloths to resist water, and for other purposes.

FELTING, the operation of matting or uniting different substances into one compact mass.

FELT-MAKER, a manufacturer of felt, of which there are two kinds; that used for hat-making and for cloth, and a more stout and coarse material, used for flooring, roofing, &c.

FELT-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but conducts its business at Guildhall.

FELUCCA, a small coasting vessel in the Mediterranean, carrying two masts with lateen sails; often propelled with oars, as well as sails.

FEX, a moor or marsh.

FEN-BOAT, a boat used in the creeks of marabes, and lands overflowed with water.

FENCE, the guard of a carpenter's plane; a rail, or bordering protection for a field, such as a wall, ditch, bank, &c.; live fences are hedges of quickset; a slang term for a receiver of stolen goods; to thrust, parry, or guard off a blow.

FENCING, wooden or metallic casing, as a protection for machinery in factories, required to be placed by law, to prevent injury to the workmen about the machinery.

FEND, to ward off.

FENDER, a thick piece of rope or solid wooden guard or protection hung over the side in vessels, to prevent injury to the bulwarks, &c., by chafing or collision; a solid or open ornamented metal casing placed before a fireplace, for enclosing the cinders and ashes of the grate.

FENESTER, **FENESTRE**, a window, an opening in a building, by which air and light are admitted.

FENIM, a petty money of account in Switzerland, 540 making a rixdollar.

FENES, the ultimate refuse of the blubber of the whale, which forms an excellent manure when available, and might be used in the manufacture of Prussian blue, and also for the production of ammonia.

FENNEL, an umbelliferous plant, the *Anethum feniculum dulce*, cultivated on the Continent as a pot-herb, and for the seeds and essential oil obtained from them. The seed is used in the manufacture of gin, and in medicine as a carminative. Another species, the common fennel, *Feniculum officinale*, is cultivated in gardens as a garnish for fish, &c., and as a pot-herb for flavouring sauces.

FENUGREEK, a plant, native of the South of France, the *Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*, the seeds of which are emollient; poultices made of the flour are employed in veterinary practice, and the Arabs use it in fomentations.

FEEFFER, one vested with the fee of land.

FER-BLANTIER (French), a tinkler; one who works or sells tin.

FERDE, a piece of coarse cotton cloth; a nominal medium of value among the Berbers in Nubia.

FERDING, a small money of account in the Russian ports of the Baltic, the 80th part of the rixdollar.

FERET, a glass-blower's rod. See **FERRET**.

FERLINO, the sixteenth part of the ounce in Italy.

FERLOT. See **FIRLOT**.

FERMENT, a name for yeast or barm, the scum which collects on beer.

FERMENTATION, an effervescence or ebullition in fluids, which is either vinous or acetous; a decomposition in animal and vegetable substances.

FERMOIR (French), a clasp; a joiner's ripping-chisel.

FERN, **FEARN** (Scotch), prepared gut.

FERNANDINA, **FERANDINE**, a stuff made of silk and wool; a weaver.

FEROSI

(of ten)

FERRAI

third

tainly

FERRAI

FERRER

(Mus)

hunt)

in co

Frenc

makin

the m

mart

FERROI

iron;

FERRU

FERRU

hand

or u

split

FERRY

wher

good

FERRY

FERRY

tery

FERRY

that

FERRY

FERRY

FERTIN

recoit

FERTIN

soil,

FERUL

FESTIV

rejoic

HOLY

FESTO

drap

pass

FETLO

prote

joint

FETTE

links

graz

stra

FITTL

neat

girl

of a

FEU, h

tion

&c.

FEU-D

Scot

FEU-F

tenn

FEUL

leav

FEUL

a bi

FEUL

FEUL

paper

criti

FEUL

FEUL

FEVE

thro

rem

in the creeks of
verflowed with

enter's plane; a
tion for a field,
bank, &c.; live
cket; &c.; a slang
stolen goods; to
a blow.
lic casing, as a
r in factories, re-
law, to prevent
out the machi-

of rope or solid
ion hung over the
ent injury to the
ing or collision;
ed metal casting
for enclosing the
grate.
dow, an opening
air and light are

count in Switzer-
llar.

of the blubber of
is an excellent
and might be
ure of Prussian
e production of

e plant, the *Ane-*
cultivated on
herb, and for the
tained from them.
e manufacture of
as a carminative,
common fennel,
cultivated in gar-
sh, &c., and as a
sauces.

re of the South of
Fennum Gracum,
emollient; poult-
are employed in
the Arabs use it

the fee of land.
tinker; one who

the cotton cloth; a
value among the

of account in the
ctic, the 80th part

ed. See FERRET.
rt of the ounce in

est or barm, the
beer.

escence or ebulli-
ence either vinous or
on in animal and

up; a joiner's rip-

pared cut.

, a stuff made of

FEROSH, an Indian servant who has the care
of tents, furniture, &c.

FERRADO, a corn measure of Spain, the
third part of the Castilian fanega, and con-
taining about four gallons.

FERRAILLE (French), old iron.

FERRET, an animal of the weasel tribe
(*Mustela furo*), kept for the purpose of
hunting rabbits, and destroying rats, &c.
in corn stacks and out-buildings; in
French, a tag for a lace or point; in glass-
making, an iron used to make the rings at
the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted
matter: a kind of tape.

FERRONNERIE (French), a warehouse for
iron; a blacksmith's shop.

FERRUGINOUS, containing particles of iron.

FERRULE, a metal ring or case, fixed on the
handle of a tool, or at the end of a stick
or umbrella, to prevent the wood from
splitting.

FERRY, the place in a river, lake, or harbour,
where a boat piles for the conveyance of
goods or passengers from shore to shore.

FERRY-BOAT, a boat employed in crossing a
ferry.

FERRY-COW, FALLOW-COW (Scotch), a cow
that has brought forth; a cow not in calf.

FERRYMAN, a waterman who piles at a ferry.

FERTILE, rich or fruitful; having abundant
resources.

FERTILIZER, a manure; an application to the
soil, organic or inorganic.

FERULE. See FERULE.

FESTIVAL, a holiday; a day set apart for
rejoicing, public or private. See PUBLIC
HOLIDAY.

FESTOON, a kind of ornamental hanging
drapery, suspended in a curve with ends
placed over; a garland of flowers.

FETLOCK-BOOT MAKER, a manufacturer of
protections or supports for the pastern
joints of horses.

FETTER, a shackle or chain for the feet; iron
links for spanning horses' feet, when
grazing in open grounds, to prevent them
straying to a distance.

FETTLE, order, good condition; any thing
neatly bound or tied; in Scotland a horse's
girth made of straw; a handle in the side
of a large basket.

FEE, heritable property held on the condi-
tion of a certain return in grain, money,
&c.

FEE-DUTY, a land-tax; annual rent paid in
Scotland by a vassal.

FEE-FERME, the rent or duty paid by a
tenant for lands in Scotland.

FEUILLAGE (French), foliage; a row of
leaves; branched-work.

FEUILLANTINE, pastry made of puff-paste.

FEUILLE (French), a leaf or sheet of paper;
a bill.

FEUILLE-MORTE, the colour of a faded leaf.

FEUILLETON, that part of a French news-
paper, devoted to literary and dramatic
criticism; a small public journal.

FEUILLETTE (French), a half-hogshead.

FEUTRIERE (French), felted cloth.

FEVERFEW, the popular name of the *Pyre-
thrum Parthenium*, a wild plant, a decoction
of which is a favourite popular
remedy for slight fevers. It contains

much tannic acid, and in Germany has
been usefully employed in tanning and
currying leather. A medicinal extract is
also made from the *Matricaria chamomilla*,
which was formerly classed as a
fever-few.

FIACRE, a French hackney-coach.

FIARS, the average prices of grain legally
fixed for the year in Scotland.

FIASCO, a liquid measure of Italy; for wine
about four pints, and for oil somewhat
less.

FIBRE, a general name for the cotton, flaxen,
hempen, and other raw material, which
forms so important a class of our textile
manufactures.

FICELLE (French), pack-thread or twine.

FICELLIER, a roller for pack-thread.

FICHEUR (French), a brick-layer.

FICHU (French), a sort of neckerchief worn
by ladies.

FICHURE (French), a spear or trident to
catch fish.

FICTILE, moulded into form by art; manu-
factured of clay by the potter.

FID, a tapered wooden pin, used by seamen
in splicing large ropes, opening eyes, or
holes, &c.; an iron support passed through
a hole in the heel of a mast.

FIDDLE, a violin, a stringed instrument so
called.

FIDDLE-BLOCK, a block with two sheaves;
one over the other; the lower one smaller
than the upper.

FIDDLE-BOW, FIDDLE-STICK, the stringed
bow with which a fiddler draws sound
from his instrument.

FIDDLER, one who plays on a violin.

FIDDLE-STRINGS, the catgut cords, stretched
across a violin, fastened at the ends, and
elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FIDDLE-WOOD, a durable wood used for mills
framing, carriage-wheels, &c.; the pro-
duce of *Citharexylum melinocardium*;
a useful timber tree of the West Indies.

FIDEOS (Spanish), vermicelli.

FIEF, an estate in lands held from a superior.

FIEL (Spanish), a clerk of the market; a
wharfinger.

FIELD, a portion of arable land; a large
extent of compact land.

FIELD-BED, a portable or folding camp-bed
for an officer.

FIELD-BOOK, a land surveyor's plotting book,
in which the angles, distances, stations,
&c. are noted down for mapping or re-
ference.

FIELD-CORNET, the magistrate of a township
in the Cape colony.

FIELD-GUN, a piece of cannon mounted on a
two-wheel carriage, and drawn by horses,
which can be carried into the field of
battle.

FIELD-MARSHAL, the highest military rank
in England; one who takes the command
of an army. A field-marshal may com-
mand two regiments at once.

FIELD-OFFICER, a military officer above the
rank of captain.

FIELD-PIECE, a portable cannon for service
with an army, throwing a shot of from 8
to 12 pounds.

FIERDINGAR. See FURDINGAR.

FIVE, a very small wooden flute or pipe, giving acute piercing sounds.

FIVER, one who plays on a fife, a musician to a regiment.

FIVE-BALL, the ball round a ship's mast.

FIG-CAKE, a preparation of figs and almonds, worked up into a hard paste, and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses, which is vended about the streets.

FIGON, a Spanish eating-house.

FIGS, the dried fruit of *Ficus carica*, chiefly imported from the Mediterranean ports. In 1855 we received upwards of 2200 tons, nearly all of which were for home consumption.

FIGURANTE (French), a female ballet-dancer.

FIGURE, a number; an artist's model; any representation made of things in wood, stone, or other solid material; the steps of a dance; to goffer, to emboss, to ornament a stuff with gold, silk, &c.

FIGURE-HEAD, a carved bust, statue, or full-length figure, placed over the cutwater or bow of a ship.

FIGURE-MAKER, a modeller; one who practises the most refined part of the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, and many ornaments consisting of branches, foliage, &c.; a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists.

FIGURED-MUSLIN, a thin fabric in which a pattern, design, or representation is wrought. See **MUSLIN**.

FIGURE-WEAVING, a process differing from plain weaving; patterns or designs being produced in the damask, velvet, or other stuff, by employing threads of different colours or of different appearance, in the warp or in the weft.

FIL (French), thread, hair, wire; a small twist of silk, hemp, or flax.

FILADIERE, a small flat-bottomed fishing-boat used on the river Garonne.

FILAMENT, a string; a long fibre or fine thread.

FILASSE (French), hemp or flax ready to be spun.

FILASSIER, a flax or hemp dresser.

FILATURE, a silk-yarn, or cotton-twist, manufactory; a workshop where silk is reeled from cocoons and spun.

FILBERT, the fruit of the cultivated hazel (*Corylus avellana alba*), of which there are several varieties grown in this country.

FILCH, to steal or purloin.

FIL, a workman's metal rubbing or abrading tool, of which there are many kinds, as rubber, handsaw, pitsaw, rattail, bastard, half-round, &c. The difference between files and rasps, is that the latter have angular indentations, and the former have only straight cuts. Files are of the first importance to every worker in metal, from the engineer buldior to the maker of the most delicate watch movement; they require great skill in hardening to prevent their warping. Small files are made of the best cast steel and cut by hand; those of larger size are manufactured from ordinary steel, and usually machine-made; these are frequently deficient in their "bite." Also the name for a rank or row

as a file of soldiers; also for a wire or string which retains and secures documents or receipts for reference.

FILE (French), fine wire-thread of gold or silver.

FILE-CUTTER, a maker of files.

FILERIE (French), a spinning-house where hemp or flax is spun; a rope-walk.

FILLET, a small thread or fibre; a string or lace.

FILEUR (French), a spinner, a wire drawer. **FILINGS**, fragments or raspings of metal, ivory, &c.; particles rubbed off in the process of filing.

FILLE-DE-CHAMBRE, a French chambermaid.

FILLET, a band for the hair; a chine of meat; the fleshy part of the thigh, boned, rolled together, and tied round.

FILIGREE, **FILIGRANE**, **FILAGREE WORK**, ornamental kinds of jewelry, statues, &c., made from delicate threads of gold or silver wire; the filaments being braided and festooned in various ways, according to the taste and design of the artist, and with a very light and beautiful effect.

FILLINGS, a brewer's term for prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it; the wool in weaving.

FILLISTER, a plane used for making the outer part of a window sash fit for receiving the glass.

FILLY, a young mare.

FILOCHE (French), a large rope used by millers and others.

FILASEDA (Spanish), a silk and worsted fabric.

FIOSELLE, ferret, or floss silk; grogram-yarn.

FLOTIER (French), a dealer in thread.

FILTER, a small strainer of unsized paper used in chemical operations; an earthenware, or other vessel, with a tap for purifying water, in a house or on shipboard.

FILTERING, the process of straining and purifying.

FILTER-MAKER, a potter; one who moulds and makes filters.

FIN, a membranous winglike appendage to fish; the trade name for a blade of whalebone; sharks' fins enter into eastern commerce dried, being eaten as food.

FINANCE (French), ready money or cash; a type in printing to imitate writing.

FINANCIER, a treasurer; an accountant; a capitalist or moneyed man skilled in financial operations; a public officer who manages the funds or revenues of the Crown.

FINDINGS, the wax, thread, and tools which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself with for his work.

FINDING-STORES, an American name for what are termed in England grinders' warehouses; shops where shoemakers' tools, &c. are vended.

FINE-ARTS, the arts of design, music, &c.; any business or pursuit requiring taste, skill, and judgment in the execution.

FINE-DRAWING, the art of sewing up cloth so finely, that the rent cannot be perceived.

FINEER (Scotch), to veneer.

FINERY, a small forge used in making iron wire; showy articles of dress; jewels, trinkets, &c.

FINE-ST
molas
FINE-ST
the w
sited
the fir
FINGER
of the
used i
FINGER
FINGER
vessel
after
FINGER
combe
FINGER
or por
to kee
work.
FINGER
at cro
FINGER
the fi
FINGER
FINGER
wool.
FINING
refine
FINING
or th
FINISH
as in
trade.
FINNAC
FINNER
this
whale
plater
FINNIN
Find
fish,
largel
town
FIN, a
gener
FIRE-A
chem
which
and c
FIRE-A
kind
destr
as rib
FIRE-B
tibles
FIRE-B
with
lated
FIRE-B
bars
the b
FIRE-B
a sm
a bec
FIRE-B
tive
havi
form
wate
FIRE-B
broa
of re

For a wire or string
of documents or
[silver].
Thread of gold or
[red].
[ing-house where
ope-walk.
[bre; a string or
[a wire drawer.
[ppings of metal,
[bbled off in the

ch chambermaid.
a chine of meat;
gh, boned, rolled

ILAGREE WORK,
[ry, statues, &c.,
[ds of gold or sil-
[eing braided and
[ys, according to
[the artist, and
[autful effect.
[m for prepared
[ntities to casks of
[of in weaving.
[making the outer
[for receiving the

ge rope used by

lk and worsted
silk; gogram-

or in thread.

ons; of unsized paper
ons; an earthen-
a tap for purify-
on shipboard.
of straining and

one who moulds

like appendage to
a blade of whale-
into eastern com-
as food.

money or cash;
ate writing.

n accountant; a
n skilled in fin-
-bolic officer who
revenues of the

and tools which
er has to supply

rican name for
ngland grindery-
ere shoemakers'

gn, music, &c.;
requiring taste,
execution.
sewing up cloth
not be perceived.

in making iron
dress; jewels,

FINE-STILLING, the distillation of spirit from molasses or other preparations of sugar.

FINE-STUFF, the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, composed of finely sifted lime and sand mixed with hair; the first coat is of a coarser material.

FINGER, an ancient measure, the fourth part of the palm or hand, nearly an inch; still used in parts of India.

FINGER-BOARD, part of a fiddle.

FINGER-GLASS, a coloured or plain glass vessel to hold water for rinsing the fingers after dessert.

FINGERIN, worsted spun in Scotland from combed wool, on a small wheel.

FINGER-PLATE, an ornamental piece of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door, to keep off finger marks from the paint-work.

FINGER-POST, a guide-post or directing-post at cross roads.

FINGER-STALL, a workman's protection for the finger.

FINGER-WATCH, a species of clock-work.

FINGEROMA, woollen cloth made of combed wool.

FINING-POT, a vessel in which metals are refined.

FININGS, a preparation of isinglass, gelatine, or other substances for clarifying beer.

FINISHER, one who completes work for sale, as in watch-making, the boot and shoe trade, &c.

FINNACK, a Scotch name for a white trout.

FINNER-WHALE, the *Balenoptera boops*; this cetaceous animal, the fin-backed whale, furnishes the shortest and coarsest plates of baleen or whalebone.

FINNIN HADDOCK, a mode of pronouncing Finlon haddock, a species of smoke-dried fish, chiefly prepared in Scotland; but largely vended in London and other great towns.

FIR, a general name for the trees of the genera *Abies* and *Pinus*. See **PINE**.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus holding a chemical composition of certain gases, which has the effect of extinguishing fire, and quenching flame by smoke.

FIRE-ARMS, a collective name for the smaller kinds of offensive weapons from which destructive missiles are discharged; such as rifles, muskets, and pistols.

FIRE-BALL, a grenade filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies.

FIRE-BALLOON, a balloon sent up at night with fire-works, which ignite at a regulated height.

FIRE-BARS, moveable wedge-shaped iron bars in the fire-box of a locomotive engine; the bars of a grate.

FIRE-BASKET, an iron receptacle for holding a small portable grate with coals, &c., for a bed-room.

FIRE-BOX, a copper receiver for a locomotive engine, in which the fire is placed; having an outside casing of iron, thus forming an intermediate receptacle for water.

FIRE-BRICKS, bricks 9 inches long, by 4½ broad, and 1½ thick; used for lining chimneys, ovens, and furnaces, being capable of resisting intense heat; they are known

in commerce by the names of Bristol, Stourbridge, Newcastle, Welsh, and Windsor bricks.

FIRE-BRIGADE, a body of firemen; persons in large towns trained to do duty at conflagrations, and held in constant readiness to proceed with fire engines and buckets, to assist in extinguishing fires.

FIRE-BRUSH, a hair sweeping-brush for the hearth of a room.

FIRE-BUCKET, a light canvas or leather pail used by firemen to convey water.

FIRE-CLAY, a refractory clay, nearly a pure silicate of alumina, abounding under the coal-measures, which is used for the manufacture of fire-bricks and gas retorts.

FIRE-COCK, a plug for obtaining water from the main pipes in a street to extinguish fires.

FIRE-CRACKERS, a preparation of gunpowder, &c., discharged for amusement. A large trade is carried on in fire-crackers from China to the United States. They are shipped from Canton, in boxes of 40 packs each, and sell at about 12s. the box; the imports from China to New York averaging £50,000 per annum in value.

FIRE-DAMP, impure carburetted hydrogen; foul air found in coal mines.

FIRE-DOG, an andiron or rest for wood on a fire hearth.

FIRE-ENGINE, an hydraulic machine or force-pump, for raising water to a great height to extinguish conflagrations.

FIRE-ESCAPES, contrivances of various kinds to facilitate exit from a burning building; as iron chains, link ladders, &c. The most generally adopted public fire-escape is a wheel-carriage, supporting a lofty canvas sheet or trunk, attached to a ladder or frame, which can be raised to the upper story windows of a building, and parties can slide safely down it to the ground.

FIRE-GUARD, a wire frame to be hung before a fire-grate to prevent sparks and burning coals, &c. flying out and endangering furniture.

FIRE-INSURANCE, an indemnity against loss from fire, obtained by payment of a small per centage annually to an insurance company.

FIRE-IRONS, the utensils for a fire grate; tongs, poker, and shovel.

FIRE-KILN, an oven or place for heating any thing.

FIRE-LOCK, a musket.

FIREMAN, a stoker; the feeder of a furnace, marine or locomotive engine; a member of a fire-brigade.

FIRE-OFFICE, an office where insurance against loss from fire can be effected.

FIRE-PLACE, the place within a chimney-piece where fuel is burnt, usually an open grate.

FIRE-PLUG. See **FIRE-COCK**.

FIRE-POLICY, the official receipt, document received from an insurance office, guaranteeing the payment of a certain sum in the case of loss of property by fire.

FIRE-PROOF, a vault, safe, or building, so constructed as to be secure from the ravaging effects of fire, should it break out.

FIRE-PROOF-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of iron safes for securing goods and papers.

FIRE-SCREEN, a wire guard or protection against fire. *See* FIRE-GUARD.

FIRE-SET, the metal articles, poker, shovel, and tongs for a grate; usually made of steel or wrought iron.

FIRE-SHIP, a vessel filled with combustibles sent into an enemy's fleet to injure it.

FIRE-SHOVEL, the coal shovel for a fire-place.

FIRE-TUBE, a pipe flue.

FIRE-WARDEN, a head fireman; the officer in America who directs the operations of a fire brigade.

FIRE-WOOD, small bundles of wood, in different shapes, prepared by machinery, for lighting fires: the sale of fire-wood has now become a very important and extensive trade in London and other populous towns.

FIRE-WORK MAKER, a pyrotechnist; a manufacturer of explosive articles for amusement, signals, &c.

FIRE-WORKS, pyrotechnic preparations; such as squibs, rockets, serpents, crackers, and other more elaborate, explosive, and combustible compositions of powder, &c. for brilliant display.

FIRING-IRON, a farrier's cautery.

FIRKIN, an English measure of capacity, the fourth of a barrel, now disused; but the name is still applied to a cask containing nominally 9 gallons of beer or 8 of ale, but truly only $7\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons. A firkin of soap is 64 lbs.; of butter usually considered 56 lbs.; but Irish butter firkins weigh nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cwt. gross, the cask weighing about 14 lbs.

FIRLOT, a Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of the boll; the Linlithgow wheat firiot is 2211 cubic inches, very nearly equal to the imperial bushel, but the barley firiot contains 31 standard pints only, = 1074.429 cubic inches.

FIRM, a co-partnership; a house of business; the abbreviated title under which a trade is conducted, or a body of partners is known.

FIRMAN, an edict or legal authority from the Turkish government.

FIR-PINE FRUIT, a name in the Ionian islands for the seeds of the pine cones, used as food. [BRICKS.]

FIRST, a kind of brick or marl-stock. *See* FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER, a traveller in the best fitted carriages on a railway line; contradistinguished from the second and third class passengers, who pay lower fares, and have inferior accommodation.

FIRST-HAND, obtained direct from the maker, shipper, or wholesale dealer.

FIRST LORD, the chief commissioner or lord of the admiralty board.

FIRST-MATE, the chief officer of a merchant vessel; the next in rank to the captain.

FIRST-RATE, excellent; of superior quality; one of the largest ships of war, a vessel carrying 100 or more guns.

FISANELLE, a water fowl, *Colymbus major*, or great diver.

FISCAL, a public officer in Scotland, who prosecutes in petty criminal cases; an attorney or solicitor general in Spain; an

exchequer officer in Ceylon; one who has charge of the fisc or treasury of a prince, State, &c.

FISH, a general name for marine swimming animals. In the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on; a sea term for strengthening a weakened spar by fastening another piece on; to raise the flukes of an anchor on the gunwale, or vessel's side; to catch fish by net, or by hook and line.

FISH-BASKET, a large flat or deep wicker basket for holding or transporting fish.

FISH-CARLE, a Scotch fisherman.

FISH-CARVER, a silver knife for helping fish at a dinner table.

FISH-CURER, a salter and smoker of fish.

FISHER, a name for the *Mustela Canadensis*; the skin is principally used for trimmings and linings, the fur being long, fine, and lustrous, but not so valuable as the sable.

The tail is extensively used by the Jews.

FISHERMAN, one who follows the business of catching fish for sale.

FISH-FAG, a fishwoman.

FISH-FLAKES, erections in the North American colonies, for drying fish on.

FISHGARTHE, a dam or weir in a river, for catching and retaining fish.

FISH-GIG, a kind of harpoon or spear, with several barbed prongs attached to a line, used for striking fish at sea; often called a dolphin-striker.

FISH-GLUE. *See* ISINGLASS.

FISH-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of metal hooks for catching fish.

FISH-HOOKS, barbed instruments, of various size and form, for catching fish. In making them, straight wires of the proper length are flattened at one end, and the barb is formed by a simple blow with a chisel. The point having been sharpened, the proper curve or twist is given to the hook; the soft iron is then case-hardened, to give it the stiffness and elasticity of steel, by immersion in hot animal charcoal. The hooks are subsequently brightened by friction, and tempered.

FISHING-BOAT, a small decked or undecked boat, in which the pursuit of fish is carried on. [Scotch rivers.]

FISHING-CRIVE, an enclosure for fish in the fishing line, small cord of different sizes, with, in some instances, gut or chain attached, to which a hook is appended, for river or sea fishing.

FISHING-NET, twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes, for enclosing fish. There are various kinds of nets made, the bag-net for the angler, the shrimping-net, the drag-net, the trawl and the seine for sea-fishing; the casting-net, &c.

FISHING-ROD AND -TACKLE MAKER, a manufacturing tradesman who keeps on sale the appliances for angling.

FISH-KETTLE, an oblong metal boiler for cooking fish in.

FISH-KNIFE, a broad flat silver, or plated, knife for serving fish with at table.

FISH-MARKET, the place where fish is sold; in large towns it is usually a covered building with arranged stalls, and has the convenience of water for washing the fish.

FISHMAN
seas
maw
as gl
FISH I
used
is se
180lb
in ba
sold
rings
fresh
ters
is 37
is 60
long
a bar
3000
of ha
of fis
rels;
or 13
Nativ
cont
1600.
30; c
bush
wink
FISHM
deale
FISHMO
pal in
the fo
comp
Lond
its fi
reign
FISH-O
from
gulf
shark
ray, d
from
FISH-RO
with
crabs
FISH-A
ment
FISH-A
ment
FISH-S
hard
mak
ment
bleak
face o
FISH-S
ment
FISH-S
rine a
fish c
make
abras
work
made
poise
skins
for c
of a
poses
used

tion; one who has
scurvy of a prince,

marine swimming
and sale of which
; a sea term for
ed spar by fasten-
to raise the flukes
nwale, or vessel's
et, or by hook and

t or deep wicker
transporting fish.
erman.
fe for helping fish

smoker of fish.
ustela Canadensis;
sed for trimmings
ng long, fine, and
table as the sable.
sed by the Jews.
s the business of

n the North Ame-
fish on.

ver in a river, for
fish.

oon or spear, with
attached to a line,
t sea; often called

ss.
nufacturer of metal

ing fish, in mak-
res of the proper
t one end, and the
mote blow with a
ng been sharpened,
st is given to the
hen case-hardened,
s and elasticity of
a hot animal char-
sequently bright-
tempered.

hecked or undecked
result of fish is car-

[Scotch rivers,
asure for fish in the
d of different sizes,
es, gut or chain at-
ok is appended, for

cord formed into
sized, for enclosing
kinds of nets made,
gler, the shrimping-
trawl and the seine
sting-net, &c.

LE MAKER, a manu-
who keeps on sale
flint.

ng metal boiler for
at silver, or plated,
with at table.

where fish is sold;
nally a covered build-
ing, and has the con-
washing the fish.

FISHMAW, the sound of a fish. In the eastern seas, a large trade is carried on in fish-maws, which are sent to China and used as glue, &c.

FISH MEASURES, the customary measures used in selling and estimating fish, which vary with the kind of fish, thus:—Salmon is sent to market in boxes of 120lbs to 130lbs, containing about 14 fish; codfish in barrels, containing about 50 fish, and is sold by the quintal or cwt.; a barrel of herrings is 2½ gallons, and contains about 700 fresh fish, or 500 smoked; a basket of bloaters contains about 150; a cran of herrings is 3¾ gallons; a mace or mace of herrings is 600 fish; a cade of herrings, 500 fish; a long hundred, 132; a cade of sprats, 1000; a barrel of pichards is 4½ gallons, and 3000 pichards weigh about 40lbs; a barrel of haddock contains about 300 fish; a stone of fish is 14lbs; a last of cod fish is 12 barrels; a last of herrings 100 long hundred, or 13,200; a barrel of anchovies, 30lbs. Native oysters are sold in kegs of 16lbs, containing about 5 score; or in barrels of 1600. Dried sprats are sold in bundles of 30; cockles and whelks wholesale by the bushel; shrimps by the gallon; periwinkles and mussels by the basket.

FISHMONGER, FISH-SALESMAN, a general dealer in fish.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY, one of the principal incorporated companies of London, the fourth in order of the 12 great livery companies, whose hall is in Auld-brook-place, London bridge. This company obtained its first charter in the 17th year of the reign of Edward I, A.D. 1239.

FISH-OIL, a general name for the oil obtained from various marine animals and fishes—from the black and white porpoise in the gulf of St. Lawrence; from the livers of sharks in warm regions; from pichards, ray, cod, and other large and small fish; from the seal, sea-elephant, dugong, &c.

FISH-POT, a wicker basket or enclosure sunk with a cork float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, &c.

FISH-SALESMAN, one who receives consignments of fish for sale to retail dealers.

FISH-SAUCES, anchovy, soy, and other condiments, used as flavourings for cooked fish.

FISH-SCALES, the coating of some fish: the hard scales are now frequently used for making brooches, bracelets, and ornamental flowers, &c. The scales of the bleak are dissolved to coat the inner surface of glass beads or artificial pearls.

FISH-SLICE, a silver perforated table instrument for serving fish.

FISH-SKIN, the covering of the flesh of marine animals. The rough skin of the dog-fish or shark, is used by the cabinet-maker, type-founder, and others, as an abrasive material for smoothing wood-work and metals. A kind of shagreen is made of fish-skin. The skin of the porpoise, beluga, seal, &c., are tanned; eel skins are used for making strong ropes, for connecting the swivel and hand-staff of a thrashing-mill, and for other purposes. Sole skins and some others, are used for clarifying coffee and liquors.

FISH-SOUND, the swimming-bladder of a fish, many of which are prepared for sein-glass; others, as cod-sounds, are salted for food; some are sold to the Chinese under the name of fishmaws.

FISH-STRAINER, a metal cullender with handles, for taking fish from a boiler; an earthenware slab with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish, to drain the water from cooked fish.

FISH-TAIL BURNER, a gas jet of that shape.

FISH-VAN, a light spring-cart for transporting fish; a railway truck set apart for fish.

FISH-WEAR, a dam in a river, or on the sea shore, for stopping fish.

FISOLIERE (French), a Venetian sculler.

FIT, to join, to dove-tail, to clamp; Scotch, a custom.

FITCHE, a common name for the polecat, an animal of the weasel tribe, the skin of which is much used for fur; a Scotch term for moving any thing a little way from its place.

FITCHES, another name for vetches or tares.

FIT-GANG (Scotch), as much ground as one can move on.

FITTER, a coal-broker; a weigher at the mint; a tailor, one who tries on and adjusts articles of dress; a gas-fitter, is one who lays on pipes to houses, &c.; an out-fitter, is a shopkeeper who keeps ready-made garments on sale, or procures them properly made to order.

FITTING, a piece of dammoor or coarse cotton cloth, which is a medium of currency in Nubia.

FITTINGS, shop-furniture, equipment, &c.

FITTINGS, shop-furniture, tackle for a ship;

FIXTURE, a gummy composition for the hair. See BANDOLINE.

FIXTURE-DEALER, a furniture-dealer; a

vender of shop-counters, desks, drawers, &c.

FIZ-OTG, a harpoon; a small firework of

moistened gunpowder. See FISH-OTG.

FLACK, FLAK (Scotch), a square plaid.

FLACKET, a barrel-shaped bottle.

FLACKIE, a truss; made of straw for protect-

ing a horse's back from the creel or basket for carrying fish, potatoes, &c.

FLACON, FLAGON, a flask or decanter, a

carafe; a vessel with a narrow mouth; a smelling-bottle.

FLAG AND COMPASS MAKER, a manufacturer and retailer of these articles for ships' use.

FLAGEOLET, an English flute; a small

wooden musical instrument, played on by means of a mouth-piece, and furnished

with holes or keys for fingering.

FLAG-OFFICER, the commander of a squad-

ron; an admiral, of whom there are three ranks, bearing respectively the distinguish-

ing flags of red, white, or blue.

FLAGON, a jug; a measure of two quarts.

FLAGS, 1. The flat thin stones for paving, from

1½ to 3 inches thick, and of various lengths

and breadths, obtained in the quarries of

the north of Scotland, Yorkshire and Lancashire, and also imported from Ham-

burgh, for the foot-walks of streets, the

floors of houses and factories, and for

paving yards and wharves, &c. The

aggregate excavations of flags throughout

the United Kingdom have been estimated at one million tons per annum. Flagging stones are obtained from all the sandstone formations below the coal measures.

FLAG-SHIP, the commanding vessel of a fleet or on a naval station; that which bears the admiral's flag at the mast-head.

FLAG-SIDE, a Scotch term for the boneless side of a split haddock.

FLAG-STAFF, the pole or spar on which a banner or flag is elevated.

FLAIL, a wooden instrument for thrashing corn by hand.

FLAKE-WHITE, a sub-nitrate of bismuth; oxidised carbonate of lead in the form of scales or plates; when levigated, it is called body white.

FLAMBEAU, a link or torch.

FLAN (French), a custard, a kind of tart made with cream.

FLANCHET (French), part of a sirloin of beef.

FLANDERS-BRICK, a soft brick used for cleaning knives. See **BATH-BRICK**.

FLANG, a two-pointed pick used by miners.

FLANGE, part of a wheel, of a railway-bar, of a gas-pipe, &c.; something screwed on to another piece.

FLANG-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron girders, joints for gas-pipes, and other perforated metal pieces to be attached to other pieces or parts.

FLANNEL, a soft open woollen stuff, of which there are many kinds, milled, gauze, coloured and checked, cricketing and house flannel, blankets, &c.; upwards of 54 million yards are made in this country annually.

FLANNEL-SHIRT, a woven worsted or woollen inner garment.

FLASK, a metal or other pocket-drum-bottle; a measure for holding gunpowder; a shallow iron frame or casting-box, without top or bottom, used in foundries for moulding; the lower flask is called a drag; a globular glass vessel for holding liquids containing about half a gallon; in Holland 16 flasks make an anker. The flask of quicksilver from California is about 75 lbs.

FLASKET, a long shallow basket with two handles.

FLAT, a description of river boat for conveying merchandise, which usually carries from 80 to 120 tons; those worked by the captains or owners are termed No 1 flats. Also a basket or hamper in which the English farmers usually send their butter to market, containing from 3 to 6 dozen pounds; a rough piece of bone for a button mould; to preserve gilding by size; a story or floor of a building, sometimes constructed so as to accommodate a family having the necessary suite of rooms. In Scotland and some other large towns, houses are specially built for letting in these kinds of flats or floors with one common staircase.

FLAT-BOTTOMED, a vessel with an even lower surface and but small depth.

FLAT-IRON, **FLATTENING-IRON**, a laundress's or workman's smoothing-iron.

FLATTING, the operation of smoothing; a mode of house-painting in which the colour on the surface is left without gloss.

FLATTING-MILL, a mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

FLAUCHT (Scotch), a flake of wool, a handful; when applied to land, a croft.

FLAUCHTER, a term in Scotland having various significations in different localities; in some parts it is a man who pares turf; in Fife it is a skinner, one who scrapes skins; in the South of Scotland a person employed in carding wool.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, a long two-handed tool for cutting turf.

FLAUCHTS, instruments for carding wool used in Scotland.

FLAUTIST, a player on the flute.

FLAUVINE, a vegetable extract from the United States, in the form of a light brown or greenish yellow powder, which contains much colouring matter and tannin, and takes the place of quercitron bark. It gives a fine olive yellow colour to cloth.

FLAW, a crack; a fracture or defect in metals, gums, timber, &c.

FLAWN, custard or pastry. See **FLAN**.

FLAX, a plant; the *Linum usitatissimum*, and the textile fibre obtained from it. From the seed an oil, known as linseed oil, is expressed, which is largely used in the arts. Our foreign supplies of flax come chiefly from Russia; we imported in 1856, 84,332 tons of dressed and undressed flax and tow.

FLAX-COMB, a hatchel or heckle for preparing flax-dresser, a cleaner of the fibre of flax.

FLAX-GROWER, a cultivator of the flax plant. Flax is chiefly grown in Ireland; in 1856 there were 106,828 acres under culture with flax there, calculated to produce 27,000 tons of fibre valued at £1,350,000, exclusive of the seed.

FLAX-MILL, a factory where flax is spun into linen goods.

FLAX-SEED, the boll of flax, generally termed linseed. In 1856 our imports were 1,180,179 quarters. See **FLAX**.

FLAY, to strip or cut off the skin.

FLERK, a twist or lock; a hurdle or grating.

FLEAM, a large strong instrument, used by veterinary surgeons, for letting blood from horses and other animals.

FLEASOCKS (Scotch), the shavings of wood.

FLECKET (Scotch), a small pocket flask; a little portable dram barrel.

FLEECE, as much wool as is shorn from one sheep; the weight varies according to the breed and the climate.

FLEET, a navy; a collection of ships or sailing boats; an inlet or creek; swift, shallow.

FLEET-DYKE, an embankment for preventing inundation.

FLEETING-DISH, a skimming bowl.

FLEMISH-BRICKS, paving bricks of a yellowish colour, harder than the ordinary bricks.

FLEMISH-HORSE, in marine parlance, an additional footrope at the ends of topsail-yards.

FLENC, **FLENC**, to strip off in layers.

FLENC-GUT, the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices in the hold before barrelling.

FLENCING, the operation of cutting the blubber from the whale.

FLESH, butcher's meat; the carcass of any animal killed for food.

FLESH
ness of
FLESH
butcher
FLESH-B
face of
kinds,
wire,
FLESH-F
and ta
FLESTON
FLET, F
protect
the lo
FL, **AD**
FLETCH
livery
is in S
FLET-M
FLETTE,
FLEUK,
FLEUR
FLEUR
kind of
FLEWA,
the wa
FLIES, a
dexter
&c., for
and lab
FLIGHT,
FLING-
fall; t
FINKING
the hal
FLINT-
was or
FLINT-LO
in the
pan.
FLINTS,
chalky
pottery
great e
cap, bu
are stil
pened
ducing
having
steel wi
FLINTY S
about 7
under
gold, b
FLISK, a
FLITCH, a
FLITTER
trees, a
oak-tre
is less
third s
the bar
from se
FLITTING
of resid
ing is
paying
FLOAT, a
attach
buoy o
a coal
by 100

olling out metals

of wool, a hand-
l, a croft.

Scotland having
different localities;
who pares turf;
one who scrapes
Scotland a person
ol.

two-handed tool

for carding wool

flute.
extract from the
m of a light brown
er, which contains
and tannin, and
eritron bark. It
colour to cloth.
colour or defect in
c.

See FLAX.
ositatissimum, and
ed from it. From
linseed oil, is ex-
y used in the arts.
flax come chiefly
ted in 1856, 84,352
ndressed flax and
[ing flax.

heckle for prepar-
of the fibre of flax.
rator of the flax
grown in Ireland;
6,826 acres under
calculated to pro-
valued at £1,350,000,

where flax is spun
t, generally termed
ports were 1,180,179

he skin.
hurdle or grating.
strument, used by
letting blood from

shavings of wood.
all pocket flask; a
rel.
s is shorn from one
es according to the

on of ships or sailing
t; swift, shallow.
ment for prevent-

ing bowl.
ricks of a yellowish
ordinary bricks.
rine parlance, an
the ends of topsail-

off in layers.
of a whale laid out
d before barrelling.
n of cutting the
p.
the carcass of any

FLESHARY, FLESHING, in Scotland the busi-
ness of a butcher.

FLESHER, the common designation of a
butcher in Scotland.

FLESH-BRUSH, a brush for rubbing the sur-
face of the body, of which there are several
kinds, made either of horsehair, or fine
wire, &c.

FLESH-FORK, a cook's fork for trying meat,
and taking it from the boiler.

FLESTOIR (French), a small hammer.

FLET, FLEAT, a mat of plaited straw for
protecting a horse's back from injury by
the load; a saucer. See FLACKIE.

FL. ADOR (Spanish), the freighter of a ship.

FLETCHER, an old name for an arrow maker.

FLETCHERS' COMPANY, one of the minor
livery companies of London, whose hall
is in St Mary Axe.

FLET-MILK, skimmed milk.

FLETTE, a French passage boat or wherry.

FLEUX, FLOOK, a flounder. [for gruel.

FLEURAGE (French), oatmeal or bean meal

FLEUDET (French), a sort of coarse silk; a
kind of narrow ribbon; ferret-ribbon.

FLEWA, in Scotland a sluice for letting off
the water from an irrigated meadow.

FLIES, artificial insects which are very
dexterously made of bright feathers, silk,
&c., for the use of anglers for fish in rivers
and lakes.

FLIGHT, a set of stairs.

FLINGING-TREE (Scotch), the lower part of a
flail; that which strikes the grain.

FLINKING-COMB, a dressing-table comb for
the hair.

FLINT-GLASS, common table glass, which
was originally made of flint.

FLINT-LOCK, a musket-lock, with a flint fixed
in the hammer, for striking on the steel
pan.

FLINTS, nodules of silica occurring in the
chalky strata, which are largely used for
pottery. Flints for guns are now to a
great extent superseded by the percussion
cap, but common muskets for shipment
are still supplied with flint locks. Shar-
pened flints are seldom used now for pro-
ducing fire; congreve matches, or lucifers,
having taken the place of the flint and
steel with the tinder box.

FLINTY SLATE, a silicious schist containing
about 75 per cent. of silica, which is used
under the name of touchstone, for testing
gold, by a comparison of colours.

FLISK, a large tooth comb.

FLITCH, a side of bacon.

FLITTEN BARK, the bark of young oak-
trees, as distinguished from that of old
oak-trees which is called timber bark and
is less valuable to tanners. There is a
third sort called coppice bark, which is
the bark stripped off oak grown as coppice
from stems or stools.

FLITING (Scotch), removing from one place
of residence to another; a moonlight fit-
ting is synonymous to moving without
paying one's debts or rent.

FLOAT, the water-gauge of a steam-boiler
attached to the valve in a feed pipe; the
buoy of a fishing line; a plasterer's tool;
a coal cart; a raft of timber 18 feet square
by 1 foot deep.

FLOAT-BOARDS. See FLOATE.

FLOATING-BRIDGE, a flat-bottomed ferry
steam-boat in harbours or rivers, running
on chains laid across the bottom, and con-
structed for the conveyance of passengers,
goods, and vehicles.

FLOATING-LIGHT, a life-buoy carried at a
ship's stern, with a light or lantern,
which can be dropped into the sea, in order
to save any one falling overboard at night;
a pyrotechnic; a stationary light-ship.

FLOATING-PIER, a landing-stage which rises
and falls with the tide.

FLOATS, the boards fixed on the paddle-
wheels of steamers, and to undershot
water wheels, by which they act.

FLOATSAM, goods found floating on the sea
from a wreck. See FLOTSAM.

FLOCK, an indefinite number of sheep, kept
together under one shepherd; in Australia
a shepherd will manage several thousand
sheep.

FLOCK-MANUFACTURER, a grinder of wool;
one who pulverizes and colours it for the
use of the paper stainer wherewith to
make flock paper.

FLOCK-MASTER, an owner of sheep.

FLOCK-PAPER, wall hangings in which finely
pulverized and dyed wool is laid on the
surface of paper and attached by size.

FLOCK-BALK, a range of pasture-ground for
sheep.

FLOCKS, a name given to the refuse or waste
of cotton and wool, which is used for stuff-
ing mattresses, seamen's bedding, and
common furniture. [thickened.

FLOKKIT (Scotch), having the nap raised or
FLOOD-GATE, a sluice in rivers, canals, or
docks that may be opened or closed at
will, to admit or exclude water.

FLOOD-TIDE, the advancing tide increasing
towards high water.

FLOOF, a popular name in Scotland for
various kinds of flat fish, but most gene-
rally applied to the common flounder;
the broad plate on the arm of an anchor.

FLOOKAN, earth or clay of a slimy consis-
tence; in mining, the shifting of the vein
or lode by a cleft, &c.

FLOOR, the timber, bricks, &c. of the plat-
form which forms the base or surface of
any story of a house, and on which the
planks or flooring is laid; the name in a
general sense applies to all that part of
a building on the same level, and varies
according to the height from the ground,
as ground floor, first floor, second floor,
&c.; the bottom of a vessel on each side of
the keelson.

FLOOR-CLOTH, the name for printed oiled
canvas used for covering entrance halls
and floors, &c. The material is made
partly of hemp and partly of flax. Six or
seven coats of thick oil paint are applied
on both sides to give it consistence, and
the patterns are impressed by machinery
or with blocks by hand. The value of this
manufacture is about £1,500,000 annually.

FLOOR-CLOTH CANVAS, a coarse fabric man-
ufactured chiefly at Dundee, and made of
the width of eight yards or more. The
dyeing, painting, and finished manufacture
principally centre in London.

FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTURER, a maker of oil-cloth or painted canvas.

FLOORING, the boards which are laid across the joists of a room for walking on.

FLOOSE, the tenth part of a danim, a petty money of Bussorah and other parts of Arabia. See DANIM.

FLORAN, a mining term for fine-grained tin, or scarcely perceptible in the stone, or stamped very small.

FLOREE, powder blue or indigo.

FLORENCE, a gold coin worth 6s.; a kind of wine.

FLORENCE-LEAF. See LEAF-METAL and BRONZE-POWDER.

FLORENCE-OIL, olive oil sold in flasks.

FLORENTINE, meat baked in a dish with a cover of paste; a kind of wrought satin made in Florence; a lake colour extracted from the shreds of scarlet cloth.

FLORES, a commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye from Nos. 7 to 9.

FLORETONNE, a Spanish wool.

FLORETTA, refuge or floss silk.

FLOBIN, a British silver coin worth 2s., first minted in 1849, and since that period sixteen million pieces have been put into circulation. The florin is a coin circulating in many Continental countries, ranging in value from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

FLORIST, a dealer in flowers; one who grows or sells them.

FLOSS, fluid glass floating in a puddling furnace.

FLOSS-SILK, the external soft envelope of the silk worm's cocoon; the unravelled downy silk broken off in the flature. It is carded and spun into coarse yarn or thread, suited for various purposes.

FLOTE-BOAT, in Scotland a yawl or pinnace.

FLOTILLA, a fleet of small vessels.

FLOTSAM, the portion of a ship or cargo wrecked which remains floating upon the water. See JETSAM and LAGAN-GOODS.

FLOUNCE, a loose appendage or trimming to the skirt or lower part of a lady's dress.

FLOUNDER, a well-known flat fish, the *Pleuronectes flesus*, which is obtained on the British coasts and large rivers.

FLOUR, in ordinary parlance the meal of wheat finely ground and sifted, and in which a large trade is carried on by land and by sea. The term flour is, however, also applied to the meal of rice, potatoes, &c. Flour is usually put up in packs or loads of 240 lbs., or sacks of 280 lbs. In 1856 we imported four million cwt. of flour chiefly from the United States and Canada.

FLOUR-BARREL, a light cask, in which wheat meal is imported from America. The barrel of flour weighs 196 lbs.

FLOUR-DREDGE, a tin for sprinkling flour. See DREDGE.

FLOUR-DRESSER, a cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting cloths.

FLOUR-FACTOR, an agent for millers; one who sells flour to bakers.

FLOURICE (Scotch), a steel for striking fire from flint.

FLOUR-SACK, a coarse bag for flour, holding usually 280 lbs.

FLOWER, an old Scotch name for an edged tool used in cleaving laths.

FLOWER-BASKET, a fancy stand or basket for holding flowers in a room.

FLOWER-GARDEN, an ornamental plot of ground, devoted to the culture and raising of flowers; a kitchen-garden, being that devoted to the culture of pot-herbs, fruit, &c.

FLOWER-POTS, earthenware or china pots for holding flowering plants.

FLOWERS, the blossoms of plants. A large trade is carried on by florists in ornamental plants and cut flowers. Imitation flowers, for personal decoration, &c., have already been alluded to under the head of Artificial flowers. In chemistry, the fine mealy matter formed in the process of sublimation is called flowers, as flowers of sulphur, zinc, benjamin, &c.

FLOWER-SHOW, a floricultural display, or competitive show for prizes, &c.

FLUATE, a salt from fluoric acid.

FLUE, a chimney tube or shaft; soft down or loose fur.

FLUID, a liquid or gas, any thing that flows; not solidified.

FLUKES, the broad, projecting, triangular hooked plates at the extremity of the arms of an anchor, one or other of which, according as it is tilted, enters the anchorage ground as a holdfast; a name for the plaice fish.

FLUME, a water-channel; a stream or run for gold washing.

FLUMMERY, a food of flour meal.

FLUNKIE (Scotch), a livery servant.

FLUOR-SPAR, fluato of lime, used as a flux for the metallic ores, whence its name. The coloured specimens are turned into vases and other ornaments, in Derbyshire.

FLUORIC ACID, a corrosive liquid prepared from fluor spar, used for etching upon glass, roughing the shades of table-lamps &c.

FLUSE, a copper coin of Morocco. See FLOOSE.

FLUSH (Scotch), full; as affluent, flush of money; a flow or run of water, as in flushing a sewer; a workman's term for an even surface; any thing on the same level.

FLUSH-DECK, an even-deck, one running the whole length of the vessel from stem to stern, without a fore-castle or poop.

FLUTE, a pipe or wind instrument, with lateral holes, made of various materials, hardwood, ivory, glass, metal, and even vulcanized India rubber; a long thin French roll eaten at breakfast; a store-ship.

FLUTED, grooved, furrowed, or channelled.

FLUTE-MAKER, one who makes flutes.

FLUTER, one who grooves or channels metals; a flautist; a person who gofers or plaits.

FLUTING-MACHINE, a goffering-iron.

FLUTINGS, hollow channels cut in the shafts of columns; piping or frill ornaments to a lady's cap or dress, &c.

FLUTTER-WHEEL, a peculiar kind of wheel to a water-mill.

FLUX, fusion for pot-oxides and alloys.
FLY, the fly from public ing m weight.
FLY-BOAT, also a bottom.
FLY-FISH, and line.
FLY-FLA, keeping.
FLYING, volitan.
FLYING-VOLITAN, rican n.
FLY-LEAF, culinar.
FLY-PEN, by fold.
FLY-POW, differ.
FLY-SHUT, weaver.
FLY-WHEEL, motion.
FOAL, the filly; a FOR, a sun.
FOCUS, a point w after pa.
FODDER, given to a weigh from 19.
FOG, a i smeltin.
FOG-LIGHT, ing from.
FOG-SIGN, a railw.
FOG-SIGN, over th and giv of dang.
FOILING, FOILS, be leaves.
FOILING, gems, smaign.
FOILING, back of and we.
FOIL-STO, FOIRE (F or city.
FOIL, a catle.
FOLDING, of a sub of prin agricul land to FOLDING, which

one for an edged
and on basket for
amental plot of
culture and raising
den, being that
pot-herbs, fruit,
or china pots
plants. A large
rta in ornament-
vers. Imitation
ration, &c., have
under the head of
ymmetry, the fine
n the petals of
were, as flowers of
&c.,
tural display, or
zes, &c.
acid.
shaft; soft down
thing that flows;
ecting, triangular
extremity of the
or other of which,
ted, enters the
holdfast; a name
a stream or run
meal.
y servant.
e, used as a flux
whence its name.
s are turned into
aments, in Derby-
re liquid prepared
for etching upon
des of table-lamps
of Morocco. See
affluent, flush of
n of water, as in
rkman's term for
thing on the same
k, one running the
ssel from stem to
ble or poop.
Instrument, with
various materials,
metal, and even
ber; a long thin
breakfast; a store-
red, or channelled.
makes flutes.
pves or channels
person who gossers
ering-iron.
ble cut in the shafts
fill ornaments to a
llar kind of wheel

FLUX, any substance used to cause the fusion and reduction of a metallic ore, or for pottery. Limestone, fluor spar, protoxide of lead, carbonate of potash, borax and charcoal, are various fluxes used.
FLY, that part of a ship's flag which extends from the union to the extreme end; a public carriage so named; the regulating moving power of a machine, as the weight in a jack.
FLY-BOAT, along narrow boat used on canals; also a larger class of Dutch vessel, flat-bottomed, of several hundred tons.
FLY-FISHING, trolling in streams with a rod and line, and artificial flies.
FLY-FLAPPER, a fan or other instrument for keeping off flies.
FLYING-BRIDGE, a temporary bridge.
FLYING-FISH, the oceanic variety, *Exocoetia volitans*, a native of the Indian and American seas, is esteemed in some parts a culinary delicacy.
FLY-LEAF, a spare blank leaf in a bound book.
FLY-PENNING, a mode of manuring land practised in England and in the colonies, by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.
FLY-POWDER, an insect-destroying powder.
FLY-SHUTTLE, the shuttle impelled by the weaver.
FLY-WHEEL, a heavy regulating wheel, revolving on an axle, for equalizing the motion, and increasing the effect of machines.
FOAL, the young of the horse kind; a colt or filly; a Scotch bannock or soft cake.
FOR, a small pocket.
FOCUS, a centre; a hearth or fire-place; the point where the rays meet or converge, after passing through a convex glass.
FODDER, a general name for the dry food given to cattle, or stored for the winter; a weight by which lead is sold, varying from 194 to 25 cwt., according to the custom of the district.
FOGE, a name in Cornwall for a forge for smelting tin.
FOGLIETTA, an Italian liquid measure varying from half an English pint to a pint.
FOG-SIGNAL, a detonating powder placed on a railway, which, when the engine passes over the rails, explodes with a loud report, and gives warning to the driver and guard of danger, &c.
FOILING, a division of tracery.
FOILS, books of gold or silver leaf; thin leaves of metal placed under artificial gems, to heighten their brilliancy; an amalgam of quicksilver and tin at the back of a looking-glass; guarded swords and weapons for fencing.
FOIL-STONE, an imitation jewel.
FOIRE (French), a stated market in a town or city; a farm.
FOLD, a temporary enclosure for sheep or cattle.
FOLDING, the operation of doubling one part of a substance over another; putting sheets of printed matter in order for binding; in agriculture, penning sheep or cattle on land to feed and manure.
FOLDING-DOORS, a pair of doors to a room which throw back.

FOLDING-MACHINE, a machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded.
FOLDING-NET, a net for trapping small birds.
FOLDING-SCREEN, an upright portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up, and can be put away when not in use.
FOLDING-STOOL, a portable or camp stool.
FOLD-YARD, an enclosure for keeping cattle.
FOLE, a leather bottle used in Spain.
FOILET (French), a shoulder of venison.
FOLIO, a volume; a printing term for the index letter or number of a sheet; the right and left hand pages of a ledger or account-book; a law stationer's term for 72 words of manuscript, but in exchequer proceedings it runs to 80 words, and in chancery proceedings, to 90 words.
FOLIOING, the operation of paging or marking a book.
FOILETA (Spanish), a wine measure used in Italy, the fourth of the boccale. See **FOGLIETTA**.
FOLLOWER, a law-stationer's name for a sheet of parchment, which is added to the first, or indenture, &c. sheet.
FONCET (French), a long flat-bottomed barge.
FONDA, the Spanish name for an inn or tavern.
FONDQUE, a hall for merchants, an exchange; a customs' warehouse in Spain and Portugal.
FONG, a coin current in Siam, the eighth of a tical, and worth about 4d.
FONOO, a name in some parts of the Pacific for the turtle.
FONT, a stone basin or vessel in a church, for holding water for the purposes of baptism.
FONTAIE, an apron fabric of cotton and silk made in Turkey.
FONTANGE, a knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.
FOO, the Chinese name for a department.
FOOCHI, or **FOOJI**, a name in the Pacific for the plantain.
FOOD, victuals for man or beast; what is taken for nourishment.
FOO-FOO, a negro name for dough made from plantains; the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.
FOOL, a compound of gooseberries.
FOOLSCAP, a long folio writing-paper for official use, about 13½ by 16½ inches; a foolscap millboard is 18½ by 14½ inches.
FOOT, a lineal measure in Great Britain of 12 inches, or the third part of a yard. As a measure of length the foot varies in different countries; an ancient measure of two gallons; a weight for tin, now merely nominal, of 60 lbs.; a measurement for grindstones of 8 inches. The size of a stone is found by adding the diameter and thickness together, and dividing by 8, which gives the number of "feet;" the bottom of any thing, as of a shoe or stocking; the lower end of a mast or sail; the rest or support on which a machine or any thing heavy stands.
FOOT-BALL, a large ball to be kicked about.
FOOTMAN, a man-servant; an iron or brass stand with feet, or with a hook, for keeping any thing warm before a fire.

FOOT-BATH, a pan in which to wash the feet.
FOOT-BOARD, a support for the feet in a boat, gig, &c., or at a workman's bench.

FOOT-IRON, **FOOT-PLATE**, a step for a carriage.

FOOT-MUFF, a receptacle to keep the feet warm in travelling.

FOOT-PAN. See **FOOT-BATH**.

FOOT-PASSENGER, a pedestrian.

FOOT-PATH, a beaten track, conferring by long usage a right of way through lands; the pavement, or side walk of a street.

FOOT-ROPE, a rope stretched loosely along a ship's yard, for the seamen to stand on in furling the sails.

FOOT-RULE, a twelve-inch measuring stick.
FOOTS, refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar or oil cask, &c.

FOOT-SCRAPER, an iron scraper at an entrance door to remove the dirt from the feet before entering.

FOOT-STALL, the stirrup of a woman's saddle.

FOOT-STEP, an inclined plane under a printing-press.

FOOT-STICK, a printer's tool.

FOOT-STOOL, a small cushion or stool to rest the foot upon.

FOOT-VALVE, a valve, so named, between the condenser and air-pump.

FOOT-WALING, the inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor timbers and below the lower deck.

FOOT-WARMER, a heated stool for the feet; a chafing dish.

FOOTING, the finer detached fragments of the fensks, or refuse, suited blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

FORAGE, provender or food suited for horses and domestic cattle, as hay, straw, beans, grass, clover, &c. In French, forage is a duty on wine; the operation of boring guns, muskets, &c.; the opening in the trench of a quarry for the extraction of slate.

FORAGE-CAP, a loose, rough-made military cap.

FORAGE-CONTRACTOR, one who supplies horse provender to cavalry regiments, mounted police, or large bodies of horses.

FORAGING-PARTY, persons sent out from an encampment in search of cattle, food, or provender.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT, the *Citrus Paradisi*, something like the snaddock, brought to this country in small quantities from the West Indies.

FORAGE (French), applied to coin that is above weight.

FORCE-MAJEURE, a French commercial term for unavoidable accidents in the transport of goods, from superior force, the act of God, &c.

FORCE-PUMP, a syringe pump with a solid piston, and two valves or a side-pipe, through which the water is forced; the plunger pump for supplying the boiler of a locomotive engine.

FORCEPS, tweezers, or metal holders of various kinds; surgical instruments used in midwifery, craniotomy, and for other purposes.

FORCING, a method of producing fruit, flowers, and vegetables, before their ordinary season of maturity, by artificial heat; the process of fining wines, so as to render them fit for immediate draught.

FORCING-HOUSE, a hot-house.

FORCING-PIT, an enclosed hot-bed or frame, with a glass roof, containing a fermenting mass of dung for accelerating the growth of plants, &c.

FORD, the most shallow part of a stream or frith, which may be passed through on foot by wading, or crossed on horse-back.

FORE, a maritime term for any thing near, or pertaining to, the bow or stem, the forward part of a ship; as foremast, fore-foot, &c.

FORE AND AFT, a seaman's term for "in the direction of the ship's length;" from head to stern.

FORE-CABIN, the cabin in the front part of a ship, which has inferior accommodation for passengers.

FORECASTLE, a short deck in the bow of a ship, above the upper deck, in advance of the foremast; the forward part of the ship under the deck, where the sailors live in merchant vessels.

FOREFOOT, a piece of wood at the foremost extremity of the keel of a ship.

FOREGANGER, a short piece of rope grafted on a harpoon, to which the line is bent.

FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, vessels trading to ports beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, and the nearer Continental ports, which are comprised between Brest and the river Elbe.

FORELOCK, a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt to prevent its drawing.

FOREMAN, an overseer; a chief workman; the president or spokesman of a jury; an inferior seaman.

FOREMAST, the first or forward mast in a ship; that nearest the bow.

FORENSIC WIG, a legal wig worn by judges and counsellors, made of horse hair, sitting in stiff rows of curls.

FORERIGHT, coarse wheaten bread.

FORERUNNER, a piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log line of a ship.

FORE-SAIL, the large lower square sail on the foremast of a ship; the first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter.

FOREST, a great wood; ground covered with a natural growth of trees; a chase for hunting.

FORESTER, one connected with forests; a member of a secret order or benefit society so named.

FORESTALLING, the act of anticipating; buying up or preventing the arrival of grain and provisions to market; formerly an offence at common law.

FORESTAT, the rope supporting the foremast of a ship.

FORET (French), a gimlet, or drill.

FORETOP, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

FORETOPMAST, the mast erected over the foremast, and above which is fixed the foretop-gallant-mast.

FORE
to l
FORP
for
FORGE
wro
then
FORGE
the l
FORGE
pace
FORGE
suit
The
meta
exco
with
requ
FORGE
torge
FORGE
or fas
bar o
com
FORGE
tion o
or utte
ing a
dule
FORING
dupo
FORK, a
utensil
a piece
chuck
FORK-G
and fin
FORK-GU
metal
FORK M
lery tr
FORK-TA
FORLO, a
in Egy
the ha
a halp
FORLON,
four se
FORM, si
is wrot
column
ment
of a bo
or prin
FORMER
cardid
FORMIC-
taind
by dist
and pe
FORMUL
tions.
FORPET,
64 Hipp
FORRIL,
PORTAGE
paying
FORTIN,
killows
FORWARD
FORWARD
chant

of producing fruit, before their maturity, by artificial fining wines, so as immediate draught house.

ed hot-bed or frame, staining a fermenting liberating the growth

ow part of a stream y be passed through or crossed on horse-

n for any thing near, the bow or stem, the tip; as foremast, fore-

man's term for "in the length;" from head

n in the front part of a ferior accommodation

deck in the bow of a upper deck, in advance e forward part of the e, where the sailors live

wood at the foremost el of a ship.

piece of rope grafted hich the line is bent. e, vessels trading to limits of the United e nearer Continental mprised between Brest

piece of iron driven r a bolt to prevent its

er; a chief workman; pokesman of a jury; an

or forward mast in a e the bow.

gal wig worn by judges made of horse hair, ys of curls.

wheaten bread. e of rag terminating e the log line of a ship.

ge lower square sail on ship; the first triangular e of a sloop or cutter.

od; ground covered with h of trees; a chaise for

connected with forests; a secret order or benefit

e act of anticipating; preventing the arrival of ions to market; formerly amon law.

e supporting the foremast

e gilet, or drill. e form erected at the head

e mast erected over the above which is fixed the mast.

FORETOPMAN, a seaman whose duties relate to the foretop of a ship.

FORFAID, a name in some parts of Egypt for the rotulo, equal to about 15 ounces.

FORFEITURE, a penalty incurred or paid.

FORGE, a smithery; the furnace where wrought metals are heated, to render them soft and more malleable.

FORGE-BELLOWS MAKER, a manufacturer of the large blowing apparatus for forges.

FORGE FURNACE, a blacksmith's open furnace, urged by a powerful bellows.

FORGE-MAN, a superior class of coach-smith, having a hammer-man under him. The forger judges of the quality of the metal, regulates the curvatures, and exercises his skill in combining elegance with strength in the various iron fittings required for the coach.

FORGE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of portable forges for smiths' use.

FORGER, in the cutlery trade, one who forms or fashions a tool or implement from the bar or rod of steel; one who counterfeits coins, or issues false documents.

FORGERY, a fraudulent or counterfeit imitation or deception, practised in the making or uttering a false instrument, or by altering a note, cheque, or order, with a fraudulent intent.

FORING, an Iceland weight of 11 lbs. avoirdupois.

FORK, a farm-workman's prong; a table utensil for taking up food; a turner's tool; a piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe.

FORK-GRINDER, a smoother or sharpener and finisher of forks.

FORK-GUARD MAKER, a manufacturer of metal pieces for carving-forks.

FORK MANUFACTURER, a branch of the cutlery trade.

FORK-TAIL, a salmon four years old.

FORLO, a small copper coin formerly current in Egypt; a subdivision of the medino, the half of an asper, and worth scarcely a halfpenny.

FORLON, a Spanish chaise or carriage with four seats.

FORM, shape; a mould in which any thing is wrought; a mass of type, in pages or columns, ready for press; the arrangement of newspaper columns or the pages of a book in an iron chase, for machining or printing; a long wooden bench.

FORMERS, pieces of wood used for shaping cartridges or wads.

FORMIC-ACID, the acid of ants, chiefly obtained from the red ant; it is also made by distilling tartaric acid, sulphuric acid, and peroxide of manganese.

FORMULA, a prescription; a set of instructions.

FORPET, the fourth part of a Scotch peck; 44 lippies or forpets make one boll.

FORREL, a kind of parchment.

FORTEGE (French), a manorial tax on paving-stones.

FORTIN, a dry measure of Constantinople, 4 killows; rather less than 4 bushels.

FORWARD, the fore-part of a ship.

FORWARDER, FORWARDING AGENT, a merchant who attends to the transmission of

goods and produce from one point to another.

FORWARDING-HOUSE, FORWARDING-MERCHANTS, a name assumed by many mercantile firms in America, who attend to the receipt and transmission of merchandise and produce by railways and canals, from the interior to the coast, or to market-towns, and vice versa.

FORSE D'ABRANCES (French), a cesspool.

FOSSET, a small chest.

FOSSELS, petrified shells, animals, plants, &c.

FOSTEL (Scotch), a cask.

FOTTER, FODDER, in navigation, to draw a sail filled with oakum under a ship's bottom in order to stop a leak; a cart-load; a large quantity; a weight for lead, ordinarily 2184 lbs. or 8 pigs, but variable. See FODDER.

FOTINELLO, a weight of lead of ten stone.

FOTMAL, a commercial term for 70lbs. of lead.

FOU (Scotch), a pitchfork; a firlet or bushel.

FOUACE (French), a dough cake; a bun baked under hot cinders.

FOUANG, a coin of Siam, the half of a mace, called by the natives phuanl, worth 800 cowries; a weight, the 8th part of the tical, and equal to 291 grains. See BAT.

FOUAT (Scotch), a buttered currant cake or bun.

FOUDRE, a large cask or vessel; a liquid and dry measure used in Germany; as a grain measure, it is about 73 quarters; for liquids it varies from 142 up to 634 gallons.

FOUL, unfair; twisted; unclean; as the foul bottom of a ship, a foul wind, a foul anchor, &c.; also, in navigation, to run against another vessel.

FOUL-ANCHOR, a term applied when the cable has a turn round the anchor.

FOULARD, a kind of silk material for ladies dresses, plain, dyed, and printed; a silk kerchief or cravat.

FOULEMART, a name given to the polecat.

FOUL-PROOF, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified.

FOUND, artillery of molten metal; hence founder, the designation of the tradesman who casts metals.

FOUNDATION, the basis on which a superstructure rests, as of a bridge or building.

FOUNDATION-MUSLIN, an open-worked gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

FOUNDATION-STONE, the first or corner-stone of a building in large erections, usually laid in public, and with some ceremony.

FOUNDER, one who establishes; a caster of metals; the act of a ship sinking; Scotch, to fill.

FOUNDERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situated in Swin's Lane.

FOUNDERS' DUST, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes in foundries.

FOUNDERS' SAND, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

FOUNDRY, the place where masses of metals are melted and run into moulds.

FOUNT, FONT, a complete assortment of a particular set of printing-type.

FOUNTAIN, an artificial receptacle for water; a machine by which water is spouted out, generally consisting of pipes or jets of water flowing from statues, vases, &c., in public squares, gardens, or private conservatories, &c.

FOUNTAIN-PEN, a writing pen with a reservoir for ink larger than usual.

FOUR (French), an oven, kiln, or stove.

FOURBISSEUR, a sword-cutler.

FOURCHETTE (French), a table fork.

FOURGON, a tumbrel or ammunition wagon; a kind of French baggage cart; a fire poker; an oven-fork or coal-rake.

FOUR-IN-HAND, a coach driven with four horses.

FOURNEAU, a stove or kiln in France.

FOURNIL, a French bakehouse or oven.

FOURPENCE, a British silver coin (20 1-11th grains), also known as a groat, of which upwards of £90,000 worth were coined and put into circulation in the ten years ending with 1856, but only a few since.

FOUR-POSTER, a large square bedstead, with upright pillars at each corner, supporting a canopy or curtains.

FOURTH-RATE, a vessel of war carrying from 50 to 70 guns.

FOW (Scotch), a mow or heap of corn in the sheaf.

FOWL, a very general name for the denizens of the poultry yard; but for the most part restricted to the cock and hen, *Gallus domesticus*, of which the breeds are now very numerous. [fowl]

FOWLER, one who pursues or traps wild fowling-piece, a light long-barrelled gun.

FOX, a seaman's name for a kind of strand of two or more rope-yarns, twisted together; to put new soles on boots; a carnivorous animal (*Canis vulpes*), hunted in this country by sportsmen. The skin of some of the Northern foxes forms an article of commerce, as many as 70,000 or 80,000 being imported annually by the Hudson's Bay Company. The most valuable are those of the black fox, and silver fox, which are purchased for the Russian and Chinese markets. The red fox is that chiefly brought to market.

FOX-HOUND, a dog kept for chasing the fox.

FOX-HUNTER, a sportsman who follows a fox with hounds.

FOX-TRAP, a gin for catching foxes.

FRACURE, a severance; damage or injury done.

FRAGILE, brittle, easily broken, as glass, pottery, &c.

FRAIL, a package or basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported, varying from 32 to 56 lbs. in weight.

FRATISE, a pancake with bacon; the French name for a strawberry.

FRATISIL (French), clinders remaining in forges; charcoal dust.

FRAME, a word of varied signification; the border or enclosure for a picture; the woodwork in which panes of glass are

placed for windows; the outward work of doors or window shutters, enclosing panels; the strong work which supports the boiler and machinery on the axles of a locomotive engine; a support for printers' cases of type; a mould; the ribs or stretchers for an umbrella or parasol; the timbers or skeleton of a house or ship.

FRAME-MAKER, a name applied to several mechanical trades, &c., as a picture-frame maker, printer's-frame maker, &c.

FRAME-WORK KNITTER, an operative in the hosiery trade, who weaves the worsted or cotton thread up into a knitted fabric.

FRAME-WORK KNITTER'S COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London which has no hall.

FRANC, the principal French silver coin, of 100 centimes, worth 91d. or 10d., the unity of the French coinage. It weighs five grammes, and contains one-tenth part of alloy; 800 francs in silver is the exact weight of the French kilogramme.

FRANCAETE, a former grain measure of France, about 5½ gallons.

FRANCATTI, a russetin-apple.

FRANCESCONI, another name for the Leopoldo, a principal silver coin of Tuscany worth about 4s. 6d.

FRANCHIPANE, **FRANCIPANE**, a kind of pastry, a cake of cream, almonds, spice, &c.; a perfume.

FRANCHISE, the right of voting at elections for knights of the shire, &c.; in law, a privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction.

FRANCISATION, entering a vessel on the French register.

FRANC-REAL, a kind of baking pear.

FRANGIPANE, a perfume of jasmine. See **FRANCHIPANE**.

FRANGOLLO, a Spanish pottage made of boiled wheat and milk.

FRANGOTE, a bale of goods in Spain.

FRANKFORT-BLACK, a pigment said to be prepared by burning vine branches, grape stones, and the refuse lees of the wine manufacture, &c., used for copper-plate printing.

FRANKINCENSE, a name for the gum Olibanum of commerce, an odoriferous resin obtained from several species of *Boswellia*; the European frankincense is a resinous exudation from the spruce fir, and is used in the composition of plasters.

FRANKING, the privilege of freeing letters from postal charge, formerly enjoyed by members of the Legislature and certain departments of the State, but now abolished; a carpenter's term for window-sashes, in which the cross pieces of the frame intersect each other.

FRANKLINITE, an ore of iron, zinc, and manganese.

FRASCO, the name for a flask or case-bottle in Brazil, containing about 3½ pints.

FRAZIL, **FRAZILI**, the Arabian name for a bale of variable weight, ranging from 184 lbs. to 30 lbs. In Beetlelake the frazil is 20½ lbs.; in Judda, rather more than 22 lbs.; in Mocha, 30 lbs.

FRAUD, a dishonourable transaction; adulteration, deception; a cheat, &c.

FRAUGH, the far

FRAAT, to

FREDER, worth

FREEDOM, joy the

FREEDOM, corporate

FREEDOM, tenure

FREEDOM, estate

FREEDOM, tions.

FREEDOM, a bond

FREEDOM, dom, ill

FREEDOM, ing; the

FREEDOM, bull cal

FREEDOM, of differ

FREEDOM, devices,

FREEDOM, wearer

FREEDOM, office ho

FREEDOM, or chapl

FREEDOM, done in

FREEDOM, both in

FREEDOM, of the hi

FREEDOM, FREE PUB

FREEDOM, brewer;

FREEDOM, liberty t

FREEDOM, where h

FREEDOM, FREE-SCHO

FREEDOM, all.

FREEDOM, FREE-STON

FREEDOM, much u

FREEDOM, It can be

FREEDOM, ed with

FREEDOM, FREE-TRAI

FREEDOM, of tradin

FREEDOM, the rem

FREEDOM, the deni

FREEDOM, unrestrict

FREEDOM, tions.

FREEDOM, FREE VINT

FREEDOM, company

FREEDOM, a licence.

FREEDOM, FREEZING

FREEDOM, of amm

FREEDOM, phosphat

FREEDOM, confection

FREEDOM, by the l

FREEDOM, dients.

FREEDOM, FREEZING-

FREEDOM, tradesma

FREEDOM, manufac

FREEDOM, freezing.

FREEDOM, FREIGHT,

FREEDOM, a hire of a

FREEDOM, water.

FREEDOM, FELICITE

FREEDOM, FRENCH-BE

FREEDOM, scolia vul

FREEDOM, FRENCH-BE

FREEDOM, See AVIG

FREEDOM, FRENCH-CE

FREEDOM, mineral

FREEDOM, &c.

FREEDOM, FRENCH-EL

FREEDOM, FRENCH-HO

FREEDOM, copper, h

FREEDOM, FRENCH-LE

FREEDOM, POWDER.

the outward work
cutters, enclosing
which supports
y on the axles of a
support for printers'
ild; the ribs or
ila or parasol; the
house or ship.
plied to several
as a picture-frame
maker, &c.
in operative in the
aves the worsted or
knitted fabric.
COMPANY, one of
panies of London
nch silver coin, of
d. or 10d., the unity
e. It weighs five
s one-tenth part of
silver is the exact
kilogramme.
grain measure of
ns.
ple.
name for the Leo-
er coin of Tuscany
ANE, a kind of pastry,
ounds, spice, &c.; a
or voting at elections
nre, &c.; in law, a
ion from ordinary
g a vessel on the
baking pear.
ne of jasmine. See
k.
pottage made of
k.
ods in Spain.
piment said to be
vine branches, grape
se lees of the wine
sed for copper-plate
e for the gum oilba-
an odoriferous resin
l species of *Boswellia*.
incense is a resinous
pruce fir, and is used
for plasters.
age of freeing letters
formerly enjoyed by
diplomats and certain
State, but now abo-
s term for window-
cross pieces of the
other.
f from, zinc, and man-
a flask or case-bottle
g about 34 pints.
Arabian name for a
ght, ranging from 184
ettlesake the frazil is
rather more than 22
bs.
e transaction; adulte-
cheat, &c.

FRAUGHT (Scotch), the freight of a vessel; the fare.

FRAY, to fret or rub; to unweave.

FREDERICK D'ON, a gold coin of Prussia, worth about 16s. 6d.

FREEDOM, ground outside a fence.

FREEDOM, liberty of action; the right to enjoy the immunities and privileges of a corporation.

FREEDOM, lands or tenements held by free tenure in fee-simple, for tall or for life; an estate held for ever free from restrictions.

FREEMAN, one who is his own master, not a bondsman; a person enjoying the freedom, liberty, or privileges of a city.

FREEMARTIN, a heifer incapable of breeding; the barren twin calf whose mate is a bull calf.

FREEMASON'S APRON, an ornamented apron of different material, and bearing various devices, according to the degree the wearer has attained in the craft, or the office he holds, or has served, in a lodge or chapter. There is also a large business done in jewels and collars for freemasons, both in craft and arch masonry, and some of the higher orders.

FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE, one not belonging to a brewer; the landlord has therefore free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses.

FREE-SCHOOL, a charity school; one open to all.

FREE-STONE, a kind of oolite or sand-stone, much used in building; having no grain it can be easily cut into blocks, and worked with the chisel.

FREE-TRADE, in a political sense, the liberty of trading with any country for corn, &c.; the removal of restrictions compelling the dealing only with certain kingdoms; unrestricted action in banking operations.

FREE VINTNER, a member of the vintners' company; one who can sell wine without a licence.

FREEZING MIXTURE, a compound of muriate of ammonia, nitrate of potash, and phosphate of soda, or other salts, used by confectioners and others, to produce cold, by the liquefaction of their solid ingredients.

FREEZING-POWDER-AND-MACHINE MAKER, a tradesman who devotes attention to the manufacture and sale of refrigerators and freezing mixtures.

FREIGHT, a load; the sum agreed on for the hire of a ship, or the carriage of goods by water.

FRELUCHE (French), a small silk tuft.

FRENCH-BEAN, a dwarf variety of the *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

FRENCH-BERRIES, berries used in dyeing. See AVIGNON-BERRIES.

FRENCH-CHALK, indurated talc; a magnesian mineral used to remove grease, stains, &c.

FRENCH-ELL, a measure of 44 feet.

FRENCH-HORN, a musical wind instrument of copper, having several curves.

FRENCH-LEAF. See LEAF-METAL and BRONZE-POWDER.

FRENCH-MASTER, a teacher or professor of the French language.

FRENCH-PLUM, a table prune, the Catherine variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

FRENCH-POLISHER, a varnisher and cleaner of tables, chairs, and other articles of cabinet furniture.

FRENCH-POLISH MAKER, a manufacturer of spirit varnish for articles of furniture.

FRENCH-ROLL, a light breakfast milk bread.

FREQUIN, a cask used in France for holding sugar or treacle.

FRESCO, a kind of painting upon newly plastered walls, when the colour becoming incorporated with the soft stucco, is hence exceedingly durable.

FRET, to fray; to unweave; in French, the hire of a ship; the cargo; the sum paid for the transport of goods.

FRET WORK, carved or open wood-work, in ornamental devices and patterns.

FRIARS'-BALSAM, a popular specific for wounds, so named.

FRIARS'-CHICKENS, FRIED-CHICKENS, a name in Scotland for chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beat up and mixed with it.

FRICANDEAU, a slice of veal larded and stewed.

FRICASSEE, a savoury dish of cooked meat; usually chickens, rabbits, &c., cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICKLE, a bushel-basket.

FRIENDLY-SOCIETY, a kind of club or association among operatives, for affording relief to each other when out of work, or in time of sickness; and also for extending assistance to widows and orphans.

FRIGARD (French), a pickled herring.

FRIGATE, a fast-sailing ship of war, carrying from 36 to 60 guns.

FRIGATON, a small Venetian vessel with a square stern, carrying only a main mast, mizen and bowsprit.

FRIJOLE, a Spanish name for several varieties of pulse.

FRIIL, a ruff or edging round the neck, sleeves, &c. of a lady's dress.

FRINGE, an ornamental bordering or edging; trimming for articles of dress and drapery; as, to bed-furniture, window-curtains, table-covers; made of various material, silk, worsted, gold, &c.

FRINGE AND LACE MANUFACTURER, a maker of edging ornaments, of various kinds, according to the purpose for which they are to be used.

FRINGER, one who sews on or sells fringe.

FRILOET, a kind of pear.

FRIPERIE (French), old garments or furniture; a second-hand clothes shop; brokers' trade; brokers' row.

FRISSADO (Spanish), silk plush or shag.

FRISEUR, a hair-dresser.

FRISEUR, the iron frame of a printing-press, which keeps the sheet on the tympan.

FRIIT, in glass-making, the calcined materials; an imperfectly fused mass of silica, &c. having to be re-melted.

FRIITER, a kind of small pancake.

FRIZONA, a name for silk waste in France.

FRIZZLE (Scotch), the hammer of a gun or pistol; the fire-steel for a tinder-box.

FROCK, a child's gown; a monk's dress; a Guernsey frock is a sailor's or boatman's worsted netted shirt. In Scotland the name for a pair of oxen in the team of a plough, which are distinguished as the hind-frook, fore-frook, mid-frook, &c. A gentleman's sturteot or square-tailed long walking-coat.

FROG, in Scotland a young horse; an amphibious reptile; the flesh of the hind thighs of the green frog (*Rana esculenta*) is eaten on the Continent and in America; a portion of the foot of a horse; a loose trimming or braid for a gentleman's coat; an ornament for a sword hilt.

FROMAGE (French), cheese.

FROMENT (French), wheat; the best kind of bread-corn. [the dickey for a shirt.

FRONT, a set of false hair or curls for a lady; **FRONT-DOOR**, the entrance door at the best part of the house.

FRONTIGNAC, a rich, luscious, muscadine white wine, made in Hérault, in the south of France.

FRONTISPECE, the illustration in a book which faces the title-page; in architecture, the principal face of the building.

FRONTLET, a bandage for the forehead.

FROSTING, loaf-sugar prepared to coat plum cakes with.

FROW, **FROWER**, an instrument for splitting staves; a tool with which to cleave laths.

FROWY-STUFF, a builder's name for short, or brittle and soft, timber.

FRUIT, the edible seed of many trees; a large commerce is carried on in green and dried fruit, as well as in nuts, and pickled and preserved fruit.

FRUITERER, a dealer in foreign and domestic fruit; a business most generally combined with that of greengrocer.

FRUITERERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

FRUIT-ESSENCE MANUFACTURER, a maker of different sweet flavouring substances, many of which are obtained from fusel oil.

FRUIT-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of ornamental knives for dessert use.

FRUIT-STALL, a stand on the pavement where fruit is sold in the streets.

FRUMENTACIOUS, pertaining to wheat or other grain.

FRUMENTAZZO, a name in the Mediterranean ports for damaged grain unfit for human food.

FRUMENTY. See **FURMENTY**.

FRUNDELE, a dry measure of two pecks.

FRUSLERA, a metal made in Spain of latten filings.

FRUSTRATOIRE, negus; a drink made in France of spiced and sweetened wine.

FRY, small fish; any thing cooked in a pan; a sieve.

FRYING-PAN, a flat open iron cooking vessel with a handle, for frying meat, &c. over a fire.

FUCHIA, a handsome flower, a great favourite for conservatories and gardens.

FUCUS, a name for many kinds of sea-weed, some of which are eaten raw as food by man and beast; while others afford soda, iodine, and glue.

FUDDEA, a name in the Bombay presidency for the double piece; a money of account, worth about 3 farthings.

FUEL, any substance used for making a fire to obtain heat, as turf, wood, coal, coke, charcoal, lignite, &c.

FUEL, PATENT, MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificial combustibles for heating purposes.

FULLER, a scourer and cleanser of woollen clothes; a mechanical tool.

FULLERS'-EARTH, a variety of oolite clay, containing about 25 per cent. of alumina, which removes stains of grease from cloth. About 6000 tons a year are used in this country.

FULLERS'-THISTLE, a name for the teneils or heads of the *Dipsacus fullonum*, used in the wool trade for carding.

FULLING-MILL, a water-mill where woollen cloths are cleaned from the grease, by beating with hammers and scouring ingredients.

FULL-PAY, the entire wages; not under stoppages or deductions.

FULMINATING-POWDER, the salts of fulminic acid, which have detonating properties. The fulminate of mercury is largely used for priming percussion caps.

FUMIGATION, the employment of vapours or gases, &c. to purify a room or building.

FUMIER (French), dung or manure.

FUMIFIO-IMPELLER, a machine for applying effectively the hot products of combustion.

FUN, another name for the candareen, a Chinese weight. See **CANDAREEN**.

FUNCTION, an employment; a duty.

FUNCTIONARY, one who holds an office.

FUND, a stock or capital; that by which any expense is supported. Established stocks or public funds are the loans advanced to Government, on which interest is regularly paid. These are too numerous and complex to be entered into here. In 1851, the capital debt of the United Kingdom was £782,869,388, of which £765,126,682 were funded. A *sinking fund*, is a regular appropriation, by a Company or State, for reducing a public or other debt.

FUNDA, a name for the Russian pound. See **FUNT**.

FUND-HOLDER, an owner of Government stock or public securities; one who has property in the funds.

FUNDI, FUNDUNGI, the African name for the grain of *Paspalum exile*, grown on the western coast, and in some places known as hungry rice.

FUNDOOR, an Indian name for Spanish nuts. **FUNDUNLEE**, the name of a species of gold sequin, formerly current in Suez at 140 medines, and worth about one guinea.

FUNERAL, an interment; a common name for the carriages or procession attending the burial.

FUNERAL-CARRIAGE MASTER, the owner of hearses and mourning coaches with black horses, who lets them out for hire.

FUNERAL-FEATHER MERCHANT, a maker of mourning plumes for hearses, horses, and bearers, who lets them out to undertakers.

FUNERAL
FUNERAL
and e
feathe
horses
borne

FUNERAL
FUNERAL
goods,
or men
tradit

FUNERAL
FUNERAL
judged

FUNNEL,
tin or
apex,
mouth

FUNNEL,
steam
FUNT, the
7½ drach

FUR, the
some an
or ornar

FUR, the
the acco
pound is
has been

FUR AND
BALINON
FUR AND
tradesm

FUR AND
rough sk
FURBELOW
a dress.

FUR-CAP,
FUR-COAT,
made of
fur.

FUR-CUTTING
trivance
of the sk

FUR, the
leaving d
FURDINGAR
of Finlar

FUR, the
of the tu
FURLING,
or rolling

FURLING,
boom, an
FURLING,
poles, the

FURLOUGH
soldiers.

FURMENTY
milk, flav

FURNACE,
fire-place
purpose o
are many

FURNACE,
tory, as
furnaces.

FURNACE-F
who supp

FURNISHED
pleted or
hances;

FURNISH
with nece
ware, cul

FURNISHING
furniture

FURNITURE
but chief
of uphol
dwelling
and beds

Bombay presidency money of account, and for making a fire, wood, coal, coke,

FURNER, a maker of a furnace for heating parceller of woollen tool. A variety of oolite clay, of grease from cloth, are used in this

me for the teasels or is fullonum, used in rinsing. A mill where woollen from the grease, by and scouring in-ages; not under stop-

the salts of fulminic detonating properties. Mercury is largely used on caps. Payment of vapours or room or building. g or manure. Machine for applying products of combus-

for the candareen, a CANDAREEN.

ment; a duty. To hold an office. al; that by which any d. Established stocks the loans advanced to which interest is regu-are too numerous and ed into here. In 1851, the United Kingdom of which £765,126,583 King fund, is a regular Company or State, for other debt.

the Russian pound. See

owner of Government titles; one who has pro- African name for the e exile, grown on the in some places known

name for Spanish nuts. ine of a species of gold current in Suez at 160 h about one guinea. bent; a common name for procession attending

MASTER, the owner of turning coaches with lets them out for hire. MERCHANT, a maker of for harnesses, horses, and them out to under-

FUNERAL-PALL, a hearse-cloth. See PALL. FUNERAL-PLUMB, an elaborately prepared and expensive set of sprays of ostrich feathers, mounted on wires for fixing on horses' heads, hearse, or coffin-lid boards, borne by mutes.

FUNERAL-UNDERTAKER. See UNDERTAKER. FUNGIBLES, a Scotch law term for moveable goods, which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in contradistinction to those which must be judged of individually or by number.

FUNNEL, a hollow conical vessel, usually of tin or earthenware, with a pipe at the apex, for pouring liquids into small-mouthed vessels; the iron chimney of a steamer, or of a stove.

FUNT, the Russian pound weight of 14 oz. 7½ drachms.

FUR, the fine soft short hair on the skin of some animals, which is worn for warmth or ornament; a scaly deposit, or calcareous incrustation in steam boilers, to prevent the accumulation of which a boiler compound is used; and a salinometer or gauge has been adopted for marine boilers. See SALINOMETER.

FUR AND SKIN DRESSER AND DYER, a tradesman who softens and prepares rough skins for the use of the furrier.

FURBELLOW, a plaited border; the flounce for a dress.

FUR-CAP, a seal or other skin cap.

FUR-COAT, a wrapper for cold weather made of bear-skin, beaver, seal, or other fur.

FUR-CUTTING MACHINE, a mechanical contrivance for shaving peltries at the back of the skin, so as to loosen the long hairs, leaving only the fine under-fur.

FURDINGAR, FIKRINGAR, a liquid measure of Finland, about 7½ pints, the fourth part of the tunna.

FURLING, in naval parlance, the wrapping or rolling a sail up snugly to the yard or boom, and binding or securing it.

FURLONG, an English measure of length, 40 poles, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, a leave of absence given to soldiers.

FURMENTY, a pottage of wheat boiled in milk, flavoured with sugar, spice, &c

FURNACE, a large fuel-holder; the enclosed fire-place in which ore is put for the purpose of smelting or reduction. There are many kinds of furnaces, as reverberatory, assay, evaporating, and forge furnaces.

FURNACE-FEEDER, a stoker or fireman; one who supplies fuel to the furnace.

FURNISHED, a term applied to any thing completed or having the necessary appurtenances; a house which is properly fitted with necessary goods, upholstery, cabinet-ware, culinary utensils, and garniture; fit for occupation.

FURNISHING-SHOPS, an ironmonger's, or furniture broker's shop.

FURNITURE, a word of wide signification, but chiefly applied to the moveable articles of upholstery, decoration, and use in a dwelling-house, as curtains to windows and beds; tables, chairs, sofas, and other

cabinet-work; likewise to the wooden or metallic materials in use among printers for securing the pages of type and allowing a proper margin for the book; also to the masts and rigging of a ship; and, among builders, to the metal work of locks, doors, windows, &c. The value of the household furniture manufactured in the United Kingdom has been roughly estimated at £15,000,000 per annum.

FURNITURE-BROKER, a dealer in second-hand goods, shop fixtures, &c.

FURNITURE-CLEANER, a dyer and renovator of curtains, &c.

FURNITURE-JAPANNER AND POLISHER, a workman who oils, varnishes, and prepares for sale new cabinet articles, and cleans and repolishes old worn pieces of room furniture.

FURNITURE-POLISH, a kind of spirit varnish, or oil, used for articles of room furniture. It is often sold under the name of French-polish. Bees' wax is sometimes used.

FURNITURE-PRINTER, a maker of fabrics for covering articles used in rooms.

FURNITURE-WAREHOUSE, a repository where household furniture is sold.

FURNITURE-WOODS, hard ornamental woods, used for cabinet work.

FURRIER, a dealer in skins; a manufacturer and vender of various articles of fur.

FURRING, fixing thin scantlings on the edges of timber to make the surface even; double planking the sides of a ship; encrusting a boiler with a scaly deposit.

FURROW, the trench made by a plough.

FURROW-DRAIN, a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water.

FURROW-SLICE, the narrow slip of earth turned up by a plough.

FURSOCH, another name for the auge, a Persian land measure of 4½ miles.

FURSUNG, PHARSAR, other names for the parasang, a Persian land measure of about 4 English miles, but variable.

FUR-TRADE, the commerce in the skins of wild animals, which is largely carried on in several countries. The most valuable furs are chiefly obtained in Russia and Arctic America, and we import from 3 to 4 million skins of different kinds annually, either to be used here, or to be dressed and prepared for export. The annual value of the fur trade of the world is estimated, on good data, to be from 5 to 6 million pounds sterling.

FURZE, the common gorse or whin (*Ulex Europæus*). When chopped it is used as food for cattle; and in many parts of the kingdom it forms the main dependence for the supply of fagots for the poor man's hearth, and the baker's oven.

FUSE. See FUZE.

FUSEE, a quib; the conical part of a watch or clock, round which the chain or cord is wound; a lighter or slow match, used by smokers for lighting tobacco.

FUSEE-ENGINE, a clock-maker's machine for cutting and shaping fusees.

FUSEE-OIL, the refuse from distillation; a deleterious component of alcohol used in the manufacture of various fruit essences.

FUSIBLE-METAL, a compound consisting of about 50 per cent. bismuth, 20 per cent. tin, and 30 per cent. lead.

FUSIL, a light musket; hence probably the term fusilier, a foot soldier armed with a fusil; the fire steel of a tinder box.

FUSILIER, an infantry soldier, armed with a light gun.

FUSION, a melting; the converting of a solid into a liquid by heat.

FUST, the shaft of a column.

FUSTA (Spanish), a small vessel with lateen sails; a kind of woollen cloth.

FUSTETE (Spanish), the red sumach shrub, *Rhus cotinus*.

FUSTIAN, a coarse stout twilled cotton fabric, including many varieties, as corduroy, jean, velvet, thickset, &c., used by working men. Plain fustian is called pillow; strong twilled fustian, cropped before dyeing, is known as mole-skin; when cropped after dyeing, beaver-teen.

FUSTIAN-JACKET, a working man's garment.

FUSTIC, a well-known hard strong yellow dye-wood. The old fustic of commerce is obtained from the *Maclura tinctoria*, a tree of South America. The wood is admirably adapted for the fellos of carriage and cart wheels. The young fustic of commerce is procured from *Rhus*

cotinus. Our supplies of the former come from Cuba, Tampico, Puerto Cabello, and the Spanish Main.

FUSTO (Italian), a sort of light galley.

FUR, the French name for a cask, a vessel for liquids; a stock for a gun, or tool; a bookbinder's plough.

FUTAILLE (French), a cask of any kind for wine, water, or provisions.

FUTAINIER (French), a fustian-weaver.

FUTFAILL, **FUTPELL**, a name in Scotland for the dressed skins of a slink lamb, or one prematurely dropped.

FUTIER, in France, a trunk-maker.

FUTKEE, an Indian name for alum.

FUTLOCKS, the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship, springing from the keel, upon which the outer frame-work, the horizontal strakes or planking, &c., is laid.

FUZE, a short metallic tube, charged with an explosive composition, and having a slow match attached, for firing a shell or blast charge.

FUZE-MAKER, a manufacturer of parts of watch-work. See **FUSEE**.

FWEN, another name for the candareen in China. See **FUN**.

FYRKE, a petty copper coin, and money of account in Denmark.

FYRTTEL, a mode of spelling the Viertel; a liquid measure.

G.

GAB, a hook for a pot in Scotland.

GABAN, a coarse cloak.

GABARAGE, coarse packing-cloth; a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

GABARDINE, a coarse smock-frock, or blouse.

GABARE, a French lighter; a fishing-boat; a kind of net.

GABARIE (French), a boatman; a lighter-man; to mould timber.

GABBANO (Italian), a felt cloak.

GABBART, **GABERT**, a name in Scotland for a canal barge or lighter.

GABBIAIO (Italian), a cage-maker.

GABELLE, a tax formerly levied upon salt and other provisions.

GABELLIERE (Italian), a custom-house officer.

GABILLA, a finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of four gabillas.

GABION, a basket filled with earth, used in fortification.

GABLE, the upright triangular end of a house.

GACHEUR (French), a mason's boy who mixes mortar; one who undersells.

GAD, a small iron punch, with a wooden handle, used by miners to break up ore; in Scotland a fishing-rod; a bar of metal.

GADILLE, a kind of currant grown in France.

GADESSEN-PAN, an evaporating sugar pan, named after the inventor.

GADING, the Malay name for the elephant's tusk or ivory.

GADOUARD (French), a nightman; one who removes *gadoue* or ordure.

GAGE, a spar to which the head of a fore and aft sail is bent; in Scotland, a sort of flag.

GAGE-TOPSAIL, a light sail set over a gaff.

GAGAT, an Austrian name for black amber.

GAGE, a pawn or pledge; a token; the depth of water displaced by a ship; also applied to her position in relation to the wind with another vessel as weather-gage, lee-gage.

GAGE, **GAUGE**, a measure or standard; the name given to a variety of measuring instruments, as for measuring the state of rarefaction in the air-pump, variations in the barometer, &c. The gauging rod is a measure by which the capacity or contents of a cask or vessel may be ascertained. See **GUACE**.

GAGGEZ, a lifter used by the founder, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

GAGNE-DENIER, a labourer; a wharf-porter.

GAIN-GEAR, in Scotland the moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from the fixtures.

GAINIER (French), a maker of sheaths or chisels.

GAISSEL, **GAISLE**, a grain measure of Bavaria, from 3½ to 4½ pints.

GATT, a cask

taken in season;

sheaf of

GATERS, terdash

foot and

GAAH, th

GAJUM, th

mercha

rather

See **GUZ**

GALA, a

enterta

GALACTI

found in

GALACTO

instrum

milk, c

scales;

and of a

as a bar

upright

graduat

GALA-GAI

GALAGE,

clog; a

GALAM-B

obtaine

Bassia

GALANA (

GALANGA

stocks

racemo

as gling

GALBANU

obtaine

fera, an

GALEA, a

jubatus

GALEAC,

GALE-AGE

GALEAS,

worked

GALENA,

also lea

GALETTE,

of chest

GALLOT,

ship.

GALIPOT,

the tur

oil by

purified

GALL, a s

on one

and w

fluid se

for sco

artists

before

GALLEON

merly v

South

GALLERY

cavatio

narrow

the up

theatre

room;

quarter

GALLET

biscuit

of the former come
uerto Cabello, and

light galley.
or a cask, a vessel
a gun, or tool; a

of any kind for
ons.
astian-weaver.
ame in Scotland for
slink lamb, or one

ak-maker.
for alum.

curved timbers or
ng from the keel,
e frame-work, the
planking, &c., is

tube, charged with
ton, and having a
or firing a shell or

acturer of parts of
EE.

the candareen in

coin, and money of

lling the viertel; a

for the elephant's

ghtman; one who

ure.

the head of a fore

Scotland, a sort of

ill set over a gaff.

name for black

ge; a token; the

ed by a ship; also

n in relation to the

sel as weather-gage,

re or standard; the

ety of measuring

asuring the state of

pump, variations in

the gauging rod is a

the capacity or

or vessel may be

ce.

by the founder.

T-shaped piece or

pourer; a wharf-

the moving machi-

istinguished from the

aker of sheaths or

GAIT, a charge made for sheep and cattle
taken at a pasture to graze for the
season; sometimes termed agistment; a
sheaf of grain tied up.

GAITEES, leather or cloth wrappings; spat-
terdashies, for the upper part of the
foot and ankle.

GAJAH, the Malay name for the elephant.

GAJUM, a long measure used by cloth
merchants in parts of the East Indies;
rather more than an ell, but variable.

See GIZ.

GALA, a Scotch cotton fabric; a grand
entertainment.

GALACITE, a newly-named white mineral,
found in Perthshire.

GALACTOMETEER, an areometer or glass
instrument, for testing the density of
milk, consisting of a stem, enclosing
scales; of a cylinder serving to float it,
and of a bulb charged with shot, serving
as a ballast, so that the instrument floats
upright in the milk. It is centesimally
graduated.

GALA-GALA, the Malay name for pitch.

GALAGE, GALOCHE, GALOSH, a shepherd's
clog; a shoe worn over another.

GALAM-BUTTER, a reddish white solid oil
obtained in India and Africa from the
Bassia butyracea.

GALANA (Italian), the sea-tortoise.

GALANGAL, a commercial name for the root-
stocks of the *Alpinia Galanga* and *A.
racemosa*, which have the same properties
as ginger.

GALBANUM, a yellowish brown fetid resin
obtained in Persia from *Opopodia galbani-
fera*, and used medicinally.

GALEA, a Tartar name for the barbot (*Gadus
jubatus*), a fish of an exquisite flavour.

GALEAC, a French white wine.

GALE'ACE, GALEASSE, a Venetian galley.

GALEAS, a heavy low-built French galley
worked with both sails and oars.

GALENA, a native sulphuret of lead, called
also lead glance.

GALETTE, a thick flat cake made in Franco
of chestnut meal and milk.

GALIOT, GALLIOT, a light galley, a Dutch
ship.

GALIPOT, white pine resin; the residue of
the turpentine, which has lost its volatile
oil by spontaneous evaporation; when
purified it is called Burgundy pitch.

GALL, a small piece of silver with characters
on one side, used as a coin in Cambodia,
and worth about 4d. sterling; the bitter
fluid secreted by the liver; ox-gall is used
for scouring cloth; and, when refined, by
artists to fix chalk and pencil drawings
before tinting them. See GALLS.

GALLEON, a large four-decked vessel
formerly used by the Spaniards in trading to
South America.

GALLERY, in mining, an under-ground ex-
cavation, vertical or horizontal; a long
narrow room in the wing of a building;
the upper places or seats in a church or
theatre; a raised balcony or walk in a
room; a railed projection at the stern or
quarter of a ship.

GALLETTA (Italian), a kind of grape; a sea-
biscuit.

GALLEY, a printer's long frame with a ledge
on which the compositor empties the con-
tents of his stick as often as it is filled,
so that the composed lines, or arranged
letters may be made up into columns or
pages; there are newspaper, book, and job
galleys; the place set apart for the fire
hearth and the use of the cook in a ship;
a long sharp boat; a low flat-built decked
vessel used in the Mediterranean.

GALLIC-ACID, a peculiar acid obtained from
nut-galls, divi divi, and other vegetable
substances, rich in tannin. It is used
in photography and as a test to detect
iron; and is well known as an ingredient
of black dye and ink.

GALLINHA, literally a hen; a nominal money
of account on the West coast of Africa
represented by cowries. See CABECA.

GALLIPOOL-OIL, a general name for the best
olive oil imported from Gallipoli, in Naples;
but much better oil is now made in other
quarters.

GALLIPOT, a small white earthenware pot
or jar, used by chemists, &c.

GALLIVAT, a large rowing boat in the East
Indies.

GALLON, an English measure of capacity of
4 quarts. The imperial gallon is 277.2738
cubic inches, and should contain 10 lbs.
avordupois of distilled water.

GALLOON, a narrow kind of lace of cotton,
silk, &c., used for binding shoes, hats, and
for other purposes.

GALLO-TANNIC-ACID, a name for the pure
tannin of nut-galls employed for chemical
purposes.

GALLOWAY, a horse under 14 hands high.

GALLOWAYS-BITTS, a strong frame in the
centre of a ship's deck to support spare
spars when in port.

GALLS, NUT-GALLS, spherical concretions
and excrescences formed upon the leaves
and leaf stalks of several species of oak
and tamarisk in the South of Europe.
They are made by the puncture of the
female gall fly. There are blue or black,
green and white galls; the last are of little
value. Those from Aleppo are the best.
In India, myrobalans and the fruit of dif-
ferent species of *Terminalia*, are called
galls. The imports of galls have been in-
creasing lately, and about 1300 bags of 1
or 2 cwt. are imported in some years.

GALL-STONE, a calcareous concretion found
in the gall-bladder of animals; it is some-
times used by painters as a yellow colour-
ing matter, on account of its brightness
and durability.

GALLYGASKINS, leather protectors for the
legs of sportsmen during shooting excu-
rsions, &c.

GALOSHES. See GOLOSHERS.

GALT, in Scotland, a young spayed sow.

GALVANIC BATTERY, an apparatus employed
in accumulating galvanism.

GALVANIZED IRON, iron zinced by a peculiar
process, whereby it is rendered less liable
to be acted upon by moisture. It is made
in corrugated sheets, and ranges from 800
square feet per ton, to 2170 feet or more.
It is either curved, step-corrugated, or
corrugated with small flutes or channels.

GALVANOGLYPHY. See GLYPHOGRAPHY.

GALVANOMETER, an instrument constructed to measure minute quantities of electricity in galvanic operations.

GAMA GRASS, a tall and esteemed fodder grass, the *Tripsacum dactyloides* of Linnaeus, native of the south-eastern coasts of North America. It yields from 70 to 90 tons of green hay to the acre.

GAMASSA, a name for the bulbs of the quamash or biscuit-root (*Gamassia esculenta*) of the North American Indians.

GAMBADEOS, a name given to mud boots.

GAMBIER, an extract prepared at Singapore from the *Uncaria Gambir*, and used as a dye and tanning substance. It is misnamed in trade circles *Terra Japonica*. The imports in the last few years have averaged 6000 tons per annum.

GAMBOGE, a yellow resin used as a pigment, and in medicine as a purgative; obtained in the East from species of *Hebradendron* and *Stalagmites*; our supplies come chiefly from Siam.

GAMBRON, a kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

GAME, a collective name for wild birds and animals which are coursed or shot by sportsmen, &c.

GAME-KEEPER, a servant on a gentleman's estate who has the charge of the preservation of the game from poachers.

GAMEL, a rice measure on the east coast of Africa, of 98 lbs. weight.

GAMMON, to deceive; in Scotland, the feet of an animal; a piece of bacon.

GAMMONING, a strong lashing, by which the bowsprit of a ship is secured to the cutwater. [Philippine Islands.]

GANDANG, a bale of 25 pieces of cloth in the GANDER, a male goose. [any work.]

GANG, a body of men employed together on GANG-BOARD, a plank from a boat's side, resting on the shore to step on.

GANG-CASES, small casks for bringing off water in boats.

GANGER, the foreman or manager of a gang of platelayers and labourers on a railway.

GANGE, the matrix or portion of a rock in which an ore is deposited; also protogene granite.

GANGWAY, the passway or entrance into a ship by the steps on the side; a narrow passage among the cargo in the hold, to facilitate inspection, examine leaks, &c.

GANITRUS BEADS, a kind of berry or seed used for ornamental purposes.

GANJAH, GANZA, an Indian name for the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant. See GUNJAH.

GANNISTER STONE, a species of stony stone used around Sheffield for keeping the macadamized roads in repair.

GANT (French), a glove.

GANTANG, GANTAM, GANTON, a Malayan measure of capacity, containing 256 cubic inches. For grain it is divided into 4 chupahs. In Malacca the gantang of rice weighs 6½ lbs. avoirdupois; in Macassar it is 8 lbs. 5 oz.; and in Java and Borneo it is even more. See COXAN.

GANZA, a small base coin in some parts of India beyond the Ganges, worth about

1½d.; also a name in India for the dried leaves and flowers of hemp, an article of export from Bombay. In 1851, 10,254 lbs., valued at £374, were shipped thence to the United Kingdom. See GUNJAH.

GANZE-KOPF, a coin current in Vienna for 20 kreutzers, and worth about 5d.

GAOLER, a guardian of prisoners.

GAR-M, the Malay name for salt.

GARANCE, GARANCINE, powdered madder root; an extract made from it.

GARAVE, a grain measure of Syria, equal to about 5 imperial quarters.

GARBAGE, waste animal substances; the entrails of animals.

GARBANZOS, the Spanish name for the chick pea, the grain or vetch of the *Cicer arietinum*; largely used as an ingredient in the famous olla podrida.

GARBELLED, a commercial term for sorted or picked.

GARBELLER, originally a sorter of spices; but garbelling is now applied to any kind of sorting.

GARBLENG, a commercial term for picking or sorting, hence the worst or refuse of any staple is called 'garbling'.

GARBURE, a cabbage soup with bacon, made in France.

GARCE, an Indian measure of capacity for grain, oil, seeds, &c., containing 128 maunds, or 400 marcalis, and equal to 9256½ lbs. The garce of Masulpatan is 156½ bushels.

GARDEN, a cultivated piece of land, usually near a dwelling-house, for raising fruit, flowers, or vegetables.

GARDEN-ENGINE, a watering machine, with a small hose attached.

GARDEN-LABELS, wooden, metallic, or porcelain labels for the names of plants to be fixed in the earth.

GARDEN-SEAT, a rustic chair, or cast-iron seat.

GARDEN-TOOLS, spades, hoes, forks, rakes, and other appliances for cultivating and keeping a garden in order.

GARDENER, one who has the charge, and attends to the management, of a garden.

GARDENERS' COMPANY, one of the companies of London which has no hall, and is not on the livery.

GARGLE, a wash for the throat.

GAR-FISH, a West Indian name for the *Belone*, esteemed as food notwithstanding the green colour of the bones. The European species, *B. vulgaris*, is the well-known mackerel guide of the fisherman.

GARGANTIGLIA (Italian), a necklace.

GARI, an Indian term for 4000 rupees or £400.

GARLAND, a large rope or strap lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board a vessel; a wreath of flowers.

GARLIC, a plant, the *Allium sativum*, having an acrimonious taste; the small cloves or minute bulbs are used for flavouring food, and also for medicinal purposes.

GARNET, to store up.

GARNET, a corn measure of Russia, the 64th part of a chetwert; a purchase or description of tackle on the mainstay of a ship,

for hoisting stone of a seed of a name.

GARNIC, a Poland flax which varies.

GARNISH, to Scotch lay or wait.

GARNISHEE, money of person is

GARNISHM, money, but

GARNITURE, mings; the or embell

GARRAFON, stone jar

GARRET, sometime

GARRETING, into flint

GARRETT-M, masonry.

GARRETT-M, furniture

GARRISON, his goods

GARRISON, best price

GARRISON, fort or to

GARRIWAN, lackery

GARTER, a stockings

GARTHE, a fish in a

GAS, an aen

GAS-BURN, furnishing

GAS-BURN, facture of

GAS-BURN, large sce

GAS-BURN, minating

GAS-BURN, gas-pipe,

GAS-BURN, as the c

GAS-BURN, hole, the

GAS-BURN, fish-tail

GAS-BURN, founder

GAS-BURN, for gas c

GAS-BURN, GASLIER,

GAS-BURN, ing acra

GAS-BURN, GAS FITTE

GAS-BURN, and fits

GAS-BURN, GAS-GLASS

GAS-BURN, right gas

GAS-BURN, burners.

GAS-BURN, GAS-HOLD

GAS-BURN, ing gas;

GAS-BURN, GASKETS,

GAS-BURN, to secu

GAS-BURN, when it

GAS-BURN, GASKINS,

GAS-BURN, GAS-LANT

GAS-BURN, glazed

GAS-BURN, at street

GAS-BURN, GAS-LIGH

GAS-BURN, GAS-

GAS-BURN, GAS-MAIN

GAS-BURN, which

la for the dried
up, an article of
1851, 10,254 lbs.,
ed thence to the

ENJAH.
in Vienna for
out 8d.

ners.
salt.
soured madder
in it.

Syria, equal to

substances; the

name for the
etch of the *Cicer*
an ingredient in

term for sorted

er of spices; but
to any kind of

in for plucking or
or, refuse of any
s,

with bacon, made

of capacity for
containing 128
and equal to
Masulipatan is

of land, usually
for raising fruit,

g machine, with

metallic, or porce-
s of plants to be

air, or cast-iron

es, forks, rakes,
cultivating and

the charge, and
nt, of a garden.
of the companies
hall, and is not

pat.

name for the
notwithstanding
a bones. The
aris, is the well-
the fisherman.
ecklace.

4000 rupees or

trap lashed to a
board a vessel;

sativum, have-
te; the small
er used for fla-
medicinal pur-

Russia, the 64th
base or descrip-
tion of a ship,

for hoisting cargo in and out; a precious
stone of a beautiful red colour, like the
seed of the pomegranate, whence the
name.

GARNIEC, a measure of capacity in use in
Poland fixed legally at about 7 pints, but
which varies in some parts of Russia.

GARNISH, to embellish or beautify; also a
Scotch law term, signifying to give notice
or warn.

GARNISHEE, in law, a person in whose hands
money or property belonging to a third
person is attached; who is warned by a
garnishment or notice not to pay the
money, but to appear and answer to the
suit of the plaintiff creditor.

GARNITURE, ornamental appendages or trim-
mings; the furniture or fittings to finish
or embellish any thing.

GARRAFON, the Spanish name for a large
stone jar in which spirits or cordials are
sometimes shipped.

GARRET, an uppermost room in a house,
sometimes termed an attic.

GARRETING, small splinters of stone inserted
into flint walls, or the joints of coarse
masonry.

GARRET-MASTER, a maker of household
furniture on his own account, who sells
his goods to the furniture-dealers for the
best price he can obtain.

GARRISON, a body of troops, stationed in a
fort or town, for protection or defence.

GARRIWAN, the driver of a bullock-cart or
hackery in India.

GARTER, a knee-band; a support for the
sockings.

GARTIE, a weir or enclosure for catching
fish in a river.

GAS, an aeriform, inflammable, elastic fluid,
furnishing artificial light: the manu-
facture of coal-gas is carried on upon a
large scale in populous places for illu-
minating purposes.

GASALIER, a gas-burner for a private room.

GAS-BURNER, the beak or mouth-piece for a
gas-pipe, of which there are many kinds;
as the common jet with a single small
hole, the argand with a circle of holes, the
fish-tail, the bat's-wing, &c.

GAS-BURNER MANUFACTURER, a metal
founder; one who casts jets and burners
for gas consumers.

GASLIER, GAZIFERE, an apparatus for mak-
ing aerated waters.

GAS-FITTER, a workman who lays on pipes
and fits burners for gas.

GAS-GLASS MAKER, a manufacturer of up-
right glass tubes and globes, &c. for gas-
burners.

GAS-HOLDER, a large reservoir for contain-
ing gas; a gasometer.

GASKETS, plaited cords, or small ropes, used
to secure a sail to the yard, or boom,
when it is furled.

GASKINS, packings of hemp; wide open hose.

GAS-LANTERN MAKER, a manufacturer of
glazed frames for enclosing gas-burners
at street doors, or the fronts of taverns, &c.

GAS-LIGHT, a jet of flame from ignited coal
gas.

GAS-MAINS, the large iron supply pipes, by
which the gas is distributed from the

manufactory to different localities in a
town.

GAS-METER, an apparatus for measuring
and registering the volume of gas, which
passes from the main-pipe to the burners,
in any given period. These meters are
either on the wet or dry principle.

GAS-METER DIAL MAKER, a manufacturer of
the dial-plates and indicators, &c. for gas-
meters.

GASOMETER, a large receptacle suspended in
water and counter-balanced by weights,
for holding the gas made in the retorts
when purified, for after-distribution from
the gas-works through the mains and ser-
vice pipes for illumination.

GASOMETER-MAKER, a constructor of large
circular receivers made of iron plates for
holding gas.

GAS-OIL MANUFACTURER, a purifier of the
essential oil obtained in the process of
gas-making.

GASOSCOPE, the name given to an apparatus
for indicating the presence of bicarburet-
ted hydrogen gas in buildings, mines, &c.

GASPEREAUX, a name in North America for
the alewife, a small species of shad ex-
ported in pickle to the Southern States
of America and the West Indies, where
they are eaten by the negroes. It is very
dry when salted, but tolerably good if
eaten fresh. See ALEWIFE.

GAS-PIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of metal
tubing to be fixed in buildings for the
conveyance of gas from room to room; or
of iron service pipes and mains, for hold-
ing gas in roads and streets.

GAS-REGULATOR, a governor, or apparatus
for equalizing and regulating the flow of
gas.

GASS, GASSA, a money of account in Persia,
the twentieth part of a mamood, and
worth rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GASSING, the process of singeing net, lace,
&c., in order to remove the hairy fila-
ments from the cotton. It is performed
by passing the material between two
rollers, and exposing it to the action of a
large number of minute jets of gas.

GASSOIL, a mineral soap exported from Mo-
rocco, to the value of about £1000 annu-
ally.

GAS-STOVE, a stove heated by gas, for cook-
ing, or for other purposes.

GAS-TAR, the bituminous substance which
distills over in the manufacture of coal
gas; which, from its offensive smell, is
only used for common purposes.

GAS-WATER, water through which illumina-
ting gas has passed from the retorts to
the gasometer; sometimes used as ma-
nure.

GAS-WORKS, the plant and general buildings
belonging to a gas-company.

GATE, a doorway or entrance, of which
there are various kinds. The term is now
chiefly applied to any light swinging
wooden or metal construction, as a park-
gate, wicket-gate, garden-gate, turnpike-
gate, &c.; in founding, the gutter or hole
through which the molten metal is poured;
also a founder's name for a ridge in a cast-
ing, which has to be sawn off.

GATE, FENCE, AND HURDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of iron rails and enclosures, &c. for fields and park lands.

GATE-HINGE, a long strong hinge for suspending a gate by.

GATEMAN, the attendant at a swing-gate on a railway crossing; the lessee or collector at a toll-gate; the porter at a park lodge.

GATEWAY, an entrance to some enclosed place.

GATHERER, in printing and book-binding, the person who collects the sheets to make a perfect book; a sempstress who plait or folds.

GAZINE, a common in France; waste unclosed land.

GATTIE, the name of an East Indian soluble gum, obtained from the common babool, or *Acacia Arabica*; it is very similar to the African gum arabic.

GAUR, an Indian name for the fruit of *Diospyros embryopteris*, which, when expressed, exudes an excessively astringent juice, yielding 60 per cent. of pure tannic acid. It is used in medicine as an astringent and styptic, and is employed in Bengal for paying the bottom of boats.

GAUDE, GUALDA, Spanish names for weld, the yellow dye obtained from *Reseda luteola*.

GAUFRES, French cakes or crumpets, made in iron moulds.

GAUFREUR (French), one who figures stuffs.

GAUGE, to measure the charge of a furnace; in founding, the calibre of a gun; the size or dimensions of metal wire; a workman's tool: thus there are mortice, cutting, and marking gauges; in a printing-office, a measuring rule; on railways the width of the road from rail to rail, which, on the broad-gauge lines, is 7 feet; on the narrow-gauge lines, 4 feet 8½ inches.

Gauge-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a constructor of gauging tools for excisemen, harness-makers, and others.

GAUGER, an excise-officer; a measurer of the contents of casks, &c.; an instrument used by leather cutters.

GAUGING, determining the amount of liquid contained in casks, vats, &c., by internal measurement. [staff.]

GAUGING-ROD, an exciseman's measuring

GAUNTLET, a long glove, worn by ladies or soldiers.

GAUSABEY, a village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which is referred, for decision, all disputes respecting paddy (rice) cultivation, water-rights, cattle-trespass, &c.

GAUZE, a thin transparent textile fabric, woven of thread and silk, and sometimes of thread only; it is made either plain or figured.

GAUZE-DRESSER, a stiffener of gauze.

GAUZE-DYER, one who colours gauze fabrics.

GAUZE-LOOM, a loom in which gauze is woven.

GAUZE-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of gauze.

GAUZE-RIBBON, a thin kind of ribbon worn by ladies, made of gauze.

GAVADA, a land measure in Mysore, being the day's journey of 4 hardy or coss, and equal to from 11 to 14½ miles.

GAVEL, a small parcel of grain; toll or custom.

GAYAL, a name in some parts of India for the *Agave vivipara*, a cordage plant.

GAZE-A-BLUTOIR, a very thin kind of silk gauze, used by millers in France for bolting cloths, which has been made as fine as 220 threads to the inch.

GAZETTE, an official newspaper published in each of the three capitals in the United Kingdom, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; in which legal and State notices are required to be published by law for general information. The title of gazette is, however, adopted by many provincial journals.

GAZLICH, a cotton fabric made in Turkey. **GAZZIES**, mixed caravans in Africa, on a smaller scale than kafilahs, and comprising camels, mules, asses, and men and women.

GEA, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for the bread-fruit.

GEAR, accoutrements; apparatus; harness.

GEAR-CUTTER, a manufacturer of the toothed wheels for conducting motion in machinery, known as spur-gear and bevelled-gear.

GEARING, a series of toothed wheels, either spurred or bevelled, for communicating motion to machinery.

GEBOK, a hamper of edible birds' nests in the East, weighing 25 catties.

GEGBAUDE, a name in Germany for the quantity of beer brewed at one time; in Berlin it is a liquid measure of about 106½ gallons.

GED, a Scotch name for the pike fish.

GEELIM, GILLEM, a name in some parts of Scotland for the Joiner's rabbit-plane.

GEIRA, a land measure of Portugal, about 7000 square yards.

GELATIN, an animal jelly, obtained in considerable quantity from different parts of a great variety of animals; from the skins, from the cartilage, tendons, membranes, bones, and horns. Isinglass and glue are examples.

GELATIN-CAPSULE MAKER, a manufacturer of small hollow soluble capsules, enclosing a few drops of nauseous medicines.

GELATIN-MAKER, one who boils and prepares glue and gelatin from animal tissues.

GELDING, a castrated horse.

GELBO (Italian), the mulberry-tree.

GEMA, a name given to certain minerals which have become valuable as precious stones, from their colour, hardness and lustre, or rarity.

GEN, a kind of manna obtained in Persia, Arabia, and other eastern countries, from the camel's thorn, *Hedyscym alhagi* of Linn. It is collected from the branches by the Arabs and caravans which cross the desert, and is used as food.

GENAPPE, a worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, &c.; its smoothness enabling it to be well combined with silk.

GENDARME (French), a street-official; a military policeman; a civic and departmental guard, mounted and armed.

GENDA-SE
of the ri
GENERAL
GENERAL
London
for the
mailable
manage
clal, and
under i
master-
subordin
employ
sons the
venue o
22,000 p
letters
and boo
GENET, a
GENEVA,
Juniper
in Holl
appellat
GENEVE
nent, of
GENTIAN
of *Gent*
Alps, u
terness.
sugar a
Swiss t
high est
GEOMETR
for drav
GERAH,
eighth
inches;
about 1
GERANIUM
some fl
carried
G. macr
trigen
nephrit
GERANT,
stock a
ment, &
GERLE, a
about 1
GERLOAN
colours
poses in
GERMAN
small c
in Ger
GERMAN
grass o
India,
where
GERMAN
of cagg
larks, &
maw-s
GERMAN
sweetst
which
substit
GERMAN
cienne
cooked
GERMAN
cent of
nickel

rain; toll or cus-
parts of India for
edge plant.

thin kind of silk
France for bolt-
seen made as fine

paper published in
is in the United
burgh, and Dub-
State notices are
by law for gene-
le of gazette is
many provincial

made in Turkey.
in Africa, on a
ths, and compris-
s, and men and

the Pacific Islands

paratus; harness,
urer of the toothed
motion in machi-
near and bevelled-

ed wheels, either
for communicating

le birds' nests in
tties.

Germany for the
l at one time; in
sure of about 108

e pike fish.
in some parts of
rabbit-plane.
f Portugal, about

obtained in per-
different parts of
s; from the skins,
ions, membranes,
glass and glue are

a, a manufacturer
apsules, enclosing
medicines.
no boils and pre-
from animal tis-

erry-tree.
certain minerals
uable as precious
ur, hardness and

obtained in Persia,
rn countries, from
yegrum alhagi of
in the branches by
s which cross the
od.

in or cord used in
lds, fringes, &c.;
ng it to be well

street-official; a
civic and depart-
and armed.

GENDA-SING, an Indian name for the horn
of the rhinoceros. [common.]

GENERAL, the chief commander of an army;

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, the lead office in
London, situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand,
for the collection and transmission of all
mailable matter, and for the general
management of the metropolitan, provin-
cial, and foreign post-office arrangements;
under the superintendence of a Post-
master-general, Secretary, and various
subordinate officers. The post office gives
employment to a larger number of per-
sons than the customs' and inland re-
venue departments combined. In 1855,
22,000 persons were employed; and the
letters carried, exclusive of newspapers
and books, &c., numbered 456,000,000.

GENET, a small horse.

GENEVA, a pure rectified grain spirit, with
juniper berries added; the best is made
in Holland, and hence it often bears the
appellative name of Hollands.

GENEVRETTE, a wine made on the Conti-
nent, of juniper berries.

GENTIAN ROOT, the root of several species
of *Gentiana*, obtained in the European
Alps, used medicinally for their pure bit-
terness. The root contains a good deal of
sugar and mucilage, which enables the
Swiss to prepare from it a liquor, held in
high esteem among that people.

GEOMETRIC PEN, an ingenious instrument
for drawing curves.

GERAH, an Indian cloth-measure, the
eighth part of a cubit, and equal to 2½
inches; an ancient Hebrew coin worth
about 1d.

GERANIUM, an extensive genus of hand-
some flowers, in which a large trade is
carried on by nurserymen. The root of
G. maculatum is considered a valuable as-
tringent, and *G. Robertianum* is used in
nephritic disorders.

GERANT, the responsible manager of a joint-
stock association, or newspaper establish-
ment, &c.; the acting partner.

GERSE, a wine measure of Switzerland,
about 16 gallons.

GERLOANTICO, a fine, rare, and rich flesh-
coloured marble, used for statuary pur-
poses in Rome.

GERMAN-CLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of
small cheap hanging clocks largely made
in Germany.

GERMAN-MILLET, the *Setaria Germanica*, a
grass cultivated in Southern Europe and
India, the seed being employed as food
where better grain cannot be had.

GERMAN-PASTE, a food sold for certain kinds
of cage birds, as blackbirds, thrushes,
larks, &c. made of pea-meal, hemp-seed,
maw-seed, lard, and honey or treacle.

GERMAN-SARSAPARILLA, a name for the
sweetish rhizomes of the *Carex arenaria*,
which are used on the Continent as a
substitute for American sarsaparilla.

GERMAN-SAUSAGE, a polony; a bladder or
cleansed gut stuffed with meat partly
cooked.

GERMAN-SILVER, an alloy of about 60 per
cent of copper, 25 of zinc and the remainder
nickel; sometimes lead is added.

GERMAN-SILVER CASTER, GERMAN-SILVER
FOUNDER, a maker of articles of alloyed
metal, passing under the commercial name
of German silver.

GERMAN-STEEL, a metal made of pig or
white plate iron in forges where charcoal
is used for fuel. The ore from which it is
obtained is bog-iron or the sparry car-
bonate.

GERMAN TINDER, a soft amadou, a fungal,
Polyporus fomentarius, growing on old
trees, which stanches light wounds, forms
small surgical pads, and is used as tinder.
See AMADOU.

GERRA, JARRA, a liquid measure of Minorea;
rather more than 2½ gallons.

GESCHIED, a grain measure of Germany, the
64th part of the malter; and ranging from
3 to 3½ pints.

GHARK, a name in parts of the east for the
best descriptions of eagle-wood, which,
after being buried for a time, when dug
up, is dark, glossy, and sinks in water.

GHARR, an Indian name for carnellian in the
rough state.

GHARRY, GHARIE, a native Indian carriage
drawn by oxen.

GHAUSEAREAH, an Indian grass-cutter.

GHAUT, a pass through a mountain; in
India a chain of hills.

GHAUT-SERANG, a crimp in the eastern
posts.

GHEE, liquid butter made from the milk of
buffaloes and clarified; it is an article of
very considerable commerce in various
parts of India, and is generally conveyed
in dubbers or large bottles made of hide,
holding from 10 to 40 gallons each. Ghee
will keep sweet a considerable time.

GHERIAH. See GERAH.

GHERKIN, a small cucumber used for pick-
ling.

GHERLINO (Italian), a hawser.

GHETCHOO, an Indian name for the *Apono-
geton monostachyon*, the roots of which
are nearly as good as potatoes, and as
much liked by the natives.

GHET-KOL, a vernacular name in Bengal for
the acrid tubers of *Arum orizense*, used
for poultices, applications to snake-bites,
and inwardly as a powerful stimulant.

GHAZZERUOLA (Italian), a cock-bont.

GHOONT, a small surefooted Indian pony,
used in the mountain ranges as a pack or
saddle-horse.

GHURREE, GHURRY, a division of time in In-
dia; 24 minutes.

GIARA (Italian), a flagon.

GIBELLOTTE, a fricasee of rabbits or chickens.

GIBERNE, a French soldier's cartridge-box.

GIBIER (French), game; articles pursued
or taken in the chase; venison.

GIBLETS, the liver, gizzard, feet, &c. of geese
or ducks, which are often sold separately,
for stews or pies.

GIDDAH, GIDDAH, an eastern grain mea-
sure of 2 lbs. 1 oz. 14 drachms: in some
places it is only 2 oz., two giddahs mak-
ing one arsolah, or the eighth part of the
pucca seer.

GIES, strong mats made of bark or horse-
hair-looking fibres, worn by native boat-
men in the Pacific to keep off the wet.

GIG, a shearing-frame used for cropping the nap or wool from cloth; a long light boat; a light two-wheeled carriage for general use.

GIG-MILL, the cylinder in a cloth manufactory on which teasles or wire teeth are fixed, to card the cloth, which is stretched on beams.

GIGOT (French), a leg of mutton.

GILBACKER, a fish of British Gulana, the *Silurus Parkerii*; from the sound isinglass is made and exported to some extent.

GILBERT, a measure for fire-wood in Frankfurt; it consists of two or three stecken, each 3½ feet square.

GILDER, one who applies gold to substances. There are many kinds of gilders, as book and card-edge gilders, electro-gilders, china-gilders, French-gilders, water-gilders, screw-gilders, and gilders of glass, leather, &c.

GILDER'S-MATERIAL DEALER, a vender of gold-leaf, size, brushes and other articles for the use of the gilder.

GILDING, the process of laying thin gold over any surface.

GILDING-SIZE, a pure description of size for the use of gilders.

GILL, a liquid measure, the fourth part of a pint, and weighing 5 ounces avoirdupois of water. In London the gill is usually called a quarter, but in the North of England it is a noggin, and the half pint is termed a gill; a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is carried.

GILLOSANTO, a pastel or colouring substance made of argol and rhamnus or yellow berries.

GILLY, in Scotland, an errand boy or messenger.

GILT-JEWELLER, a manufacturer of gilded ornaments to represent gold.

GILT-METAL WORKER, one who overlays metals with gold; an electro-plater.

GIMBAL, **GIMMAL**, the brass ring by which a ship's compass is suspended in its box.

GIMBLET, a carpenter's boring instrument; to screw round, to turn any thing on its end, as an anchor round by its stock.

GIMBLETTE, a kind of hard French cake in the form of a ring.

GIMLET-MAKER, **GIMBLET-MAKER**, a manufacturer of workmen's small boring instruments with screw points.

GIMMER, a name given to a female sheep; a gimmer lamb is one unweaned; a shearing gimmer, a ewe that has been sheared.

GIME, **GYMP**, silk thread or twist, usually interlaced with a metallic wire, used for dress trimmings, in coach-lace making, and for fringes.

GIM, a Chinese name for the catty; the machine by which men, coals, or ore are raised from the pit of a mine; a cotton-cleaning machine; a trap for catching vermin; a British spirit of large consumption, distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries.

GINGAL, an Indian match-lock.

GINGAS (French), cloth for mattresses.

GINGELIE, a name in India for the *Sesamum orientale*, the small seeds of which are

largely used for making oil. It is often called teal seed.

GINGER, a pungent condiment obtained from the rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale*, grown in the East and West India. It is occasionally imported green, but usually comes dried, and sometimes preserved in syrup.

GINGER-BEER, a popular bottled drink made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, with yeast.

GINGER - BLEACHER, one who dries and scrapes off the epidermis of ginger, and steeps inferior ginger in cream of lime, or a lye of wood ashes, to render it white for sale, and to prevent insects from attacking it.

GINGERBREAD, a baked cake made of flour, treacle and butter with ginger and other spice; which will keep for some time.

GINGERBREAD-NUTS, small cakes made of the same materials as the above.

GINGHAM, a thin chequered cotton for women's dresses; there are also umbrellas and fancy gingham.

GINGLEMAN, the driver of an old-fashioned one horse covered car having two wheels, called a gingle, and confined to the city and county of Cork. It is sometimes improperly spelled Gingle in accordance with its pronunciation.

GINKO, a name for the maidenhair-tree (*Saburia adiantifolia*), a native of Japan, the fruit of which is said to be eatable, and the tree is extensively cultivated in China for the purpose of procuring it.

GINNING, the operation of cleaning cotton wool from the seeds, by an apparatus called a gin.

GINSENG, the root of the *Panax quin. ufrolium* of America, which fetches an enormous price in China, from its imaginary stimulating properties.

GINTING, the Malay name for tiles.

GIOMELLA, **GIUMELLA** (Italian), a measure of two handfuls.

GIPSEY-CART, a kind of heavy vehicle, in which gipsy families live, and move from place to place.

GIRANDOLE, a branched burner or chandelier for gas; a stand for candles or flowers.

GIRDERS, beams of wood or iron for supporting the superincumbent weight in any erection; as in houses, bridges, &c.

GIRDLE, a belt; a circular plate of malleable or cast iron, used in Scotland for toasting cakes over a fire.

GIRDLE, a brazier.

GIRDLER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Basinghall-street.

GIRDLING, a mode of killing trees by cutting circles round them with a hatchet, and so leaving them to perish by time.

GIRN, **GYRNE**, in Scotland, a noose, snare, or trap of any kind.

GIRRI, an instrument used in Ceylon for cutting up the areca nut.

GIRTH, the circumference or round measurement of timber, &c.; the belly strap for a saddle.

GIRTH AND GIRTH-WEB MANUFACTURER, a maker of webbing straps for horses.

GIUNCATA

GLACE, **SIL**

dresses.

GLAIRE, the

binding.

GLAIRE-DE

albumen,

GLANCE, a

GLANCE-CO

burning

GLAREOUS,

white of

GLASS, a di

a transp

fusion of

The pri

crown-gl

soda and

soda, lim

of silicat

glass, col

GLASS-BEN

glass int

GLASS-BLO

glass by

into the

GLASS-COA

public oc

the intro

GLASS-CUT

who cut

sizes for

GLASS-EMI

GLASS-ENG

figures o

GLASSES,

GLASS-GAI

the surr

called sa

GLASS-GIM

glass.

GLASS-MA

glass-w

ment w

GLASS-ME

rivets fr

GLASS-PA

glass.

GLASS-PA

paper w

GLASS-PA

emery s

ing woc

GLASS-PI

glass.

GLASS-RO

surface

glass.

GLASS-SE

livery c

hall.

GLASS-SH

hollow

mental

GLASS-SI

quicks

GLASS-ST

GLASS-ST

paintli

GLASS-ST

chemic

GLASS-W

l. It is often

ment obtained
iber *officinale*,
est Indies. It
reen, but usu-
mes preserved

ed drink made
of tartar, and

ho dries and
of ginger, and
eam of lime, or
er it white for
s from attack-

made of flour,
nger and other
some time.
akes made o.
bove.

ed cotton for
also umbrells

old-fashioned
ng two wheels,
ed to the city
sometimes im-
cordance with

phat-tree (*Sa-*
tive of Japan,
ed to be eatable,
y cultivated in
pcurig it.

eaning cotton
an apparatus

max *quin*, *ufo-*
ches an enor-
its imaginary

tiles.

r), a measure

vy vehicle, in
and move from

er or chande-
les or flowers.
on for support-
weight in any
ges, &c.

ice of malleable
ad for toasting

ne livery com-
l is in Basing-

ees by cutting
batchet, and
time.

dose, snare, or

n Ceylon for

round mea-
ne belly strap

NTFACTURE,
or horses.

GIUNCATA (Italian), cream cheese.

GLACE' SILK, a kind of shaded silk for ladies' dresses.

GLAIRE, the white of eggs used in book-binding. See ALBUMEN.

GLAIRE-DEALER, a vender of broken eggs, albumen, &c.

GLANCE, a rich ore of iron.

GLANCE-COAL, uninflamnable coal; close-burning coal.

GLAREOUS, viscid and transparent, like the white of an egg.

GLASS, a drinking vessel of various shapes; a transparent substance formed by the fusion of siliceous and alkaline matter. The principal commercial kinds are, crown-glass, formed of silicate of potash and lime; window-glass, of silicate of soda and lime; bottle-glass, of silicate of soda, lime, alumina, and iron; flint-glass of silicate of potash and lead; perforated glass, coloured glass, &c. See PLATE-GLASS.

GLASS-BENDER, a workman who moulds glass into certain forms by heat.

GLASS-BLOWER, a workman who shapes glass by blowing through an iron tube into the ductile and plastic material.

GLASS-COACH, an old-fashioned four-wheeled public carriage, now almost obsolete since the introduction of cabs.

GLASS-CUTTER, a glazier or dealer in glass, who cuts sheets of glass to the requisite sizes for window-panes, &c.

GLASS-EMBOSSER, an ornamentor of glass.

GLASS-ENGRAVER, a workman who cuts figures on glass.

GLASSES, spectacles for assisting the sight.

GLASS-GALL, the neutral salt skimmed from the surface of melted crown-glass, also called sandiver. See SANDEVER.

GLASS-GRINDER, a rubber, or reducer of glass.

GLASS-MANUFACTURER, an operative in a glass-work; the owner of an establishment where glass is made.

GLASS-MENDER, a workman who joins and rivets fractured articles of glass.

GLASS-PAINTER, a workman who stains glass.

GLASS-PAPER, pulverized glass fastened on paper with glue, for abrasive purposes.

GLASS-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of emery and rough-glass papers, for polishing wood and metals.

GLASS-RIVETER, a mender and repairer of glass.

GLASS-ROUGHEN, a workman who dulls the surface, or removes the polish from glass.

GLASS-BELLERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GLASS-SHADE MAKER, a manufacturer of hollow glass shapes, &c. used as ornamental cases, and protections for articles.

GLASS-SILVERER, one who coats glass with quicksilver, for mirrors, &c.

GLASS-STAINER. See GLASS-PAINTER.

GLASS-STAINING, the process of colouring or painting glass.

GLASS-STOPPERER, a maker of stoppers for chemical and other glass bottles.

GLASS-WORT, species of *Salticornia*, natives of

the sea-shore, from which is obtained the alkali, so extensively used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

GLASS, WRITER AND GILDER on; a glass-painter.

GLAUBER-SALTS, sulphate of soda, a compact massive white mineral, which effloresces rapidly, originally named after the discoverer, Glauber, a German chemist.

GLAUCONITE, a green sand of Rhenish Westphalia.

GLAUCOUS, having a sea-green colour.

GLAIVE, a broad-sword; a falchion.

GLAZE, a powder or liquid applied to the surface of pottery-ware, which vitrifies by heat.

GLAZER, a wooden wheel for polishing knives, coated on the edge either with leather, having a rough surface of emery powder glued on, or with a ring of metal, consisting of an alloy of lead and tin; a calenderer, or calico smoother; a workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware.

GLAZIER, a workman who sets panes of glass in sashes or window-frames.

GLAZIERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GLAZIERS'-DIAMOND MAKER, a manufacturer of the cutting-tool used by glaziers, consisting of a small diamond, mounted in a handle.

GLAZING, the operation of putting window panes in frames; applying a varnish or vitreous coating of any kind to articles.

GLEASER, one who gathers up the loose ears of wheat in a corn-field after it has been reaped.

GLEBE, the land belonging to a rectory or parsonage; a piece of earth with ore.

GLENGARRY, a Scotch bonnet; a man's cap.

GLENLIVET, a fine kind of Scotch highland usquebaugh, or whisky; named from the district in which it is made.

GLOBE, a ball; a glass shade for lamps; a receptacle for small fish in a room; a sphere, on which is represented a map or delineation of the constellations and celestial bodies, or of the parts of the earth, showing the divisions of land and water, &c.; a very large model of the earth, in Leicester-square, London, made by Mr. Wyld, the geographer.

GLOBE-MAKER, a constructor of terrestrial and celestial globes, of various forms and sizes.

GLOSS, a lustre, or varnish; a polished or shining surface.

GLOSSARY, a book of provincialisms, or hard words and scientific names.

GLOUCESTER CHEESE, a kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester has become famous, and of which there are two varieties, known as single and double Gloucester. The thin cheese is mostly made from April to November; the thick in May and June. Much of the so-called "double Gloucester" is, however, made in Wiltshire.

GLOVE, a covering for the hand, usually of prepared skin; but sometimes of worsted, thread, silk, or other material.

GLOVE-BAND, a protection for the glove round the wrist.

GLOVE-BOX, a long paper-box for holding gloves.

GLOVE-CLASP, a kind of hook-and-eye, or stud, for fastening gloves at the wrist; a contrivance for buttoning gloves.

GLOVE-CLEANER, a person who removes grease and other soils from kid gloves, by benzole or some other chemical application.

GLOVE-MANUFACTURER, **GLOVER**, a maker of gloves.

GLOVERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GLOVE-STRETCHERS, instruments for opening the fingers of gloves, that they may be drawn on the hand the easier.

GLOT (Scotch), oatens straw.

GLUCOSE, a potato starch used instead of gum arabic for dressing, in weaving and printing woollens, cottons, or silks. It is also advantageously employed by paper-stainers, and for stiffening gauzes, glazing of paper, &c. See **DEXTRINE**.

GLUDEN, a name in Baden for the florin.

GLUE, inspissated animal gluten, a hard and brittle substance, made from the parings of hides and horns, the pelts obtained from furrers, the hoofs and ears of horses, oxen, calves, sheep, &c., the raspings and trimmings of ivory, the refuse pieces and shavings left by button-mould makers, and from other kinds of hard bone. It is extensively used as a cement for its adhesive quality. Marine glue is a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, with some shellac added.

GLUE AND SIZE MAKER, one who boils and prepares these substances for the use of operatives.

GLUE-PIECES, cuttings of hides of various kinds, sometimes termed scrowls, used to prepare glue from. See **SCROW**.

GLUE-POT, a metal pot containing an earthenware vessel immersed in boiling water, to heat the glue in it, when required to be used.

GLUTEN, the nutritious part of wheaten flour and other grain; the constituent of blood which gives it firmness.

GLUTINOUS, viscid or tenacious; having the quality of glue.

GLUTTON, an animal hunted for its fur, which is described under the head wolverine.

GLYCERIN, a kind of syrup, the sweet principle of oils; a product in the manufacture of stearin candles: it has many valuable commercial and medicinal uses.

GLYPHOGRAPIHER, an engraver; a worker in galvanoplyth.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, **GALVANOLITHY**, a process to cheapen or simplify wood engraving. A drawing is etched on a zinc plate, coated with varnish; several coats of ink are spread over the plate by a small composition-roller, being deposited only on those parts where the varnish has not been broken through by the graver. When the hollows are deep enough, the plate is placed in connection with the galvanic battery,

and the result is another plate, in which the hollows of the engraving are produced in relief.

GNAPA, a name for the fathom in the Pacific islands; the measure of the extended arms.

GNATOO, the name in some of the Pacific islands, for clothing made from the bark of the Chinese paper mulberry.

GNOMON, the hand or style of a sun-dial.

GO, a slang term for a dram or glass of spirits.

GOD, **GODE**, an ell 27½ inches long, by which Welch flannel, frieze, &c., were formerly measured; a pointed stick for driving cattle.

GOAT, a genus of animals, the *Capra*, furnishing many articles to commerce, in the flesh of the young kid, goats' milk, hair, &c. The skin of the kid forms the softest and most beautiful leather for gloves. The long wool of the Cashmere and Angora goats is much esteemed for manufacturing purposes. Goat is also the name for a rough surveying instrument used in road-making in Ceylon. It consists of a ten-foot rod attached to one permanent leg, with a leg graduated to inches, moving in a socket at the other extremity; in Scotland, a cavern or small inlet of the sea; a trench.

GOAT-CHAISE, a child's carriage, drawn by a goat in harness.

GOAT-HERD, an attendant on goats.

GOAT-MILK CHEESE, a cheese sometimes made from goats' milk.

GOATS-HAIR, the fine fleeces or hair of several species of foreign goat, imported chiefly through Turkey. See **ANGORA** and **MOHAIR**.

GOAT-SKINS, the skins of goats, in which a large trade is carried on; the imports into this country numbering above 300,000 a year.

GOBBING, rubbish remaining after coal has been extracted from the coal mine.

GOCBO, another name for the ochro, a culinary plant, the *Abelmoschus esculentus* of Wight and Arnott.

GOBELINS, the superior class of French tapestry, which derives its name from the brothers Gobelin, the first manufacturers.

GOMBERGE (French), the largest species of the cod-fish.

GOMBILLARDS, planks for staves.

GOMLET, a tankard or drinking cup; a name for the bechar, a dry measure of Switzerland, 64 of which make a sack of corn.

GO-CART, a small machine or frame without a bottom, running on casters or rollers, for teaching infants to walk.

GOCK, a name in parts of Scotland for a deep wooden dish.

GOCKROO, an Indian name for a drug, the *Ruellia longifolia*.

GODAVEZ, an Indian name for the *Calamus aromaticus*, or sweet cane.

GODFREY'S-CORDIAL, a quack medicine; a kind of soothing syrup given to infants, composed of sassafras, caraway, coriander, and anise seeds, infused in water, with treacle and tincture of opium added.

GODIVEAU meat.

GODOWN, a goods in a Godron, place.

GODRON, place.

GODELACK, a used for pe 200 godelac.

GODELETTE (GODEFFERD).

GODEFFERD, a ker of play.

GODEFFERD, a widow's c.

GODEFFERD, a offering, or ering, or f.

GOGAR, wh and used a

GOGGAR, is termed

GOGGLES, ey

GOGLET, a ware vase

GOGUL, a painting s

GOGYAN, an

GOLABA, a

GOLAH, the house.

GOLEEHA, t the Gange

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

GOLD, a prec the heavy

plate, in which
g are produced

n in the Pacific
the extended

of the Pacific
from the bark
erry.
a sun-dial.
am or glass of

ches long, by
eze, &c., were
nted stick for

he *Capra*, fur-
commerce, in
oats' milk, hair,
rms the softest
er for gloves,
ere and Angora
or manufactur-

the name for
ument used in
It consists of
one permanent
to inches,
her extremity;
small inlet of the

age, drawn by a

in goats.
ese sometimes

ce or hair of
got, imported
See *ANGORA* and

ats, in which a
he imports into
above 300,000 a

g after coal has
bal mine.

the ochro, a
eschus esculentus

ass of French
name from the
manufacturers.
st species of the

res.

ng cup; a name
asure of Swit-
a sack of corn.
r frame without
rs or rollers, for

Scotland for a

for a drug, the

for the *Calamus*

ck medicine; a
ven to infants,
araway, corlan-
fused in water,
e of opium ad-

GODIVEAU (French), a veal-pie; force-
meat.

GODVON, a warehouse, store, or cellar for
goods in the East Indies. See *GUDANG*.

GODRON, plaits on sleeve ruffles, or on ladies'
caps.

GOLACK, a weight in Java, principally
used for pepper, about 2 lbs.; in some parts
200 gোলacks make a bahar.

GOLETTE (French), a schooner.

GOFFERED-ROUCHE MANUFACTURER, a ma-
ker of plaited quiltings or trimmings for
widows' caps.

GOFFERING, the operation of plaiting, puck-
ering, or fluting linen, lace, &c.

GOGAR, whey boiled with a little oatmeal,
and used as food in Scotland. In Fife it
is termed whillins.

GOOGLES, eyebinders for horses.

GOOLET, a sort of pottery jar, or earthen-
ware vase, for keeping water cool.

GOGUL, a kind of bitumen used in India for
painting ship bottoms.

GOHYAN, an Indian name for upland rice.

GOLABA, a rose-water sprinkler used in
India, made of silver, &c.

GOLADER, **GOLDER**, an Indian store-keeper.

GOLAH, the Hindustani name for a ware-
house.

GOLEAH, the bowman of a boat plying on
the Ganges.

GOLD, a precious metal, and next to platinum
the heaviest known. It is however very
malleable. Within the last ten years large
quantities of gold have been discovered in
Australia and California. The imports of
gold into the United Kingdom, in the five
years ending with 1855, according to the
Customs' returns, were as follows, but
quantities are also brought in privately
which are unrecorded:—

1851	£11,500,000.
1852	15,500,000.
1853	21,000,000.
1854	19,800,000.
1855	17,300,000.
	85,100,000.

See *CALIFORNIA GOLD*.

GOLD-AMALGAM, a yellowish white mineral;
a mixture of gold and quicksilver, found
in West Maliposa, California.

GOLD AND SILVER BEATER, a worker in those
metals, who hammers them out into very
thin sheets or leaves.

GOLD AND SILVER BURNISHER, a workman
who polishes and brightens articles made
of the precious metals.

GOLD AND SILVER CASTER, one who moulds,
or runs, the precious metals into different
shapes and articles.

GOLD AND SILVER CHASER, a workman
who embosses the precious metals.

GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER, a vender of
the small ornamental species of carp,
Cyprinus auratus, which are kept in
tanks, globes, or ponds, for their beauty
and gentleness.

GOLD AND SILVER LACE-CLEANER, a reviver
of tarnished lace and bullion.

GOLD AND SILVER LACE-MAN, a dealer in

bullion and articles made of gold and
silver wire.

GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTER, one who orna-
ments, frames, or sets articles in gold and
silver. [paper manufacturer.]

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER-MAKER, a fancy
Gold and Silver Refiner, one who purifies
the precious metals from alloy.

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD-MAKER, a manu-
facturer of fine wire of those metals.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS' COMPANY,
one of the minor livery companies of
London, which has no hall.

GOLD-BEATER, a hammerer of gold into
leaves or sheets. See *GOLD AND SILVER
BEATER*.

GOLD-BEATERS' MAILLET, a heavy iron
hammer, weighing from 8 to 16 lbs., used in
beating out gold into leaves.

GOLD-BEATERS' MOULD, a collection of about
850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-
beaters' skin, each of double thickness,
fixed upon a metal mould; between the
leaves flattened pieces of gold are placed
to be hammered out to the full size of
the leaf.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN, the peritoneal or
serous membrane separated from the in-
testinal tube of the ox prepared, stretched,
varnished, and guarded from putrefaction
by gums, spirit, and spices.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN-MANUFACTURER, a pre-
parer of gut for the use of gold-beaters and
others. The trade is limited to a very
few persons. One person in London uses
the gut of 10,000 oxen a week in the pro-
cess of his manufacture.

GOLD-CHAIN MANUFACTURER, a maker of
watch protectors and neck chains of gold,
of different patterns.

GOLD-CLOTH MANUFACTURER, a weaver of
cloth of gold wire.

GOLD-COINAGE, the current gold coins of the
realm; these at present are sovereigns and
half sovereigns. Guineas were formerly
current, and a few double sovereigns have
occasionally been struck; but these are
now seldom met with. The value of the
gold coined at the British mint, in the
fifteen years ending with 1854, was
£65,634,328. [gold for the use of others.]

GOLD-CUTTER, a workman who prepares
GOLD-DIGGER, a seeker for gold.

GOLD-DUST, gold ore met with in fine grains,
as washed from the earth and clay in the
gold fields.

GOLD-FIELDS, auriferous deposits and dig-
gings, in Australia, California and other
localities where gold is found.

GOLD-FISH. See *GOLD AND SILVER FISH
DEALER*. [dentists and others.]

GOLD-FOL, thin sheets of gold used by
GOLD-FRAME MAKER, a manufacturer of gilt
picture and looking-glass frames.

GOLD-LACE MAKER, a weaver of silver-gilt
wire or lace, and articles of bullion.

GOLD-LEAF, gold beaten into a thin film,
varying in thickness according to the use
for which it is to be applied. It is largely
employed in gilding frames, cornices, pro-
tecting letters, shop fronts, &c., and is sold
in books containing about twenty-five
leaves.

GOLD OF PLEASURE, the *Camelina sativa*, a plant much cultivated on the Continent for its seeds, which produce a fine oil; the stems also yield a coarse fibre used for making sacks, sail-cloth, coarse packing-paper, and are employed for thatching.

GOLD-PEN MAKER, a manufacturer of pens with iridium points for writing, or of gilded metal or imitation-gold pens.

GOLD-PLATE, dishes or table service of gold; race cups or plates given away as rewards.

GOLD-PRINTER, a printer who does ornamental printing, letter-press, or lithography, in gold.

GOLD-REFINER. See **GOLD AND SILVER REFINER**.

GOLD-RING, a wedding or ornamental ring for the finger.

GOLD-SIZE MAKER, a manufacturer of a kind of varnish for making gold-leaf adhere.

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER, a worker in gold; a dealer in articles of gold and silver, and ornaments and jewellery in general.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, the fifth in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London. Their first charter was granted in the first year of the reign of Edward III. The skimmers' and merchant tailors' charters were also granted in the same year; whose hall is in Foster Lane, near the General Post-office.

GOLD-SWIVEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the swivels or twisting links for gold chains.

GOLD-THREAD, thread used for embroidery, consisting of gatenet silver-gilt wire closely twisted, or wrapped over a thread of yellow silk by machinery.

GOLD-THREAD ROOT, a name for the roots of some species of *Gotia*. In the United States, the root of *C. trifoliata* is a popular remedy for aphthous affections of the mouth, in children. In India the golden thread root of *C. Teeta* of Assam, which is intensely bitter, brings a very high price, being deemed a tonic remedy of the greatest value.

GOLD-WEAVER, a maker of gold thread.

GOLD-WIRE DRAWER, a preparer of fine gold wire.

GOLETTE, an Italian vessel.

GOLF, a club used in a well-known game in Scotland, for striking balls stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another.

GOLLAH, a station of brinjaries, or carriers of grain in India.

GOLFE-SHOES, an over-shoe of caoutchouc or leather for keeping the feet dry, generally called goloshes.

GOLPATHERN, an Indian striped silk.

GOLSCH, a name in Wurtemberg for a piece of cloth measuring 72 aunes or ells.

GOLT-SHUT, a gold or silver ingot.

GOMASTAH, a native factor or agent in the East Indies.

GOMBETTA, a dry measure used in Genes, equal to 2½ pints nearly.

GOME, grease for cart-wheels.

GOMEH, in India, a handful; literally as many rice stalks, with ears attached, as can be grasped by the hand.

GOMELIN, a kind of German dextrine (starch from potatoes), in crystals and in powder, used as weavers' glue for cotton warp, and for dressing printed calicoes.

GOMTIA, a species of Caucasian millet.

GOMMER, a very favourite and wholesome agricultural product, much used in the neighbourhood of Darmstadt in the preparation of soups. It is manufactured from black amel wheat (*Triticum amy-leum*), which for this purpose is deprived of its skin by millstones.

GONDA, a nominal division of the anna, a petty Indian coin.

GONDOLA, a Venetian galley; an American flat-bottomed boat.

GONEOMETER, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals. [blower.

GONFIA (Italian), a glass-maker or glass-gong, a Chinese sounding instrument serving the purpose of a bell.

GONGONAH, a variety of maté or Paraguay tea used in Brazil, prepared from the leaves of *Ilex gongonah* and *I. theezans*, species of holly.

GONJE, a small weight used in India for precious metals, nearly two grains.

GOODES, a general name for moveables, but usually restricted to merchandise; heavy traffic; property; wares.

GOODES KEPOSITORY, a class of warehouses established for storing furniture, plate, &c., belonging to families leaving town, or for housing merchandise.

GOODES-SHED, a cover or shelter for luggage at railway stations, docks, or landing wharves.

GOODES-TRAIN, a train of carriages on a railway, conveying only, or chiefly, luggage and merchandise.

GOODES-TRUCK, an uncovered railway-carriage for merchandise.

GOODWILL, in trade, a saleable custom; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing occupier or tenant.

GOOGUL, a resinous substance resembling myrrh, met with in India, believed to be the bdellium of commerce, and probably the produce of *Commiphora Madagascariensis*.

GOOLCUND, a conserve flavoured with roses, made in the East.

GOOLO, a pottery vessel made in the Feejee islands.

GOOLOCHUND, a name in Sindh for a mixture of parrot, a pigment, and sandalwood, used to produce the yellow forehead mark of the Hindoos.

GOOMALA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for the sweet potato, *Batatas edulis*.

GOONCH, a Hindoo name for the beautiful seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, which are used as weights by the jewellers; also for necklaces, bracelets, and other trinkets. The roots abound in sugar, and are a perfect substitute for liquorice.

GOOND, an Indian name for gum.

GOONDOOMING, a seed or bead used, in some parts of the East, as a weight for gold and silver, three of these make one canteroy or fanam, which is about 5875 grains.

GOONZE, t
six chow

GOOPTRE,
Goon, the

made as
juice of

It is also
sap are

four of
sugar.

GOORGOON,
less man

smoked,
GOOROOCH

zoar.

GOORTOO,
little mo

GOOSE, a
tame go

reared fi

Wild ge

brought
smoothing

GOOSEBER,
fruit, the

A. Uva-c
varieties.

GOOSEBER,
mess of b

sugar.

GOOSE-ORE,
goose, wi

applicatio

GOOSE-NECK,
of a yard

GOOSE-QUIL,
used for p

GOOSE-WING,
feathers c

ing brush

hearthst.

GOOSHT (H
nut, *Arec*

GOOWA, th
nut, *Arec*

GORACCO, p
in their

Western
cut very

and othe

added, u

of an elec

GORD (Fre

GORE, a na

to anoth

piece of

breadth

GORET (F

maker's

GORGERTT,
kerchief.

GORGONEL,
GORIS, a ne

GORSE, and
GORSE-BRT

crushing

GOSLANITE
used in m

GOSLING, a

GOSAMER,
GOSBAN, a

and qua

at shallo

GOTAH, an

extreme (starch
is and in pow-
der for cotton
printed calicoes,
an millet.

and wholesome
much used in the
taste in the pres-
e manufactured
(*Friticum any-
pose is deprived*

a of the anna, a

y; an American

nt for measuring
[blower,
maker or glass-
instrument serv-

até or Paraguay
pared from the
and *I. theasans*,

sed in India for
two grains.

er movables, but
chandise; heavy

ss of warehouses
furniture, plate,
s leaving town, or

helter for luggage
ecks, or landing

arrriages on a rail-
r chiefly, luggage

ored railway-car

able custom; the
up a trade or busi-
ness of an outgoing

tance resembling
lia, believed to be
free, and probably

ora Madagascari-

oured with roses,

made in the Feejee

Scinde for a mix-
eant, and sandal-
e yellow forehead

me of the Pacific
potato, *Batatas*

for the beautiful
torious, which are
jewellers; also for

and other trinkets,
gar, and are a per-
rice.

or gum.
ead used, in some
eight for gold and
ake one cantenry
at 5-875 grains.

GOONER, the grain, or weight for silver of
six chows, used in Bombay.

GOOTPEE, a name in India for a sword-stick.

GOOA, the Indian name for coarse or half-
made sugar; the concentrated syrup or
juice of the date palm, *Phoenix dactyliferus*.
It is also called jagger; 12 pints of the
sap are boiled down to one of goor, and
four of goor yield one of good powder
sugar.

GOORGOONT, a small kind of portable hookah,
less massy and elaborate than the one
smoked when seated.

GOOROOCHUNDUN, an Indian name for be-
zoar.

GOORTOO, an Indian superficial measure, a
little more than 3 acres.

GOOSE, a genus of web-footed birds; the
tame goose is well known, and is largely
reared for its flesh, quills, and feathers.
Wild geese in the winter are often
brought to market. Also, a tailor's
smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, a well-known and esteemed
fruit, the produce of *Ribes grossularia* and
R. Uva-crispa, of which there are several
varieties.

GOOSEBERRY-FOOD, (GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, a
mess of boiled gooseberries with milk and
sugar.

GOOSE-GREASE, the dripping or fat from a
goose, which is considered an emollient
application for chapped hands.

GOOSE-NECK, an iron ring fitted at the end
of a yard or boom, for various purposes.

GOOSE-QUILL, the wing-feather of a goose,
used for pen-making.

GOOSE-WING, the wing of the goose with the
feathers on, which is often used as a dust-
ing brush, and in cottages to sweep up
hearth.

GOOSHT (Hindustani), flesh-meat.

GOOWA, the Bengalee name for the betel
nut, *Areca Catechu*.

GORACCO, prepared tobacco, a paste smoked
in their hookahs by the natives of
Western India. The tobacco having been
cut very fine, molasses, cinnamon, musk,
and other aromatics and perfumes are
added, until the mass assumes the form
of an electuary.

GORD (French), a fishery set up in a river.

GORE, a narrow strip of any fabric to let in
to another piece; an angular or oblique
piece of canvas which increases the
breadth or depth of a sail.

GORET (French), a young pig; a shoe-
maker's clicker; a swab or mop.

GORGERETTE (French), a tucker; a woman's
kerchief.

GORGONELLE, a Dutch cloth.

GORIS, a nominal division of the anna.

GORSE, another name for furze or whin.

GORSE-BRUISE, a machine for cutting and
crushing gorse or furze as food for cattle.

GOSLANTE, a name for sulphate of zinc,
used in medicine and in dyeing.

GOSLING, a young goose.

GOSMAMER, a very thin gauze.

GOSMAN, a miner's name for oxide of iron
and quartz, generally occurring in lodes
at shallow depths.

GOTAH, an Indian name for tissue.

GOTAH-HAR, an Indian state garland of gold
and silver tissue, with imitation precious
stones.

GOTON (French), the tiller-wheel of a ship.

GOUTA, a kind of Dutch cheese.

GOUTA, a French wood-cutter's bill-hook or
chopper.

GUDGE, a round hollow see-ping chisel.

GUDGE-SLIPS, oil-stones or hones with round-
ed edges, for sharpening gouges.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT, GOULARD WATER, a
common name for the solution of acetate
of lead, used as an external lotion.

GOULDE, GULDE, another name for the florin
in Austria.

GOURDE, a common name for a gourd.

GOURDS, cucurbitaceous plants, several of
which have common names, as bottle
or trumpet gourd, &c. The coccyth
gourd have already been mentioned. The
squash gourd (*C. Melleopepo*), and the
common gourd or pumpkin (*C. Pepo*), are
agreeable culinary fruits, and used for
making pies. The vegetable marrow is
a variety of the common gourd. The
very large Indian gourd (*C. maxima*),
is met with in gardens under the French
name of *potiron jaune*, and used in soups,
or mashed. The young fruit of the gourd
are used for pickles.

GOUREAU, a kind of long violet-coloured
fig; Madona-fig.

GOUREUR (French), an adulterator of drugs;
one who cheats in selling.

GORMANDINE, a sort of pear grown in
France.

GOUZE, a name in Bombay for the grain
weight, used in weighing gold and silver;
the 100th part of the tola.

GOVERNESS, a female teacher of young per-
sons, who is either resident, or makes
periodical visits; in the latter case she is
termed a day governess.

GOVERNESS INSTITUTION, an establishment
where a register is kept of vacant situa-
tions, or of governesses out of place.

GOVERNOR, part of a steam-engine regulat-
ing the supply of steam from the boiler to
the cylinder, and insuring the uniform
velocity of the piston; one who directs;
a subscriber of a prescribed sum to a pub-
lic charitable institution, who receives in
return certain privileges of votes or nomi-
nation.

GOW, a Singhalee measure for computing
distance, equal to five miles; five gows
making a day's journey.

GOWAN, decomposed granite.

GOWAR, Gow, the Hindoo name for *Triti-
cum aestivum*.

GOWLAND'S LOTION, the essential oil of bit-
ter almonds, mixed with sugar, spirits,
and corrosive sublimate.

GOWN, a woman's long outer garment; a
man's official loose robe or dressing wrap-
per.

GOWN-PIECE, enough material for a dress.

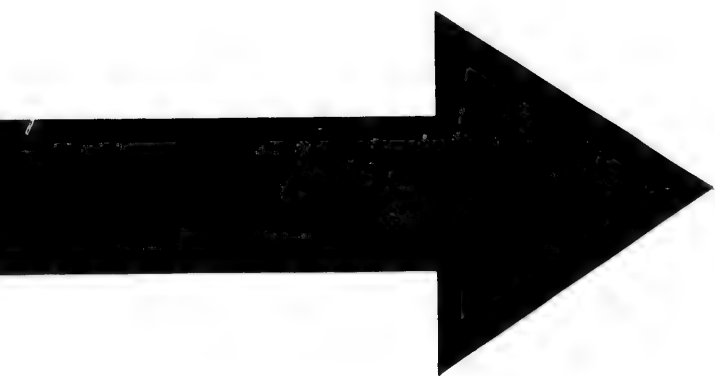
GOWNSMAN, a lawyer; a professor; a stu-
dent.

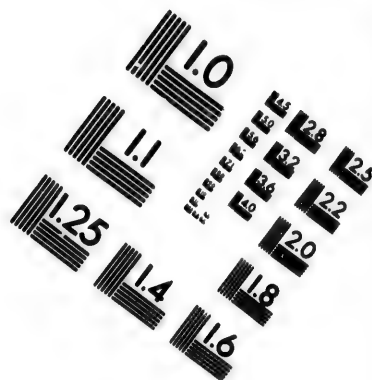
G. P. O., abbreviation for the General Post-
Office.

GRAB, a Malabar ship.

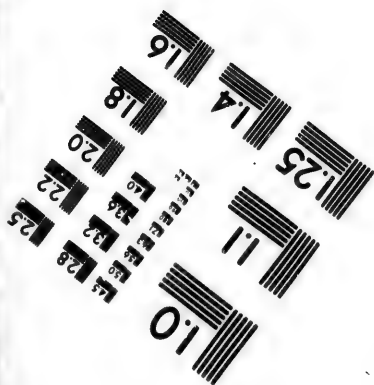
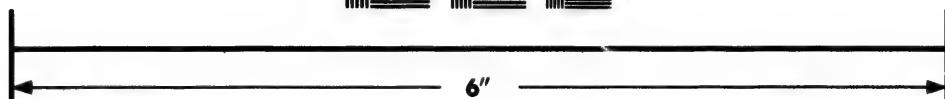
GRACE. See DAYS OF GRACE.







A resolution test chart featuring several groups of horizontal and vertical lines of varying thicknesses. Each group is accompanied by a numerical value indicating the resolution. The values include 1.0, 1.1, 1.25, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.5, 2.8, 3.2, 3.6, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.6, 6.3, 7.1, 8.0, 9.0, 10, 11.2, 12.5, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22.5, 25, 28, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 56, 63, 71, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 140, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 280, 320, 360, 400, 450, 500, 560, 630, 710, 800, 900, 1000, 1120, 1250, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2250, 2500, 2800, 3200, 3600, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5600, 6300, 7100, 8000, 9000, 10000.



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5
3.6 3.2 2.8

10 0.1

GRADDAN, a kind of Scotch snuff.

GRADE, a step or rank; to lay the permanent way of a railway.

GRADIATOR, GRADIATING ENGINE, an instrument for dividing scales.

GRADIENT, the gradual acclivity or declivity upon a railway, which affects the speed at which a train can travel.

GRADING, a toothed chisel used by sculptors.

GRADUATE. See **GRADE**.

GRADUATE, a scholar who has taken his degrees in a university.

GRAFTING, covering a rope by weaving together yarns; the process of inserting a shoot or scion of one tree into the bark of another, to make it yield fruit; knitting new feet to stockings.

GRAB, an Indian long measure; in Guzerat, the sixteenth part of the guz, and rather more than two inches.

GRAIN, small seed of any kind of grass; chiefly, however, cereals. The smallest British weight in troy or avoirdupois weight; in apothecaries weight the 20th part of the scruple; in troy weight the 24th part of the penny-weight; a very small copper coin, minted here for circulation in Malta; the third part of a farthing.

GRAIN-DEALER, a corn-dealer.

GRAINER, a workman who ornaments woodwork with fancy devices; the brush with which he works; an infusion of pigeons' dung in water, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning; a knife used by tanners and skinner for taking off the hair from skins.

GRAINING, a process in tanning, which consists in immersing the skin in an alkaline solution, of which sal ammoniac is the most active constituent; a mode of painting.

GRAIN-LEATHER, a name for dressed horse-hides; goat, seal, and other skins, blacked on the grain-side for women's shoes, &c.

GRAIN-MARKET, a corn market; the metropolitan market is the Corn Exchange in Mark Lane.

GRAINOIR (French), a granulating sieve used in gunpowder-mills.

GRAINS, the refuse or husks of malt from a brewery, or of any grain after distillation; usually purchased to feed cows and pigs with; a kind of iron harpoon, with four or more barbed points to it, used for striking small fish.

GRAINS OF PARADISE, the aromatic pungent seeds of the Malaguetta pepper (*Amomum Grana Paradisi*), obtained on the coast of Guinea; a spicy condiment, used in veterinary practice, and in the illegal preparation of malt liquors, &c.

GRAIN-TIN, crystalline tin ore; metallic tin, smelted with charcoal; the purest kind of metal, that reduced from the loose grains of tin stone.

GRAIN-WEIGHTER, a corn meter; a person employed at the docks to measure cargoes of corn.

GRAIP, a dung-fork; a tool for lifting or digging potatoes from the ground.

GRAITH (Scotch), the furniture of a house; accoutrements of a horse; apparatus of any kind; wearing apparel.

GRAM, a common name in India for several kinds of pulse, the produce of varieties of *Dolichos* and *Phaseolus*. Gram is distinguished by its colour; and one variety, *Dolichos uniflorus*, is known as horse gram; green gram and black gram or moong are varieties of *Phaseolus radiatus* and *P. Mungo*; *P. trilobus* and *aureus* are other varieties. Red and white gram are *Dolichos catling* and *Seska hispida*. See **CHOLA** and **DROLL**.

GRAMASSES, garters reaching to the knees; a kind of stockings worn in Scotland instead of boots.

GRAMIGNA, a name in Italy for the long under-ground shoots of couch grass (*Trisetum repens*), which is extensively collected after the plough and harrow, and used as food for horses. Colonel Macaroni, in his Memoirs, states that upwards of £40,000 sterling worth of this root is annually sold by the peasants to the inhabitants of the city of Naples alone. It has been recommended as a material for paper manufacture.

GRAMME, the proper unity of French weight; a cube of one hundredth of a metre on a side, and equal to 15.4339 troy grains. The kilogramme, which is the weight of a cubic decimetre of pure water, is, however, practically used as the unity of weight in France.

GRAMOLA (Italian), an instrument for beating or bruising flax.

GRAM-POT, a boiler in which pulse is cooked by the natives in India.

GRANADILLA, a climbing plant of the tropics, *Passiflora quadrangularis*; the subacid pulp of the fruit is esteemed, and the root is emetic and narcotic.

GRANARY, a warehouse or place where corn is stored.

GRANARY-KEEPER, the owner, or person in charge, of a corn-store or warehouse for grain.

GRAND-JURY, the first or principal jury to which is referred the examination of indictments against criminals.

GRAND-PIANO, a long piano-forte, shaped like a harpsichord.

GRAND-STAND, the principal erection on a race-course, whence a view of the race can be obtained.

GRANGER, a farm having suitable barns, stables, and other necessary buildings for stock, &c.

GRANGER (French), a barn-keeper; the foreman of a farm.

GRANITE, a plutonic or igneous rock, consisting of quartz, mica, and felspar; being of great strength, hardness, and durability, it is much used for building. The colour is chiefly light gray, but there are also white, red, and mottled granites. The best is obtained near Penryn in Cornwall, but some comes from Aberdeen, the Channel Islands, and other quarters. The principal uses of this stone are for laying foot-ways, court-ways, railway stations, floors of manufactories and warehouses, kitchens, cellars, churches, engineering-works, the columns and foundations of buildings, &c.

GRANITE 1
who sup
paving.

GRANO, a
hundred
silver pi

GRANOTING
24th par

GRANULAT
in sugar

GRAPE, t
large ar
countrie
when co

GRAPE-SH
cartridg

GRAPE-SH
chestnut

GRAPE-SH
all ferme

GRAPE-SH
to most

GRAPE-SH
starch.

GRAPHITE
black-les

GRAPHITE
polish fo

GRAPHITE
for fine r

GRAPHITE
plumbag

GRAPHITE
for meas

GRAPHITE
claws of

GRAPHITE
seize and

GRAPHITE
GRASS-CLO

GRAPHITE
GRASS-CUT

GRAPHITE
army, es

GRAPHITE
vender i

GRAPHITE
usually

GRAPHITE
tions, ba

GRAPHITE
GRASS-DOU

GRAPHITE
GRASS-ILIC

GRAPHITE
lime.

GRAPHITE
GRASS-OIL

GRAPHITE
oils obti

GRAPHITE
India, as

GRAPHITE
grass oil

GRAPHITE
pogon, &

GRAPHITE
grass oil

GRAPHITE
GRASS-FLO

GRAPHITE
GRASS-TRE

GRAPHITE
ulaccou

GRAPHITE
from wh

GRAPHITE
commerce

GRAPHITE
GRATE, a

GRAPHITE
with fir

GRAPHITE
holding

GRAPHITE
or grid,

GRAPHITE
sewers,

GRAPHITE
GRATE AN

GRAPHITE
register,

GRAPHITE
GRATHAU,

GRAPHITE
by glides

GRAPHITE
GRATHER,

GRAPHITE
of metal

GRAPHITE
graters,

GRAPHITE
GRATIOUL

GRAPHITE
into squ

GRAPHITE
GRATING,

GRAPHITE
iron; a

GRAPHITE
batchwa

GRAPHITE
GRAVEZER

GRAPHITE
GRAVE-DI

GRANITE MERCHANT, a stone dealer; one who supplies builders and contractors for paving.

GRANO, a money of account in Italy, the hundredth part of the ducat; there are silver pieces of 10, 20, and 50 gran.

GRANOTINO, a minute weight of Italy, the 24th part of the gran.

GRANULATED, formed into small grains, as in sugar, grain tin, &c.

GRAPES, the fruit of the vine, forming a large article of commerce in different countries, either ripe, dried as raisins, or when collected, for making wine.

GRAPE-SHOT, small shot confined in a canvas cartridge to be discharged from a gun.

GRAPE-SUGAR, the sweet substance of the chestnut, of the brewers' wort, and of all fermented liquors. It gives sweetness to most fruits, and may be prepared from starch.

GRAPHOLITE, a description of writing slate.

GRAPHITE, a valuable mineral used for black-lead pencils, melting-pots, and as a polish for iron stoves; also as a lubricator for fine machinery. It is better known as plumbago.

GRAPHOMETER, a mathematical instrument for measuring angles.

GRAPNEL, a small boat's anchor with several claws or hooks instead of flukes.

GRAPPLING-IRONS, crooked irons used to seize and hold fast another vessel.

GRASS-CLOTH. See CHINA-GRASS CLOTH.

GRASS-CUTTERS, attendants of an Indian army, essentially requisite to provide provender for the large quantity of cattle usually required in transporting munitions, baggage, &c.

GRAS-DOUBLE, the French name for tripe.

GRASSELLO (Italian), a kind of very fine lime.

GRASS-OIL, a name given to some essential oils obtained from scented grasses in India, as that from the lemon grass; the grass oil of Nismaur, from another *Andropogon*, &c. It is sometimes called ginger-stalk oil.

GRASS-PLOT, a lawn of trimmed grass.

GRASS-TREE, a name in Australia for some illaceous plants, species of *Xanthorrhoea*, from which a resin is obtained, known in commerce as gum acroidea.

GRATE, a register-stove, or cast-iron frame with fire-bars for a sitting-room, &c. for holding fuel, and making a fire in. Grate, or grid, is also a plate with iron bars for sewers, drains, &c.

GRATE AND FENDER MAKER, a caster of register-stoves, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and other iron articles.

GRATEAU, a burnisher or scraper; a tool used by gliders in France.

GRATER, rubbing or scratching utensils of metal for domestic use, such as nutmeg-graters, arrow-root graters, rasps, &c.

GRATIOULATION, the division of a drawing into squares.

GRATING, an open lattice work of wood or iron; a cross-barred covering for the hatchways of a ship.

GRAVECEMBALO (Italian), a harpsichord.

GRAVE-DIGGER, a digger of trenches for

burying corpses in churchyards or cemeteries.

GRAVEL, small water-worn stones, used for covering garden-walks, roads, footways, &c.

GRAVEL-OAR, a railway ballast-wagon.

GRAVEL-PIT, the place whence gravel is dug.

GRAVER, a watchmaker's tool; a burin used in engraving.

GRAVES, GRAVEES, the refuse or marc left by tallow-chandlers.

GRAVE-STONE, the head-stone to a grave; usually bearing an inscription recording the name, age, and date of death, &c. of the person buried.

GRAVE-STONE CUTTER, a worker in stone, who chisels out letters, &c. upon tombstones, or sarcophaguses.

GRAVIMETER, an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of bodies. See HYDROMETER.

GRAVING-DOCK, a dock into which vessels are taken to have their bottoms examined, and breamed or graved.

GRAVY, the juice of cooked meat.

GRAVY AND GRUEL STRAINER, a small wire or hair sieve, used for culinary purposes.

GRAVY-DISH, a large table dish for a joint, with a well for gravy.

GRAVY-SPOON, a large spoon used at table for helping gravy to guests.

GRAWATHA, the Brazilian name for a species of *Bromelia*, from which excellent cordage is made.

GRAZIER, one who rears or feeds stock; a cattle-dealer.

GREASE, animal fat of any kind; melted tallow, with soda, palm oil and water, used as a lubricator for the axles of railway carriages.

GREASE-BOX, the receptacle over the axle of a railway carriage holding grease; the portable box in which grease is carried to replenish the above.

GREASE-MAKER, a manufacturer of lubricating substances for railway carriage axles, machinery, engines, &c.

GREASE-COAT, an overall, or overcoat.

GRAT-HUNDRED, the long hundred of six score. See HUNDRED.

GREAVE, to clean a ship's bottom by burn-

GREAVE, the sediment of melted tallow made into cakes, and used for feeding dogs and cattle.

GREBE, an aquatic bird (*Podiceps cristatus*) inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe. The feathers are of a rich silver-white colour, variously shaded with brown. They are very durable, are worn as trimmings for the trains of court and drawing-room dresses, and are made into muffs, cuffs, boas, &c.

GREEN-CLOTH, balze, &c., for covering tables.

GREEN-CROPS, plants which are grown on a farm to be consumed before they are fully ripe or come to maturity, as tares, turnips, carrots; sometimes green crops are ploughed into the soil to fertilize it.

GREEN-EBONY, a wood obtained from the *Jacaranda ovalifolia*, a native of the West Indies, and used both as a hard turning wood and as a dye-stuff: about 600 or 700 tons are imported annually. See EBONY.

GREEN-FINCH, a common British bird, the *Chlorospiza chloris*, which is frequently caged, but its note is not admired.

GREEN-GAGE, a kind of plum of a green colour; the *Claudiana* variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

GREEN-GROCEER, a retail dealer in vegetables and fruit.

GREENHEART, a common tree of Guinea, the *Nectandra Rodias*; its timber, squaring from 18 to 24 inches, can be procured without a knot from 60 to 70 feet long. It is a fine-grained hard wood, well adapted for the planking of vessels, house frames, wharves, bridges, and other purposes, where great strength and durability are required. It is the best timber for resisting tensile and compressive strains, and is therefore well adapted for keelsons of ships, and beams of all kinds. The black greenheart is considered more durable than the common greenheart. The bark yields biberine, the sulphate of which is used like the sulphate of quinine.

GREEN-HOUSE, a conservatory or glazed house for rearing and protecting plants from changes of temperature.

GREEN PAINTS, oil-colours, of which the chief varieties are emerald, mineral, green coppers, mountain sap, and Brunswick greens.

GREEN-ROOM, the actors' retiring or meeting room in a theatre.

GREENS, a common name for small young cabbages, which have not formed the leaves into full hearts.

GREEN-SAND, a silicious stone found in the Blackdown Hills, Devon, used as a whetstone for scythes, &c.

GREEN-STONE, a stone containing native copper, found in Renfrewshire; an igneous rock, in which felspar is combined with hornblende or augite: stone walls are made of it in parts of Scotland.

GREENSWARD, a grass-plot.

GREEN-TEA, a commercial variety of tea imported from China, of which there are several kinds; the principal being Twankay, an inferior description; Hyson-skin, Hyson, and young Hyson, Imperial, and sunpowder.

GREEN TURTLE, the *Chelone midas*, imported as a luxury for making turtle soup. The imports vary, but may average 15,000 a-year.

GREEN VITRIOL, crystallized sulphate of iron used in making ink, Prussian blue, and sulphuric acid; also employed in dyeing.

GREYER (French), a ship-rigger.

GREYFIEL, a registrar, or recorder in a French court of justice.

GREGARIOUS, herding together, or living in flocks, as domestic cattle, birds, &c.

GREGRE, a French term applied to raw silk.

GREGLET, a mason's hammer in France.

GRELIN (French), a small cablet or line for a boat.

GRENADÉ, a hollow ball or shell of metal, filled with powder, having a burning fuse attached, thrown by hand amongst enemies; in France a small shrimp used by fishermen for bait.

GRENADIER, a tall foot-soldier wearing a high cap; one originally employed to throw grenades.

GRENADILLO, a tropical fruit. See **GRANADILLA**.

GRENAT (French), dried lemon-peel.

GRENETINE, a French haine for sciatin.

GREYHOUND, a slim-made dog kept for coursing, remarkable for swiftness, strength, and sagacity in pursuing game.

GRIBANE, a small French vessel.

GRIBLETTE (French), a pork-chop broiled.

GRIDIRON, a kind of frame for drawing up a ship on to be docked and repaired; a frying and grilling iron grated frame for cooking chops, steaks, fish, &c., over a fire.

RIDDLE, RIDDLE, a miner's wire-bottomed sieve for separating the ore from the halvans.

GRIGS, a variety of eel found in the Thames. **GRILLING**, the operation of broiling meat over a fire.

GRILSE, a young salmon.

GRIMELING, a small money of account in Tripoli, of 4 aspers.

GRINDER, a sharpener and polisher of edge-tools; the large teeth that masticate food. Elephants' grinders are used for making knife handles.

GRINDERY WAREHOUSE, a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers and other leather workers are kept on sale.

GRINDING-SLIPS, hones; a kind of oil-stone.

GRINDSTONE, a circular-shaped sandstone, moved by a handle, for sharpening and grinding edge-tools.

GRLOTTE, the French name for the morella or black cherry; a speckled marble.

GRIP, a small French vessel.

GRIPES, bars of iron with lanyard rings and claws, by which a large boat is lashed to the ring-bolts of the deck.

GRIPPE-SOU, a French house-agent; a kind of broker.

GRISAR, the name in France of a very hard kind of sandstone, like the stone.

GRISCIO, an Egyptian cloth of paras.

GRISETTE, a common brown French stuff fabric, worn by females of inferior class; whence the transfer of the name to the wearer.

GRIST, wheat-flour divested of the coarse bran only.

GRIST-MILL, a name in North America for a flour-mill.

GRIT, hard sandstone employed for mill-stones, grindstones, pavement, &c.; gravel; the coarse part of meal.

GRITTY, earthy; containing sand or grit; flour or meal having pieces of stone, &c. mixed with it.

GRIVE, GRIVIN, a debased coin passing in Russia for 10 kopecks, about 3½d.; the tenth part of a rouble.

GROAT, a small English silver coin, equivalent to 4d., first minted in the reign of Edward I. A very large quantity of groats were coined in 1834-55, and none since. See **FOURPENCE**.

GROAT MANUFACTURER, a preparer of oats into groats; one who removes the husks or shells from the grain.

GROAT
peels
several
which
See O
GROCE
spices
of art
comb
&c.
tables
GROCE
comm
GROCE
the tr
panie
dates
is in O
GROCE
make
shop.
GROCE
fictur
scoop
GROCE
value
GROG,
other
and u
GROGAE
and m
gros-
GROIN,
to rel
point
archer
GROMA,
length
GROMME
round
upper
GROOM,
care of
outrid
GROOM
GROOPE
West
of Ser
family
tomas
GROOVE
cut b
miner
GROOVE
GROS,
the d
Bava
krent
Fren
GROSC
accou
worth
as mu
GRO-D
of org
neatn
GROSS,
goods
the n
gross
dozen
GROS-S
centil

wearing a
employed to

See GRANA-

-peel.

celatin.

pt for coura-

strength,

te.

op broiled.

rawing up a

ed; a tryd-

frame for

&c., over a

re-bottomed

from the hal-

the Thames.

rolling meat

of account in

sher of edge-

cate food,

for making

op where the

makers and

pt on sale.

of oil-stone,

and sandstone,

arpensing and

the morella or

rbie.

ard rings and

is lashed to

gent; a kind

very hard

stone.

-arais.

-rench stuff

rior class;

name to the

of the coarse

America for a

ved for mill-

onment, &c.;

cal.

sand or grit;

of stone, &c.

In passing in

ld.; the tenth

coin, equiva-

the reign of

quantity of

55, and none

eparer of oats

ves the hanks

GROATS, decorticated oats; hulled and peeled barley. In commerce there are several varieties, as Embden groats, which are crushed oats; pearl barley, &c. See **CUTLINGS**.

GROCIER, a dealer and vender of sugars, spices, dried fruits, and other comestibles, or articles of food for the table; usually combined with the sale of coffee and tea, &c. A green-grocer is a vender of vegetables, ripe fruit, &c.

GROCERIES, the comestible wares, or general commodities sold by a grocer.

GROCERS' COMPANY, the second in rank of the twelve great metropolitan livery companies, or guilds; its original charter dates from 27th Edward III. Their hall is in Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry.

GROCIER'S MATERIAL MANUFACTURER, a maker of most of the requisites for a grocer's shop.

GROCIER'S SHOP-FITTING MANUFACTURER, a fixture dealer; a maker of tinned canisters, scoops, &c. for grocers.

GROSCHSEL, a copper coin of Austria, in value one third less than the kreutzer.

GROG, a sailor's name for rum, whisky, or other spirituous liquor, diluted with water, and unsweetened.

GROGRAMS, a fabric made in Yorkshire of silk and mohair; also a name for a silk called *gros-de-Naples*.

GROIN, a framework of wood across a beach to retain the accumulated shingle; the point of junction in two semi-cylinders or arches.

GROKA, **GRUMA**, an ancient measure of length, about 20 feet.

GROKKER, a ring formed of rope, by laying round a single strand; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROOM, a stable attenda; t; one who has the care of horses; a gentleman's servant, or outrider.

GROOMETRY. See **GOONDOOMING**.

GROOPER, **GROUFER**, a common name in the West India markets for several species of *Serranus*, fish belonging to the perch family; the best known is the *S. chrysotomas* of Cuvier.

GROOVE, a channel or long hollow furrow cut by a tool; a shaft or pit sunk by miners.

GROOVED, furrowed, or channelled.

GROS, a money of Venice, the 24th part of the ducat about 1½d.; also a money in Bavaria and other parts of 2 florins and 24 kreutzers; the eighth part of the old French ounce, 59·07 troy grains.

GROSCHEN, a small silver coin and money of account in various parts of Germany, worth about 1½d.; the gutgroschen is half as much again as the marien groschen.

GROS-DE-NAPLES, a plain silken fabric made of organzine silk, and woven with much neatness and care.

GROSS, in merchandize the whole weight of goods, including box, package, baling, &c.; the number of 12 dozen, which is the small gross, but the great gross is 12 times 12 dozen.

GROS-SOU, a French copper coin of ten centimes, about 1d. sterling.

GROT, **GROOTE**, a petty money of Germany, worth about a halfpenny. [Plastre.]

GROUCH, **GOORUCH**, a Turkish name for the **GROUND**, land; the colour first put on, the surface; the prevailing colour of a fabric, building, &c.; the first layer of colour in a painting; drag; in navigation, to touch the bottom; an Indian land measure, the 24th part of a cawney, 60 feet long by 40 broad, and containing 2,400 square feet.

GROUND-BAILIFF, a superintendent of mines, who makes periodical visits to report upon their condition.

GROUND-BAIT, pasty bread, or other substances, cast to the bottom of the water to entice fish.

GROUND-FLOOR, the story or floor of a house level with the ground.

GROUND-IVY. See **ALE-HOOP**.

GROUND-NUTS, the seed of *Arachis hypogaea*, from which oil is expressed.

GROUND-PLAN, the surface representation of the divisions of a building.

GROUND-PLOT, the land on which a building stands; the plan of the ground.

GROUND-BATTAN, a kind of cane, the stem of *Rhapis flabelliformis*.

GROUND-RENT, the rent paid by a lessee to the owner of the freehold, or for the privilege of building on another man's land.

GROUND-RICE, pulverized rice; the grain ground into flour or meal.

GROUNDSEL, a common wild plant, the *Senecio vulgaris*; the stalks, containing the young buds, seeds, and leaves, are collected and sold to feed cage-birds, particularly goldfinches and linnets; the timber or sill of a building resting on the earth.

GROUNDAS, the dregs or scum deposited at the bottom of liquida.

GROUND-TACKLE, a general name for the appliances and gear used in securing a vessel at anchor, comprising cables, warps, springs, anchors, &c.

GROUND-TIER, the lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold; the pit range of boxes in a theatre.

GROUND-WORK, the earth-work or foundation; the commencement of any operation.

GROUSE, a large family of birds, many of which are much esteemed, and seeking them affords salutary amusement to the keen sportsman in the north. The black grouse is the *Tetrax tetrix*; the red grouse, or moor-cock, is the *Lagopus Scoticus*. There are several species common in North America. For the wood grouse, or cock of the wood, see **CAFERCALIZIE**.

GROUT, coarse meal; pollard; a thin mortar, a mixture of quicklime and fine sand, used for mouldings and finishing ceilings.

GROVE, a small shady wood; a Derbyshire name for a mine.

GROWAN, a miner's name for rock, or for decomposed granite.

GROYNE, a sea wall, or defence against the encroachments of the tide. See **GROIN**.

GRUAT (French), oatmeal; water-gruel; a crane (both bird and machine).

GRUAUX, wooden vessels used in salt manufactories in France; wheat flour coarsely ground, so as to free it from the husk.

GRUB-AXE, a hoe or field tool for digging up weeds.

GRUBBER, an agricultural machine for cultivating; an extirpator or scarifier, for loosening the earth.

GRUBB-STONE MORTAR, a concrete cement. See **BETON**.

GRUEL, a thick nutritive porridge or food prepared from oats or pearl barley, forming an article of diet for invalids and convalescents.

GRUNT, a West-Indian name for various species of *Hamulon*, a common fish in the markets.

GRUNTER, an iron rod bent like a hook, used by iron founders.

GRUYERE, a kind of Swiss cheese.

GUACHO, a South American mounted herdsman, or cattle hunter.

GUADE (Italian), a kind of fishing-net.

GUALACUM, an acrid resin obtained from the wood of the lignum vitae (*Gualiacum officinale*, and *G. sanctum*), used medicinally.

GUANA, a common name for a large species of tree lizard, the *Iguana tuberculata*, which is esteemed for its delicate flesh, and the skin is often tanned.

GUANACO, a variety of the alpaca, the *Auchenia huanaca*.

GUANO, a valuable fertilizer, imported from various quarters, chiefly from Peru, consisting of the excrements of sea-fowl, and the decomposed carcasses of marine animals. In the last sixteen years we have received upwards of two million tons: the average annual imports of the four years ending with 1856, having been 215,000 tons.

GUARANA BREAD, a name in Brazil for cakes made from the seeds of the *Pavonia sorbifolia*, and used like cocoa for making a beverage; it contains a bitter principle, identical with caffeine.

GUARANTEE SOCIETIES, certain joint-stock companies, which, upon payment of an agreed premium, guarantee to the employer the honesty of a person employed, or, at least, undertake to make good any deficiencies in his accounts.

GUARANTY, **GUARANTEE**, an engagement to perform some act, or pay some debt in case another person primarily liable fails to do so. *

GUARAPO, a common beverage of the lower orders in Venezuela, made from the juice of the sugar-cane, or with sugar and water which has undergone the vinous fermentation.

GUARD, a watchman or sentinel; the conductor of a coach or railway train; an escort or protection; the part of the handle of a sword which covers the hand. *

GUARD-BOAT, a row-boat in a harbour, or among vessels at anchorage.

GUARD-HOUSE, the building where a guard of soldiers is kept.

GUARDIAN, a protector; a warden; an officer of a poor-law union or workhouse board.

GUARD-SHIP, a vessel of war stationed in a harbour or river, to superintend marine affairs, and to receive seamen.

GUARNELLO (Italian), fusian.

GUASTADA, in Italy, a decanter.

GUAVA, a common name for the *Psidium pomiferum* and *pyriferum*, the fruit is much esteemed, either stewed in wine or made into a jelly. The aromatic leaves are used in the Eastern islands medicinally, and as a substitute for the leaf of the tough pepper. The wood, when old, is tough and close-grained, taking a good polish: in India it is used for gun-stocks.

GUAVA-JELLY, a favourite preserve or jam made in the West Indies from the fruit of the guava.

GUDANG, **GADONG**, the Malay name for a storehouse, Anglicised godown.

GUDDA, an Arabian measure of capacity, of 8 noosbas, and equal to 1½ gallon.

GUDDOK, a rustic violin, with three strings, used among the Russian peasantry.

GUERRILLA, an insurgent; a border invader.

GUIDE, a conductor or director; a regulator.

GUIDE-POST, a finger-post or directing-post at cross roads.

GUILD, an old commercial association; a fraternity or corporation possessing special privileges; a company of merchants in Scotland who are freemen of the royal burghs.

GUILDER, **GULDER**, a silver coin current in many of the States of the Zollverein, and worth about 1s. 8d., but variable; in some places it is called a florin.

GUILDHALL, the place of meeting of the corporation of the city of London; the great court of judicature for the civic part of the metropolis.

GUILDIVE (French), rum; a spirit distilled from molasses.

GUINRE, a French reel for winding silk.

GUINEA, a British gold coin first struck in the reign of Charles II., and worth 21s. It is now seldom met with. There were also gold pieces of half-a-guinea, two guineas, and five guineas.—(5 dwts. 3½ gr.)

GUINEA-CORN, a name in the West Indies for several species of *Panicum*, including *P. pyramidale*, *scabrum*, and *tenellum*, cultivated for their seeds.

GUINEA-FOWL, the *Numida meleagris*, a bird wild in the West Indies, but now domesticated in our poultry yards. The flesh is considered by many persons to equal that of the pheasant.

GUINEA-GRAINS. See **GRAINS OF PARADISE**.

GUINEA-GRASS, a tall strong forage grass, the *Paricum maximum* of Jaquin; naturalized in the West Indies and Southern States of America, having been introduced from the Western coast of Africa.

GUINEA-PEPPER. See **ETHIOPIAN-PEPPER**.

GUINEA-PIG, a small tailless quadruped, the *Cavia cobaya*, a native of South America, which is often domesticated, and kept as a pet.

GUINEA-YAM, a name for the *Dioscorea bulbifera*.

GUINGUETTE, a suburban tea-garden in France; a low public-house out of town, whither the lower classes resort; a coarse linen made in Normandy.

GUIPURE, an imitation of antique lace, which is durable, less expensive, and equally beautiful. It is made in Limerick

by cutting the flower of the stitchweed lace, in a resembling very fine price; a
GUITAR, larger than the flugel has six strings with ill
GUITAR-MAN, instrument
GUJARATI, made in
GUL, an red rose
GULIVANT, a patlike
GULLIES, rails or
GULLY, a
GUM ARABIC, a descrip
beat, o
Acacia
arabic
yields g
gum. C
3000 ton
GUM-LAC
GUM-MAR, a descript
meal of
GUM-RESIN, pound
GUMS, ex in water
number
quantit
enters
cuticles
British
other
nearly
GUM-WOOD
GUN, a
GUNS.
GUN-BALL
GUN-BALL, a borer
GUN-BALL, streng
powder
GUN-BALL, carry
they
GUN-CANNON, a ble s
GUN-CANNON, wood
GUN-CANNON, fowling
GUN-CANNON, part
GUN-CANNON, a
GUN-CANNON, a sulphur
arm

the *Paidium* fruit is much vine or made leaves are used nally, and as the betel pepper is tough and pollah: in serve or jam from the fruit name for a n. capacity, of lion. three strings, antry. der invader. r; a regula- recting-post oculation; a cessing spec- of merchants of the royal n current inilvereli, and ble; in some g of the cor- n; the great civic part of iric distilled ding silk. rest struck in 1 worth 21s. There were guinea, two (dwt. 94 gr.) West Indies a, including ad *tenuillum*, agris, a bird now domes- The flesh is equal that PARADISE orange grass, quin; nati- and Southern introduced ica. N-PEPPER, druped, the h America, and kept as Dioscorea -garden in at of town, rt; a coarse titique lace, maive, and in Limerick

by cutting out the pattern from cambric, the flowers and heavy parts being made of the cambric, and the open parts of stitches closely resembling the antique lace. In France a guipure lace, much resembling the Honiton, is made, which is very fine and white, and of a moderate price; a kind of gimp.

GUITAR, a musical stringed-instrument, larger than the violin, and played with the fingers. The modern Spanish guitar has six strings, three being of silk, covered with silver wire, and three of catgut.

GUITAR-MAKER, a manufacturer of stringed instruments.

GUJERATE-CLOTH, black and white cloth made in Transylvania.

GUL, an Eastern name for the Provence red rose.

GULIYANDA, an Eastern weight; also called a patika, and equal to 2 grains.

GULLIE, a name sometimes given to iron rails or tram-plates.

GULLY, a worn water-channel.

GUM ARABIC, a general trade name for several descriptions of clear soluble gums. The best, or true white gum, is yielded by *Acacia veret* of Guillemelin, the red gum arabia by *A. Adansonii*; *A. vera* also yields gum arabic and a part of the senegal gum. Our imports of gum arabic are about 3000 tons a year.

GUM-LAC. See LAC.

GUM-MANUFACTURER, one who prepares dextrine or gum substitutes from calcined meal of different kinds.

GUM-RESINS, substances which are a compound of gum, oil, and resin.

GUMS, exudations from plants which soften in water. The true gums are very few in number. Gum is consumed in immense quantities by dyers and glaziers, and enters into a great number of pharmaceutical preparations. The value of the British trade in gums, resins, balsams, and other vegetable inspissated extracts, is nearly two millions sterling a year.

GUM-WOOD, a species of *Eucalyptus*.

GUN, a fire-lock a piece of ordnance. See GUNS.

GUN-BARREL, the tube of a gun.

GUN-BARREL MAKER, a metal-caster and borer of the tubes for gun and pistols.

GUN-BARREL PROVER, one who tests the strength of gun-barrels by charges of gunpowder.

GUN-BOAT, a small vessel formerly fitted to carry one or two guns at the bow; but they are now very differently constructed.

GUN-CARRIAGE, the frame-work or moveable support for a piece of ordnance.

GUN-CARRIAGE MAKER, a manufacturer of wooden or metal supports for great guns.

GUN-CASE, the box or receptacle for a rifle or fowling-piece.

GUNCHA, a weight used in Acheen, the tenth part of the coyan; about 290 lbs. avoirdupois.

GUN-COTTON, purified cotton wool steeped for a short time in equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids, and dried, by which it becomes explosive. For gunnery and firearms it has not been found so useful as

predicted, but it is admirably adapted for mining and blasting. Dissolved in ether, gun-cotton forms a good varnish for covering wounds, or giving a thin film to any surface, and is a powerful deoxidizer.

GUNDA, the sum of four cowry shells, used by the poorer natives of India as a medium of currency in smaller or fractional payments and purchases. See COWRIES.

GUNDAUR, the Hindustani name for the rhinoceros.

GUNDUCK, the Indian name for brimstone.

GUN-FLINT MANUFACTURER, a shaper of flints for musket-locks.

GUN-FLINTS, shaped flints for fire-locks: since the introduction of percussion caps to rifles and pistols, flint-locks are now seldom used, except among a few barbarous tribes.

GUNJAH, a name in India for the dried hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which has flowered, but from which the resinous juice has not been removed. It is chiefly sold for smoking with tobacco, and is made up in bundles about 2 feet long and 3 inches in diameter, containing 24 plants.

GUNJE, a bazaar or market in India.

GUNJUN, an Indian balsam. See GUNJUN.

GUN-LOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the percussion or flint-locks for muskets, rifles, pistols, and other small arms. The polishing of these is often another branch of trade.

GUN-MAKER, a gunsmith, a manufacturer of muskets or rifles; a founder or caster of pieces of ordnance.

GUN-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall.

GUN-METAL, an alloy of copper and tin.

GUNNA-ASH, the ashes of a Cape tree, which contain 50 or 60 per cent. of soda.

GUNNALA, an Indian name for the *Cassia fistula*.

GUNNEL. See GUNWALE.

GUNNER, a cannonier; an officer on land or sea appointed to manage pieces of artillery.

GUNNERY, the science of constructing and using large and small fire-arms.

GUNNY-BAGS, GUNNY-CLOTH, GUNNIES, a name for coarse strong sacking made in India, and much used for bags and bales for wrapping rice, opoes, and other dry goods. In Bengal gunny cloth is made of jute, the produce of species of *Corchorus*, and is exported either in pieces or made up into bags. The gunny bags of Bombay and Madras are, however, made of different kinds of sunn fibre, the *Crotalaria juncea*.

GUNPOWDER, a well-known explosive substance prepared from nitre, charcoal, and sulphur: the compound consists usually of 75 parts of saltpetre, 10 of sulphur and 15 of charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried; but the proportion of the ingredients varies in different countries, and according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

GUNPOWDER-BARREL MAKER, a manufacturer of small light casks for securely holding gunpowder and keeping it dry.

GUNPOWDER-FLASK MAKER, a manufacturer of small metal cases for sportsmen, to hold gun-powder. [gunpowder.]

GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURER, a maker of GUNPOWDER-TEA, a kind of green tea.

GUN-ROOM, the mess room of the lieutenants in a large ship of war.

GUNS, explosive instruments of different sizes, consisting of a barrel of strong metal fixed in a stock or mounted on carriages. The smaller and portable kinds are named muskets, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces, &c. The heavy descriptions of guns, called cannon, ordnance, field-pieces, swivels, carronades, howitzers, and mortars, are described under those several heads. They usually take their distinguishing name from the weight of the ball that will fit them.

GUN-SHOT: "within gun-shot" is within the distance a piece of artillery will carry.

GUN-SMITH, an armourer; a maker of small fire-arms; a repairer of guns.

GUN-STOCK, the wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed, usually walnut.

GUN-STOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the shaped wooden stocks for gun-barrels.

GUN-TACKLE, the blocks and pulleys of a gun-carriage affixed to the side of a ship, by which it is run in and out of the port-hole.

GUN-TACKLE PURCHASE, a purchase or pulley made by two single blocks.

GUNTANG, an Indian dry measure rather more than 16 lbs.

GUNTEE'S CHAIN, a surveyor's measure named after the inventor, consisting of a series of iron links, usually 100, of 7.92 inches each. At every tenth link is fastened a small brass plate, with a figure engraved upon it, or else cut into different shapes, to show how many links it is from the end. The length of the chain is four poles of 5½ yards each, or 66 feet.

GUNTER'S SCALE, a large plane scale, chiefly used by seamen, having various lines relating to trigonometry and navigation engraved on it.

GUN-WADDING, circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, and chemically prepared substances, used to keep down the charge of ball or shot, &c. in a gun. In large guns rope wads are used.

GUN-WADDING MAKER, a manufacturer of wads of different kinds for guns.

GUNWALE, the upper rail of a boat or vessel.

GURU-NUT, a species of large red bean, with a bitter taste, growing on the West coast of Africa, much prized by the natives of the interior for its tonic properties.

GURGE, an old term, signifying a gulf or gorge of water, for the preservation of fishes.

GURJUN, an oleo-resin; a thin balsam or wood oil, obtained in Burnah and the Eastern archipelago, from *Dipterocarpus levis*, and other species. It is used medi-

cinally; and forms an excellent substitute for linseed-oil, in the coarser kinds of house and ship painting. Mixed with dammar or resin, it preserves wood from the attacks of white ants.

GURMIES, in mining, levels or workings.

GURNET, a popular name for the gurnard fish. Several species of *Trigla* are taken on the British coasts. In Ireland and Scotland they are often called croonera.

GURRAY, a plain coarse Indian muslin.

GURRY, a small fort in India.

GURRAY, a name for the garce in some parts of Madras.

GURSOONDER, a name in Bengal for the *Acacia Arabica*, yielding the babool gum of commerce. The bark of the tree is a powerful astringent.

GURT, a gutter, or channel for water.

GUSSET, an insertion or piece let into a fabric or garment.

GUTAH, the Malay name for bird-lime, or for any elastic gum.

GUTTA-PERCHA, a concrete milky juice, forming a gum-resin, obtained in the Eastern archipelago from *Isanandra Gutta*; of extensive use in the arts, and for various economical purposes, being easily shaped, and retaining the form given to it.

GUTTA-PERCHA DEALER, a vender of gutta-percha soles, and articles made of this elastic gum.

GUTTA-TRAP, the inspissated sap of an *Ariocarpus*, obtained in the East, which, from its glutinous properties, is used for making bird-lime.

GUTTER, a channel, or sewer.

GUTTER-SPOUT, a spout for carrying off water from a roof.

GUTTIES, dry cakes of cow-dung, used for fuel and other purposes in India.

GUTTO (Italian), a cruet for oil.

GUY, a rope for steadying or guiding any thing that has to be hoisted or lowered.

GUZ, an Indian name for the yard or cloth measure, which varies in length in different places, from about 2 to 3 feet.

GYBE, a nautical term for the shifting over of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail in tacking, &c.

GYLE, a brewer's vat or utensil; a name given by the vinegar-maker to the fermented wort which he uses.

GYMNASIUM, a public place or school-yard, where feats of strength, agility, &c., are practised, such as climbing, leaping, &c.

GYMNAST, an athlete; an instructor in exercises of the body.

GYNAHS, gold and silver ornaments used by the natives of India.

GYPSUM, a well-known mineral, softer than limestone, which, when calcined and powdered, forms plaster of Paris. In the crushed state it is used as manure in North America. The large blocks are wrought into alabaster ornaments.

GYVES, fetters or shackles for the legs.

HAAP-
Scott-
decked
HAAP-
tusk, &
HABBIT,
bles of
HABECK,
HABERDA
as sewin
and tw
trimmin
the wo
eries for
now de
clothes,
HABERDA
great li
ing the
granted
compan
HABERDIN
HABIT
gear.
HABIT
skins in
HABIT-
riding-
habits.
HABIT-
worn ov
HABU, th
HACHO-
HACHO-
plantati
HACK, a v
hew or
tle; a fi
drying
tailrace
fish; a
working
HACKBER
mental
dium a
grained
of hoop
riages;
use of it
HACKBER
dulcine
HACKERY
of carry
from 90
HACKIA,
the col
larger t
attainin
and sq
for mill
HACKLE,
dressed
HACKLE-
ing art
bright-
ing a fi
HACKLE

H.

HAAF-BOAT, a deep-sea fishing-boat in Scotland, probably a corruption of half-decked boat, or Scandinavian "haf" sea.

HAAF-FISHING, the fishery for cod, ling, turk, &c. off Orkney and the Shetlands.

HABIE, a Syrian dry measure; 100 habies of Jaffa being equal to 89 quarters.

HABECK, a clothier's tool.

HABERDASHER, a dealer in small wares, such as sewing threads, laces, and tapes, fringes and twists, buttons, hooks-and-eyes, trimmings, &c. It is often combined with the woollen-drapery trade. Haberdasheries formerly included numerous articles now dealt in by other trades, as hats, clothes, glasses, spoons, &c.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY, one of the twelve great livery companies of London, ranking the eighth in order. Its charter was granted 26th Henry VI. The hall of the company is in Gresham-street.

HABERDINE, a dried salted cod-fish.

HABITILEMENT (French), garments, clothing, gear.

HABILLEUR, a hemp-dresser; a preparer of skins in France.

HABIT-MAKER, a tailor who makes long cloth riding-coats, or dresses for ladies, termed habits.

HABIT-SHIRT, a thin muslin or lace garment, worn over the breast and neck by females.

HABU, the Malay name for ashes.

HACHE-PAILLE, a chaff-cutter in France.

HACIENDA, the Spanish name for a farm or plantation.

HACK, a worn-out horse; to use much; to hew or cut; in Scotland, a fodder for cattle; a frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses; the wooden bars in the tailrace of a mill; a framework for drying fish; a dung fork; a large pick used in working stone.

HACKBERRY, the *Celtis occidentalis*, an ornamental tree of the United States, of medium size. The wood is hard, close-grained, and elastic, and makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages; the Indians formerly made great use of it for their bows.

HACKBRETT, the German name for the dulcimer.

HACKERY, an Indian bullock-cart, capable of carrying a load of about 12 maunds, or from 900 to 1000 lbs.

HACKLA, a wood of Demerara, known in the colony as liknum vitæ, but a much larger tree than the *Guaiacum officinale*, attaining a height of from 50 to 60 feet, and squaring 16 to 18 inches. It is used for mill cogs and shafts.

HACKLE, a flax-comb; a fly for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather.

HACKLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of glittering artificial flies for anglers, made of bright-coloured feathers, silk, &c. disguising a fish-hook.

HACKLER, a flax-dresser.

HACKLES, the long shining feathers from the cock's neck, used to make artificial flies.

HACKMATACK, a name for the American larch (*Larix Americana*), a useful building wood.

HACKNEY-COACH, a public carriage plying for hire, now almost obsolete, from the general introduction of cabs and omnibuses.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, the driver of a hired carriage called a hackney-coach.

HACKNEY-COACH STAND, a cab-stand; the appointed place where public carriages wait to be hired.

HADDOCK, a small fish, the *Morhua Eglenus*, which is exceedingly fine when eaten fresh, or when slightly salted and smoked, in the same manner as the Finodon haddocks of Scotland.

HADDED, a cloth measure in Turkey, of about 34 inches.

HAFI, a handle; in Scotland, to fix or settle; a dwelling.

HAFTER, in the cutlery trade, a workman who forms and fixes the solid handles for knives.

HAFI-AND-SCALE CUTTER, one who shapes, cuts, or presses, bone and horn handles, for cutting instruments.

HAFPS, the solid handles of knives, cut from ivory, bone, &c.; into a drilled hole, in which the tang or iron end of the knife passes, and is fixed. In other knives, there are flat side-pieces, called "scales," rivetted to a central plate.

HAG, **HAGGER**, in Scotland, one who uses a hatchet or axe; a person employed in felling timber, or who cuts up a hag or quantity of wood.

HAGGIS, a baked mess of sheep's entrails, thickened with oatmeal and seasoned.

HAGGIS-BAG, the maw of a sheep, used to make a haggis in.

HAGMAN, in Scotland, a wood-cutter, one who sells wood; a local name for a bark-cutter, who, with a ripping-saw and hatchet, prepares the bark for being subsequently stripped by the skimmers or barkers (generally women and children), who follow him.

HA-HA, a kind of sunk fence, made of bricks, &c.; a shield used by the Indians of Guiana, made of the Ita palm.

HAIL, to speak loud or call to another.

HAILOH, a long measure of Sumatra, equal to 4 feet.

HAIN (French), a fish-hook.

HAIR, a filament, an integument of the skin covering many animals, or parts of the body. Hair of various kinds enters largely into trade: horse-hair, camels'-hair, ox and cow hair, pig-hair, goats'-hair and human-hair, being all extensively employed for different purposes. Even the stout bristly hair of the elephant's tail is worked into bracelets in India.

value of the
worth 2s. 6d.;
an 8 dwts. 2
ber of these
the last few

..... 463,190
..... 1,408

uper coin, the
ch a few tons
last three or
ces issued be-
3,535,776; 192
d avoidupoia.
the day taken
rest or amuse-

6 lbs.
l-board 33½ by
is 32 by 22½.
of the ounce,
of grains; in

ual pay.
farthings, the
ritish current
46 grains; 48
a. The follow-
have recently

.....12,461,568
.....7,455,337
.....1,942,080
.....1,163,780

used in ships,
two gills, the
= 17'3206 cubic

, or 8 ounces
reduced charge
e, late in the

id of six weeks,
a semi-circular

board, of which
04 by 13 inches,
whole royal is
4 by 21, double

in value of the
ns, weighing 2
orth 10s. The
the number of
the British mint

No.
.....2,708,796
.....1,125,144
.....1,120,362
.....7,311,023

res any thing
k a partially-
aking.

stant from the
laca, about 32

HALIBUT, a large flat fish of the flounder family, the *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, which often reaches the weight of 300 lbs. or more. The flesh is dry and coarse. It is lightly salted and smoked by the North American fishermen. The fins and flaps are esteemed delicacies. The halibut is also cut into slices and pickled in barrels, in which state they sell at half the price of the best herrings.

HALL, a large room in a town-guild for public business; a spacious building attached to luns of court; a name usually applied to the first room or open space after entering the doorway in a large dwelling-house.

HALL-DOOR, the street door or entrance.

HALLS, a French market-place.

HALLIARD. See HAYWARD.

HALLIER, a birding-net.

HALL-LAMP, a suspending lamp for a lobby, hall, or passage, for burning oil or candles, &c.

HALL-MARK, the official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and the assay offices of particular districts, to articles of gold and silver, as a test of their legal quality. The hall-mark of Birmingham is an anchor; of Chester, three wheat-sheaves or a dagger; Dublin, a harp or figure of Britannia; Edinburgh, a thistle or castle and lion; Exeter, a castle with two wings; Glasgow, a tree and a salmon with a ring in its mouth; London, a leopard's head; Newcastle-on-Tyne, three castles; Sheffield, a crown; York, five lions and a cross. The date mark is a letter of the alphabet, which is changed every year, and differs in different companies. See STANDARD-MARK.

HALLOW-FAIR, a market held in November. **HALSTER**, a measure of capacity, formerly used in Sweden, ranging from 5½ to 11½ gallons.

HALTER, a rope or strap and headstall for leading a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors.

HALYANNER, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores.

HALYANS, impure ores, which require to be washed and freed from impurities.

HALVE, to divide or share into equal portions.

HALVE-NET, HAAVE-NET, in Scotland, a fixed bag-net placed within water-mark, to prevent fish returning with the tide.

HALTA, the Malay name for ginger.

HALTARDS, ropes or tackles used for hoisting and lowering yards and sails on their respective masts.

HAM, a cured or smoked leg of pork, mutton, &c.

HAMALS, porters in Constantinople, who carry immense weights between them, suspended on poles supported on their shoulders.

HAMBEL, a species of woollen blanket or carpet used in Algeria.

HAM-CURER, a salter and smoker of hams.

HAME, the collar for a draught-horse or ox; the crooked pieces of wood or iron which form the collar.

HAMGOW (French), a fish-hook.

HAME-MANUFACTURER, a collar-maker.

HAMLET, a small village.

HAMMA, the lesser or leeward boat of the double canoe used in the Pacific.

HAMMEL, a small shed with a yard.

HAMMER, a workman's tool; a well-known striking instrument, used in various trades; thus there are blacksmiths' hammers, glaziers', carpenters', and upholsterers' hammers; claw, rivetting, sledge, smiths', wrench, and veneer hammers; part of a gunlock.

HAMMER-AXE, a double tool, having a hammer at one side of the handle, and an axe at the other.

HAMMER-BEAM, a tie-beam.

HAMMER-CLOTH, an ornamental covering to the coachman's seat, principally used for the more elegant kinds of coaches.

HAMMER-DRESSED, a term applied to building stone which has been hewn with a pick or pointed hammer.

HAMMERER, a blacksmith; a worker on metals at an anvil.

HAMMER-HEAD, the solid shaped piece of iron which is fitted to a handle for striking with, and which is sent in large quantities or strings, packed in casks, to different parts.

HAMMER-MAKER, a manufacturer of hammer-heads.

HAMMERMAN, a name in Scotland for a smith.

HAMMER-RAIL MAKER, a manufacturer of parts of the machinery for a piano-forte.

HAMMOCK, a hanging bed, or a swinging cot; those used to sleep in on board ship are strips of canvas sewn together, hung by cords or lines to cleats in the upper-deck beams. On shore they are frequently made of plaited or twisted grass.

HAMPER, a wicker-work pannier.

HAM-SHOP, a provision shop; an eating-house where cooked victuals are sold.

HAM-SANDWICH, a slice of ham between bread and butter.

HAMSTER, a small rodent animal, the *Cricetus cramentarius*, the fur of which is used for many purposes; the animal is very plentiful in parts of the Continent.

HAN, a caravanary or inn in the Levant.

HAND, the palm; a measure of four inches, used for ascertaining the height of horses; a set of cards; a workman; the form of writing or penmanship; a bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without the stem being stripped.

HAND-BALL, a small stuffed ball for children's amusement.

HAND-BARROW, a frame or tray with handles at each end, carried between two persons.

HAND-BASKET, a portable basket with handle.

HAND-BELL, a small portable sounding instrument, rung by the hand, often kept on a table for summoning servants.

HAND-BILL, a chopper or pruning hook; a small printed sheet distributed by hand to persons, or delivered from house to house.

HAND BOOK, a manual of reference.

HAND-BRACE, an instrument to hold a boring tool. [hand.]

HAND-BREADTH, the palm; the size of the

HAND-BUCKET, a small leather bucket or wooden pail that is easily lifted.

HAND-CHURN, a box for making butter, worked by the hand.

HAND-CRANK, a crank turned by the hand.

HANDCUFFS, iron shackles or manacles for the wrist.

HAND-FORK, a prong; an agricultural implement.

HANDFUL, a small quantity of any thing; as much as can be grasped in the hand.

HAND GALLOON AND DOUBLE MAKER, a workman who makes those articles by hand.

HAND-GALLOP, an easy pace of a horse.

HAND-GEAR, the contrivances for working steam-engine valves.

HANDGLASS, a small glazed frame for sheltering and forwarding out-door plants.

HAND-GERNADE, a grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND-GUIDE, an instrument for insuring to the player a good position of the hands and arms on the pianoforte.

HAND-HAMMER, a workman's tool; a small light hammer. *See HAMMER.*

HAND-HOOK, a smith's tool.

HANDICAP, a kind of race.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, a mechanic or artificer; an artisan or hand-worker.

HANDINESS, neatness, skill, dexterity.

HAND-KASE, a kind of cheese made in Germany from sour milk.

HANDKERCHIEF, a silk, cotton, or linen cloth to wipe the face, or wear about the neck.

HANDLE, the haft; the part of any thing taken in the hand, by which it is used or lifted, as of a saucepan, a knife, a sword, &c.

HAND-LEAD, a small lead fastened to a line, used for sounding, in rivers and harbours, or for ascertaining the depth of wells, &c.

HAND-LIGHT, a portable lantern; a blue light.

HAND-LINE, a small fishing-line.

HAND-MALLET, a wooden hammer or beater.

HAND-MILL, a quern; a small iron mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, or other articles, worked by the hand.

HAND-PLANE, a carpenter's smoothing or facing plane.

HAND-RAIL, a leaning support in a ship; a stair rail supported by balusters.

HAND-RAIL MAKER, a manufacturer of patent shaped rails for stairs, &c. made by machinery.

HANDS, a sea-term for the sailors or available force of a ship; factory-workmen; dock-labourers, &c.

HAND-SAW, the largest saw used by hand.

HANDSAW-FILE. *See FILE.*

HAND-SCREEN, an ornamental screen for keeping off the heat of the fire.

HAND-SCREW, a jack or engine for raising heavy timbers or weights.

HAND-SCREW MAKER, a manufacturer of lifting jacks.

HANSEL, an earnest money paid to close a bargain. *See EARNEST.*

HANDSOMELY, in nautical language, dexterously, slowly, carefully.

HANDSPIKE, a long wooden bar used for turning a windlass, &c.

HAND-STAFF, a stout walking-stick; the upper or holding part of a flail.

HAND-VICE, a small portable vice.

HAND-WRITING, the cast or form of writing peculiar to a person.

HANDY-BILLY, a watch-tackle in a ship.

HANGAR (French), a shed; a cart-house; coach-house.

HANGER, a seaman's cutlass, a short round curved sword.

HANGER-ON, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft, in fixing the ship or bucket to the chain.

HANGINGS, tapestry or curtains; room papers.

HANGING-SHELF, a suspended shelf in a pantry of room to avoid rats.

HANGING-SLEEVES, large loose sleeves to a lady's dress.

HANGMAN, a public executioner.

HANG-NET, a net with a large mesh.

HANK, a coil; a skein or head of thread, silk, or cotton, &c.; two or more threads twisted and tied together; a yarn-measure which, for cotton yarn, consists of 7 leas, or 480 yards; for worsted yarn the leas are longer, making the length of the hank 560 yards.

HANKS, rings or hoops of wood, rope or iron round a stay in a ship, to secure a sail to.

HANSARD, the name of the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings in Parliament, and named after the printer.

HANSES, a trading corporation, anciently synonymous with the term guild.

HANSON CAB, a two-wheeled street carriage, named after the inventor.

HAOT, a name in China for the tenth part of a dollar.

HAPSE. *See HAAP.*

HAQUE, a French name for herrings prepared for bait.

HAQUETIER, a French drayman, the driver of a haquet, a kind of low cart.

HARBALA, a measure of capacity, used in Tripoli, Barbary, and other parts of Northern Africa, — about 20½ lbs.

HARBOUR, a technical name, in the glass trade, for a chest 6 or 7 feet long, to hold the mixed ingredients, previous to being put in the pot for fusion; a safe port, or haven, for ships to lie at anchor in.

HARBOUR-DUES, the charges made to ships, for using a harbour and moorings, &c.

HARBOUR-LIGHT, a light to guide ships on entering a harbour.

HARBOUR-MASTER, the officer in charge of a port, who has the superintendence of the shipping.

HARDARY. *See COSA.*

HARDBAKE, a kind of sweetmeat of baked sugar, sometimes with blanched almonds.

HARDENER, one who brings tools down to the proper temper.

HARDER, a kind of mullet about twelve inches long, caught near the coasts of the Cape colony, which are cured in brine, and sent up the country in small casks, for the use of the farmers.

HARDES (French), clothes, luggage, apparel.

HARD-FISH, a name in Scotland for cod, ling, &c. salted and dried.

HARD-ROE, a female fish or spawner.

HARDWARE, metals; articles.

HARDWARE, vender of.

HARDWOOD, gany and.

HARDWOOD, beech, heavy, by the tree.

HARE, a fox which is for its skin.

HARE-SKIN, for its fur.

HARICOT, consisting of and carrots.

HARKEM, a separated.

HARLE, the performed.

HARLEQUIN, performed.

HARMONEC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARMONIC, the sound.

HARDWARE, goods manufactured from metals; articles of ironmongery in particular.

HARDWARE-DEALER, **HARDWAREMAN**, a vendor of hardware.

HARDWOOD-MERCHANT, a dealer in mahogany and turnery woods.

HARDWOODS, in the timber trade, birch, beech, maple, mahogany, ebony, &c.; heavy, close-grained woods, chiefly used by the turner.

HARE, a rodent animal, widely distributed, which is hunted and shot for its flesh and for its skin.

HARE-SKIN, the skin of the hare, vended for its fur, which forms a large article of commerce.

HARICOT, French or kidney beans; a dish consisting of mutton stewed with turnips and carrots.

HARKEN, a Belgian rake or harrow.

HARLE, the reed or brittle stem of flax, separated from the filament.

HARLEQUIN, a male dancer; the principal performer in a pantomime.

HARMONEON. See **MELODION**.

HARMONICON, a musical instrument, whence the sound is obtained by striking with a cork on pieces of glass loosely suspended.

HARMONINE, a modern wind instrument.

HARMONIPHON, a small instrument with a key-board, in which the sounds are produced from small metal tongues, acted upon by blowing through a flexible tube.

HARMONOMETEER, an instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds.

HARNES, the gear and trappings for a draught-horse; furniture or equipment for a carriage; &c. for a loom, &c.

HARNES BOOK-MULIN. See **MULIN**.

HARNES-CASK, a cask or high tub with a lid guarded by a rim, which comes a small way down the cask; used on board ship for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use.

HARNES-CARRIER, a dresser of leather for harness saddlery purposes.

HARNES-MAKER, a manufacturer of furniture for carriages, and horse-trappings.

HARNES-PLATER, a workman who prepares or plates the metal work for harness.

HARNES-POLISHER, a brightener of the harness of carriages.

HARNES-ROOM, a store-place where harness is kept.

HARNES-SMITH, a metal worker who forms the iron-work for saddlery.

HARNES WEAVERS, operatives employed in Paisley in weaving the more complicated patterns of shawls.

HARP, a musical instrument, consisting of a triangular frame, furnished with a set of strings, and pedals; a sence or sifting implement for cleansing grain, or screening earth or lime.

HARP-LUTE, a musical instrument.

HARP-MAKER, a manufacturer of harps.

HARPOON, a kind of spear with a barbed point, thrown by the hand, used in whale fishing, and for killing porpoises and other fish. It is attached to a line, in order to recover it, and secure the prey to which it becomes fastened.

HARPOONER, the seaman in a whale-boat who uses the harpoon.

HARPOON-MAKER, a manufacturer of whaling harpoons. [sees.]
HARP-SHALE, the *Phoca Groenlandica* and *P. oceanica*, about 6 feet in length. See **SEALS**.

HARPISCHORD, an old kind of musical instrument, provided with quills in place of hammers to sound the strings, now superseded by the pianoforte.

HARP-STRING MAKER, a manufacturer of gut and wire strings for the harp.

HARRA, a weight of Surats about 757 lbs., avoirdupois.

HARRIER, a small hound for coursing hares.

HARROW, an agricultural implement; a frame with teeth, for scarifying or loosing the surface soil; of which there are two kinds, heavy and light.

HARSELA, a name sometimes given to the oke, a Turkish weight, rather less than 8 lbs.

HARSLT, the pluck of a pig; the heart, liver, and lights.

HART, the stag or male of the deer.

HARTAL, another name for orpiment in the Eastern markets.

HARTE-BREEST, an African antelope.

HARTSHORN, raspings from the horn of the deer, which are used medicinally. When boiled to a jelly it is nutritive, and a pungent volatile spirit was formerly obtained by distillation from the horn, but it is now made from carbonate of ammonia and similar products of bone.

HARTSHORN-SHAVER, a preparer of hartshorn raspings.

HARVEST, the time of reaping grain, or gathering in any crop.

HARVESTER, an American machine for cutting clover and timothy seed, &c.

HARVEST-HOME, the festival of celebrating the completion of the grain harvest.

HASH, a ragout; meat cut up into small pieces and cooked.

HASP, a fastening; a clasp for a staple.

HASPOCK, a footstool or cushion to kneel on; originally a rush-mat cushion, but now of more general signification.

HASPOCK-MAKER, a manufacturer of footstools.

HASTERER, a metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to the joint while cooking.

ASTER, a Belgian grain measure, containing about 360 French bushels.

HASTY-PUDDING, boiled dough which has been leavened with yeast.

HAT-BAND, a cloth or crape band for the hat, worn in mourning; a gold band worn by beadies, footmen, &c.

HAT-BAND MAKER, a manufacturer of galloon or binding for the outer edge of the brim, or the outside of the crown of hats; a cutter and maker of cloth or crape bands.

HAT-BLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hats.

HAT-BOX, **HAT-CASE**, a paper, leather, or tin box for a man's hat.

HAT-BRUSH, a soft brush for smoothing the nap of a hat.

HAT-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of thin wood or leather boxes for holding hats.

HATCHER, a railway flood-gate or half-door; a crib or cradle in the weir of a river to stop fish; to incubate; to rear chickens from eggs. See **HATCHES**.

HATCH-BOAT, a kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well for keeping fish.

HATCHEL, a combing instrument for dressing flax. See **HACKLE**.

HATCHES, the coverings of the hatchway or openings to the hold of a ship.

HATCHET, a chopper or cleaver.

HATCHING-APPARATUS, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs, by steam and hot water.

HATCHMENT, an escutcheon or panel representing the armorial bearings of a deceased person, which is placed on the front of the house for a twelvemonth after the funeral.

HATCHWAY, an opening in the deck to afford a passage up or down.

HAT-DYER, a workman who dyes beaver hats black.

HATEREAU (French), a dish of sliced liver sprinkled with pepper and parsley.

HAT-FRAME, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats in sending them out for home sale.

HAT-LINING, and **LEATHER CUTTER**, a shaper of silk, calico, leather, and other inside trimmings for hats.

HAT-MANUFACTURER, one who has a factory or place where hats are made on a large scale.

HATS, covers for the head, chiefly worn by men, made of silk or felt, and sometimes beaver or other material.

HAT-SHAG MAKER, a maker of imperial or silk plush for covering the bodies of hats.

HAT-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of springs for light opera or closing-up hats.

HATTER, a maker or vender of hats.

HATTER'S-BOW-STRING MAKER, a manufacturer of the fitted gut cord used in bowing or felling the materials for beaver hats.

HATTER'S-FURRIER, a tradesman who prepares and keeps on sale the wool and different furs used for felting into hat bodies.

HAT-TIP MAKER, a manufacturer of silk pieces for the lining of the crowns of hats.

HATTOCK, a shock of corn containing 12 sheaves.

HAT-VARNISH MAKER, a manufacturer of shellac varnishes, and other chemical preparations, for hatters.

HAUGH, a little meadow.

HAUL, to drag or pull; a catch, as of fish, &c.; a ropemaker's term for about 400 threads of yarn warped off the winches with a slight turn in it, to be tarred.

HAULER, a workman engaged in drawing ore out of a mine; a fisherman who pulls in a cast-net to the shore.

HAUNCH, the hip or thigh; the hinder quarter of a small animal; sometimes applied to a joint of mutton or venison dressed.

HAUNKEB. See **ANKOOSSE**.

HAUSER. See **HAWSER**. [goods.]

HAUSIL (Hindustani), a tax or duty on

HAUT, a name for the cubit in some parts of the East Indies, about 19 inches; a weekly market held on stated days.

HAUT-A-BAS, a French pedlar; a travelling foot trader.

HAUTBOY, a wild strawberry; a musical wind instrument. See **OBOE**.

HAUTE-LICE (French), tapestry hangings; an upright loom.

HAUTE-MARE'E (French), high-water.

HAVANA, **HAVANNAH**, a Cuban cigar.

HAVELEE, an enclosure or dwelling in India, sometimes called **Bakhur** or **Bukree**.

HAVEN, a port for shelter. See **HARBOR**.

HAVERSACK, a soldier's knapsack; a gunner's case for ordnance.

HAVILDAR, a native sergeant of sepoy in India.

HAW, the berry of the hawthorn, used on the Continent in cookery.

HAWK, a small quadrangular tool used by a plasterer.

HAWK-BOY, a plasterer's assistant.

HAWKER, a pedlar or petty chapman; a travelling vender of small wares, usually holding a licence.

HAWK'S-BILL TURTLE, the *Chelone imbricata*, valued for its shell which is employed for manufacturing purposes.

HAWSE-BLOCK, the wooden plug or stopper fitted into the hawse-hole when the ship is at sea.

HAWSE-HOLE, the hole in the bows of a ship through which the cable runs.

HAWSER, a large rope used for warping and other purposes.

HAY, dried grass, kept as fodder; a hedge or enclosure; to lay snares for rabbits.

HAY AND STRAW DEALER, a vender of forage and fodder for horses, &c.

HAY-BAND, rope made of twisted hay.

HAY-BOTE, a fine for breaking fences; an old allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

HAY-COOK, a pile or heap of hay in a field.

HAYESSINE, the borate of lime, so called from its discoverer Mr. Hayea. It is found abundantly on the Western coast of America, and is of great value in the manufacture of glass.

HAY-FORK, a pronged instrument for turning over hay, or lifting it from the cart to the rick.

HAY-KNIFE, a long sharp cutting instrument for taking hay from a hay-rick.

HAYLOFT, a loft for hay over a stable or barn.

HAY-MAKER, an agricultural labourer; one who cuts grass and turns it over from time to time in the sun to be dried for hay.

HAY-MAKING MACHINE, a grass-cutting apparatus taking the place of the scythe.

HAY-MARKET, a place in a town whither hay is brought for sale; one of the principal places in London for the sale of hay is Whitechapel.

HAY-RAKE, an agricultural implement; a cross piece with teeth, and a long handle, for collecting grass in hay-making.

HAY-RICK, a pile or stack of hay.

HAYWARD, a warden or overlooker of fences and foot-paths.

HAZEL, *avellana*.

HAZEL, nuts; hoops.

HEA, the in the furnis which

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HEAD, the a deer the big a ham

HAZEL, a small underwood; the *Corylus avellana*, producing the common hazel nuts; being very elastic it is used for the hoops of casks and in turnery.

HEA, the local name for an undefined tree in the Pacific Islands, the fruit of which furnishes a glutinous red varnish with which fibres are stained.

HEAD, the chief or principal; the state of a deer's horns by which his age is known; the blade of an axe; the striking-part of a hammer; the upper part of a bed or bedstead; the top of a nail; a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds; in the North of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax are about 1 cwt.; the work at the prow or foremost part of a ship.

HEAD-BAND, a bookbinder's material of narrow silk or other substance, sold in pieces of a certain number of yards.

HEAD-BOARD, the cross-board of a bedstead near the head.

HEAD-BOROUGH, a constable; the chief officer of a township.

HEAD-DRESS, a cap, feathers, or any ornament worn on the head by females.

HEADER, a cooper who closes casks; a workman who heads nails or pins; a brick with a short face in front.

HEADERS, a building term for bricks or stones placed lengthways across the wall instead of in the direction of the wall.

HEAD-FAST, a rope to secure a ship's bows to the wharf or shore.

HEAD-GARDENER, the chief or principal gardener.

HEADING, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogsheads, and other casks of merchandise.

HEAD-LINES, in printing, lines conspicuously displayed at the top of a page, or to a chapter, which are set in small capitals; in navigation, ropes next the yards.

HEAD-MAN, a principal workman; in the West Indies the chief of a gang of negro labourers.

HEAD-MASTER, the principal teacher in a school.

HEAD-QUARTERS, the depot of a regiment.

HEAD-ROPE, that part of the bolt-rope fastened to a sail.

HEAD-SAILS, the various sails of a ship which are set on or before the foremast.

HEADSMAN, a putter or labourer in a colliery, who conveys the coals from the workings to the horseway.

HEAD-STALL, the part of a horse's bridle, which goes over the head.

HEAD-STONE, an upright tombstone erected at the place where the head of the corpse lies, and usually bearing an inscription.

HEAD-SWORD, a miner's term in Cornwall for water running through the adit.

HEAD-TEACHER, the chief assistant in a school.

HEAD-WAITER, the superintendent or principal table servant at an inn.

HEADWAY, the progress made by a ship or boat in the water; a passage in a mine driven in the direction of the layer of coal.

HEAD-WORKMAN, the principal operative in an establishment.

HEAL, to tile or cover as with a roof.

HEALDS, the harness for guiding the war-threads in a weaver's loom.

HEAP, a pile, as of stones, dung, &c.

HEAP-KEEPER, a miner who overlooks the cleaning of coal on the surface.

HEARSE, a funeral carriage for conveying a corpse to be buried.

HEARSE-CLOTH, a coffin pall.

HEARTH, a floor for a fire.

HEARTH-BROOM, **HEARTH-BRUSH**, a sweeping brush for the hearth or grate.

HEARTH-RUG, an ornamental rug of carpet-work laid before a fire-hearth.

HEARTH-RUG MAKER, a carpet-weaver, one who manufactures ornamental rugs for rooms.

HEARTH-STONE, soft stone for whitening door steps or paving stones in a yard, &c.

HEARTH-STONE MAKER, a stone worker; a manufacturer of the flat stones laid down before fire-grates or stoves in the rooms of dwelling-houses.

HEART-WOOD, the central part of the trunk of a tree; timber within the sap-wood.

HEATSE, a triangular mass of iron, which is heated in the fire, and put into a box-iron to smooth clothes.

HEAVE, to throw; to employ force in lifting or moving resisting substances or weighty goods.

HEAVERS, a class of men employed about docks, taking goods from barges and flats; short wooden bars tapering at each end, used as a purchase or prising lever.

HEAVY, weighty; ponderous.

HEAVY-LADEN, vessels sitting deep in the water, which have a full cargo; vehicles carrying a large burthen.

HEAVY-METAL, guns of large size, carrying balls of heavy weight.

HECK, a door latch; a fishing-net; an apparatus for warping; a cattle-rack.

HECKLE, a flax-dresser's comb, consisting of several rows of long metal spikes or teeth, fixed into round or oblong blocks of wood, for cleaning and subdividing the fibre of flax; also, a flax-dressing machine of a similar nature, consisting of combs of iron teeth arranged on cylinders, which separates, straightens, cleanses, and in some cases splits the fibres.

HECKLING, **HACKLING**, a rough process of combing flax with a heckle.

HECTARE, the principal French land measure or new arpent, consisting of a square of 100 metres on every side, equal to 2.471 English acres, or 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 square poles, 11½ square yards; 17 hectares are nearly 42 imperial acres.

HECTO, a Greek prefix to French weights and measures, signifying a hundred times greater.

HECTOGRAMME, the new name for the ounce of the French decimal pound; a weight for jewels and precious metals, equal to one hundred grammes, or rather more than 3½ avoirdupois ounces (3.5277).

HECTOLITRE, a French measure of capacity, the new setier, containing one hundred litres, equal to 2.75 bushels; 29.10th hectolitres are about one English quarter. The hectolitre of wheat is equal to 11½ pecks imperial measure.

HECTOMETRE, a French measure of length of 100 metres, containing 109 yards and 13 1-10th inches, or 19'884 poles.

HECTOSTERE, 100 stères, or French cubical metres, = 3531.741 cubic feet.

HEDDLE, a part of the weaver's loom. See **HEALDS**.

HEDDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of flax combs, and of weavers' utensils.

HEDGE, a fence of bushes or living plants; a bank or mound.

HEDGEHOG, a dredging-machine, employed in harbour works and rivers, for removing shoals, formed by accumulated mud or silt; an animal, the *Erinaceus Europæus*, sometimes kept in bake-houses and kitchens to eat up cockroaches.

HEDGER, a workman who has the charge of repairing hedges and ditches.

HEDGE-SCISSORS, shears for trimming quick-set hedges.

HEDGING-GLOVES, strong leather gloves.

HEEL, the after-part of the keel; a nautical term for the lower end of any thing, as of a rafter, a tool, a mast, boom, stern-post, &c.; the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe.

HEEL-BALL MAKER, a maker of a hard wax or polishing substance, used by shoemakers, to give a shining black surface to the sole edges of new boots or shoes.

HEELING, in navigation, a vessel leaning over; putting new heel-pieces to boats.

HEEL-TIP, an iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

HEEN, the Chinese name for a district.

HEER, a yarn measure; a heer of 24 cuts, or 240 threads, is 600 yards.

HEERABOLE, an Indian name for myrrh.

HEERACUSSE, a name for copperas or sulphate of iron in India.

HEERADACUN, a name in the Bombay tariff for dragon's blood.

H.E.I.C., the abbreviation for the "Hon. East India Company."

HEIRA, a young cow.

HELAHA, a tree in the Pacific Islands, the seed of which is used to make necklaces.

HELBEEH, an agricultural seed with a somewhat bitter taste whose flour is mixed with dourah or dhurra by the labourers of Egypt.

HELIOMETER, a kind of telescope, with two object glasses, for measuring the diameter of the sun, moon, and planets.

HELIOSCOPE, a telescope for viewing the sun through coloured glass without injury to the eyes.

HELIOSTAT, a philosophical instrument for reflecting an image of the sun into the telescope of a theodolite at a distant station: a train of clock-work so rotates a mirror that on being once adjusted it follows the sun's motion, requiring only winding and occasional adjustment to give a constant vivid station-signal when the sun shines.

HELIOTROPE, green quartz with blood-red spots and veins; a flower. See **BLOOD-STONE**.

HELLER, a former money of account at Aix-la-Chapelle, the fourth part of a busche, 6 busches making one mark, and

54 marks the rixdollar; a German weight about 7 grains imperial; the half of a Danish denier, and of the Austrian penny; also, the eighth part of a kreutzer of Vienna. *

HELLIER, a slater or tiler.

HELM, the tiller of a ship, but also applied to the collective apparatus or machinery by which a vessel is steered, comprising the rudder, wheel, tiller-ropes, &c.

HELMET, a horse-soldier's headpiece, a protection for the head; the upper part of a retort.

HELMET-MAKER, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, &c.

HELMET-SHELL, a common name for several species of *Cassides* which are used for cutting cameos from; the principal being *Cassis cornuta*, *C. rufa*, and *C. tuberosa*.

HELSMAN, the man at the wheel who steers a ship.

HELP, aid; assistance; an American name for a hired servant; in Russia the name for an aid or assistant at a furnace.

HELPMATE, an assistant.

HELVE, the long handle of a tool.

HELVE-HAMMER, a large ponderous blacksmith's hammer for manufacturing wrought iron.

HEM, the border of a garment doubled and sewed over, to strengthen it and prevent the ravelling of the threads.

HEMATIN, the colouring principle of logwood.

HEMATITE, a rich ore of iron of which there are several varieties, the red, black, purple, brown, &c.

HEMATOSIN, the red colouring matter of blood; in its dried state it is sold for making Prussian blue. (frying half.)

HEMI, a Greek word used as a prefix, signifying half. **HEMLOCK SPRUCE**, the *Abies Canadensis*, the wood of which is not held in much estimation. It has, however, been used for railway sleepers in England, and is much used for laths. The bark is largely used for tanning in the United States, although inferior to oak bark.

HEMMEL, a shed or hovel for cattle.

HEMMING, **HIMMING**, a shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

HEMP, a fibre obtained from the *Cannabis sativa*, which is stronger and coarser than flax. It is used for making cordage, canvas for sail-cloth, towelling, &c. The foreign imports are very large. In 1856, we received, chiefly from Russia, 777,906 cwts. of dressed and undressed hemp, besides 15,233 cwts. of tow or codilla. In previous years we had received much more than this, but jute and several other foreign fibrous substances now come in in immense quantities.

HEMPEN, made of hemp.

HEMP-SEED, the seed of the hemp plant, sold for feeding game birds. A useful oil is obtained from it by expression, which is employed for paints, for lamps, and for making soft soap.

HEM-STITCH, a particular mode of sewing by drawing the threads of the fabric and separating them.

HEM, a feather.

HEMCOOP, a

try on a

HEM-SOUL, a

house of

HENNA, a

tained i

HEMMA, a

term.

for dyels

of tails of

are also

The disti

as a per

HEN-BOOS

at night.

HERALD-C

emblems

HERALDIC

engraver

HERALD-F

arms

hatchmen

HERALD'S

Benet's

genealogi

of familie

HERBAGE, i

HERBAL, E

which dri

served.

HERBALIST,

properties

plants, w

HERB-SHOP,

herbs are

HERBON, B

HERD, to ter

the person

troop or b

HERDS, H

HERDSMAN,

HERIOT, an

still prevail

which the

the best b

deceased c

his death.

HERLING, a

HERMILIQUE

account, r

piastres, ac

HERMITAGE,

HERNANT-SK

seeds of th

into Liver

purposes.

HEROMANE,

scraper.

HERRING-BAY

white herr

Norway bi

smoked he

SURSE.

HERRING-BOA

netting her

HERRING-BON

seems, mos

HERRING-CUE

herrings.

HERRINGS, a c

qua, in the

large trade

the Atlantic

HEN, a female fowl.

HENCOOP, a latticed or barred cage for poultry on ship-board.

HEN-HOUSE, **HEN-ROOST**, an enclosed poultry house on a farm, or private residence.

HENNA, an Indian colouring substance obtained from the shoots of the *Lawsonia inermis*. The Mahometan women use it for dyeing the nails red; the manes and tails of the horses in Arabia and Barbary, are also stained red in the same manner. The distilled water of the flowers is used as a perfume.

HEN-ROOST, a perch on which poultry roost at night.

HERALD-CHASER, an engraver of heraldic emblems, &c.

HERALDIC ENGRAVER, a die sinker; a seal engraver.

HERALD-PAINTER, an artist who emblazons arms and crests on carriage-panels, hatchments, &c.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, the authorized office in Benet's Hill, Doctors Commons, where genealogies, pedigrees, and coats of arms of families are ascertained and registered.

HERBAGE, pasturage for cattle.

HERBAL, **HERBARIUM**, a book or case in which dried specimens of plants are preserved.

HERBALIST, **HERB-DEALER**, one skilled in the properties of herbs; a dealer in medicinal plants, who supplies the trade and public.

HERB-WOOD, the place where medicinal herbs are sold.

HERBOM, **BOUTOIR**, a French courier's knife.

HERD, to tend cattle, or take care of a flock; the person who looks after live stock; a troop or body of cattle.

HERDS, **HERDS**, the refuse of flax.

HERDSMAN, a cattle keeper.

HERIOT, an old obnoxious custom which still prevails in several English counties, by which the lord of the manor is entitled to the best beast or chattel belonging to a deceased copy-hold tenant at the time of his death.

HERLING, a fish. See **HIRLING**.

HERMILIQUE, a Turkish coin and money of account, ranging in value from 14 to 18 piastres, according to the rate of exchange.

HERMITAGE, a French wine of a gold colour.

HERNANT-SKEDS, a commercial name for the seeds of the *Hernandia ovigera*, imported into Liverpool from India for tanning purposes.

HEROMANE, a Ceylon coco-nut rasp or scraper.

HERRING-BARREL, a cask for fish; those for white herrings are made of staves of Norway birch and ash; those for red or smoked herrings of fir. See **FISH MEASURES**.

HERRING-BEAT, a fishing-boat employed in netting herrings.

HERRING-BONE, a kind of cross-stitch in seams, mostly used in woollen work.

HERRING-CURREL, a gutter and salter of herrings.

HERRING, a common fish, the *Clupea haren-gua*, in the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on, on both shores of the Atlantic. In North America the fall

herrings are fat, and fully equal in every respect to the best Scotch herrings; but the spring herrings, being taken in the very act of spawning, are thin and poor, and of little value whether fresh or salted.

HERSE, the French name for a harrow; a lattice; a church candlestick.

HERST-PAN, a frying-pan.

HESIAN-BOOTS, a kind of long boots.

HEW, to cut by blows with an edged instrument; to shape with an axe.

HEWER, a worker in wood; a stonemason; a collier; one who cuts or shapes the rough material.

HEXACHORD, a musical instrument with six strings. [Dead.]

HHD, the commercial abbreviation for hog-hiccatee, a fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

HICKORY, the wood of *Carya alba* and *C. glabra*, North American trees, which possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any other of the indigenous trees. It is used for making handspikes, and for a variety of purposes, but unfortunately it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. The small white nuts are sometimes imported as a table fruit.

HIDE, an old English land-measure of about 100 acres; but Dugdale computes it at 96 acres only; the skin of any large or full-grown animal, as the ox, the horse, the buffalo, &c. Hides are imported or brought to market dry, green, dressed, or undressed. See **FURRIERS**.

HIDE-ROPE, rope made of strands of cow-hide plaited, which is very durable, and used for wheel-ropes, traces, jigger and purchase-ropes.

HIGGLER, a chaffer; a travelling dealer in provisions or small wares. [Town.]

HIGH-BAILIFF, the chief officer of a corporate

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed but admitted into the cylinder at a very high temperature, and therefore an exceedingly strong boiler is required.

HIGH-ROAD, a public way for vehicles, &c.

HIGH-SEASONED, flavoured with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH-WATER, the highest state of the tide; the turning-point just before the ebb commences.

HIGH-WATER MARK, the mark made on the shore when the tide is at its highest.

HIGHWAY, a public thoroughfare or road for traffic.

HIGHWAY-RATE, a road-rate for the maintenance of the public roads in good order.

HILSAB, an esteemed native fish of the Ganges. It is very oily and bony; when marinated, baked with vinegar, or preserved in tamarinds, it is very fine.

HILT, the upper part of a sword or other weapon or tool.

HINT, **HINTEN**, a German corn measure, varying in different localities. It ranges from 5½ to nearly 10 gallons. In Han-over 96 hintens are equal to 82 imperial bushels.

HIN, a Hebrew measure of capacity equal to one gallon and 3½ pints imperial, nearly.

HINA, the name for a gourd or melon in the Pacific Islands.

HIND, the female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag; a farm-servant; a peasant.

HING, the Indian name for *asafoetida*; *hingra* being the coarsest kind of the drug.

HINGES, moveable metal ligaments, or connected plates, for the joints of doors, gates, &c. to turn on.

HINK, a reaping-hook.

HINTAM, another name for the ochava, the eighth part of the Spanish ounce.

HIP-KNOTS, ornaments at the gable end of houses.

HIPPOCRAS, an aromatic cordial or spiced wine, formerly in high repute in England.

HIPPODROME, a circus for feats of horsemanship.

HIPPOTAMUS-HIDES, the tanned skin of this pachyderm is used by mechanical engineers, and also formed into shields and other articles.

HIRE, wages or compensation for services.

HIRING, an engagement: in many country districts there are periodical markets for hiring farm and domestic servants for half-yearly engagements.

HIBLING, a small sea-trout like a salmon, with reddish flesh.

HIRELL, a flock of sheep; the act of classing or sorting into breeds or flocks.

HISSA, an Indian term for a share or division.

HISTA, an arbitrary Malayan measure of length, the fourth of the *dippa*; about half a yard. *See* **DIPPA**.

HISTRIONIC, a dramatic performer.

HITCH, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to any thing, of which there are many kinds: as a half-hitch, clove-hitch, Blackwall-hitch, magnus-hitch, timber-hitch, &c.

HITHE, an old Saxon word for a port or small harbour, where goods were landed and shipped.

HIVE, a box or rush basket for a swarm of bees to lodge and work in.

H.M.C., **H.M.S.**, abbreviations for "her Majesty's customs—her Majesty's ship—her Majesty's service."

HO, a Chinese measure of capacity, about $\frac{7}{8}$ gallons.

HOARDING, a boarded enclosure or fence, fixed about any building which is being erected or repaired; the act of accumulating or saving.

HOASTMAN, a coal-fitter, one who vends coals at a seaport.

HOB, the flat iron projection at the side of a firegrate; the nave of a wheel; a boor.

HOB-NAIL, a clout-nail; a short nail with a large head, used for nailing strong country boots.

HOCK, a light Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still.

HOD, a bricklayer's or plasterer's box or tray, fixed at the end of a staff, in which to carry bricks and mortar on the shoulder.

HODGE-PODGE, an Irish stew; a mixture of vegetables and meat.

HODMAN, the bearer of a hod; one who car-

ries mortar or bricks in a hod to other workmen on a building.

HOG, an agricultural implement of iron, for farm or garden use, employed to turn up weeds, and loosen the soil round plants.

HOG, **HOGS** (Scotch), stockings; hose.

Hog, a flat rough broom, used by seamen for scrubbing the bottom of a vessel; a castrated boar.

HOGG, a young sheep that has not been shorn; hence the terms *sew-hogg*, *wedder-hogg*, and *tup-hogg*.

HOGGED, a term applied to a ship, which, through some defect or strain, droops at each end.

HOGGER-PUMP, the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine.

HOGGERS, stockings without feet, worn by coal-miners when at work.

HOGGETT, abbreviated into *hog*, or *tup-hog*; a weaned male sheep; if castrated, he is called a *wether-hog*.

HOG-PEN, a pig-stye or enclosure for swine.

HOG-BEEVE, a parish officer in some of the colonies, who adjudicates upon the trespasses of swine.

HOG-RINGER, one who puts rings in the snouts of hogs, to prevent their rooting up the ground.

HOGSHEAD, a British measure of capacity: prior to the introduction of the imperial system, the ale hogshead contained 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel, or about 64 liquid gallons, = 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; the wine hogshead 63 gallons, = 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons. The hogshead is at present a large cask used for transporting various articles; for sugar ranging from 14 to 18 cwt. in weight; for tobacco, *see* **CROP-HOGSHEAD**.

HOGS-LARD, the purified fat of pigs. *See* **LARD**.

HOG-SKIN SADDLE, a superior kind of saddle made from tanned hogskin.

HOG-STY, a house or pen for pigs.

HOG-WASH, the refuse of a kitchen or brewery; a collection of vegetables and fluids for feeding pigs.

HOHONI, a name for large coco-nut shells, used in the Pacific Islands to hold water.

HOIST, to lift up.

HOJA-DE-LATA (Spanish), tinned iron—*hoja-de-lata* being sheet brass.

HOLD, the whole interior of a vessel, below the decks; the space where the cargo is stowed.

HOLDFASTS, flat-headed nails; stout, bent pieces of iron; catches or clamps for driving into walls, &c. as supports for attached pieces.

HOLDING, a quantity of land held from the Crown in the Colonies; a farm in Ireland.

HOLD-WATER, staying the progress of a boat, by keeping the oars submerged.

HOLIDAY. *See* **PUBLIC HOLIDAY**.

HOLING, undermining coal beds; dibbling in plants; digging trenches to plant pieces of sugar cane.

HOLLA, an Algerian measure of capacity, equal to about 17 pints.

HOLLAND, a kind of linen which, when brown or unbleached, is used chiefly for window-blinds and children's garments; bleached is used for finer purposes.

HOLLAND
NEVA.

HOLLOW-G-
HOLLOW-Y to vari-

HOLLY, a kitchen

HOLLY, a leaves of

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

HOLLY, the root

mod to other

nt of iron, for
ed to turn up
und plants.
s; hose.
ed by seamen
f a vessel; a

has not been
hogg, wedder-

ship, which,
ain, droops at

in the sinking

feet, worn by

og, or tup-hog;
astrated, he is

sure for swing
in some of the
upon the tree-

s rings in the
their rooting up

re of capacity:
d contained 1 1/2

gallons, = 54 1/2

he hogshead 63

gallons. The

large cask used

cicles; for sugar

in weight; for

AD.
at of pigs. See

for kind of saddle

pigs.
a kitchen or

vegetables and

coco-nut shells,
to hold water.

tinued iron-
brass.

a vessel, below
ere the cargo is

ls; stout, bent
clamps for driv-

ports for attached

d held from the
farm in Ireland.

progress of a
submerged.

DAY.
beds; dibbling-
es to plant pieces

re of capacity,
which, when

used chiefly for
ren's garments;
purposes.

HOLLANDS, a superior kind of gin. See **GENEVA**.

HOLLOW-GIRDER, an iron girder not solid.

HOLLOW-WARE, a general trade-name given to various articles, such as cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

HOLLY, a tree; the *Ilex Aquifolium*, the leaves of which are astringent and tonic, the root and bark having also medicinal uses. The bark yields bird-lime. The boughs with the red berries are sold at Christmas time in towns, to decorate rooms. A species of holly furnishes the Paraguay tea.

HOLLYHOCK, a tall-stemmed plant (*Althea rosea*), with a gaudy flower, cultivated in gardens; the flowers are mucilaginous and demulcent, and the leaves dye blue.

HOLM (Saxon), a river islet; the level low ground on the banks of a river.

HOLOMETER, a mathematical instrument for taking measures both on the earth and in the heavens.

HOLSTER, a leather case for pistols fixed at the saddle of a horseman.

HOLSTER-PISTOLS, pistols carried in the holster. ^(ster.)

HOLYSTONE, a large stone used with sand, for scouring a ship's decks by hand.

HOMARDS (French), lobsters.

HOME-BREWED, beer made at a private house; not purchased from a brewery.

HOME-FARM, that part of a farm on which the mansion-house and principal buildings are erected.

HOMER, an old measure of about 3 pints.

HOME-SECRETARY, a State officer who has the management of affairs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom, separate from the Colonial or Foreign departments.

HOME-SPUN, made at one's own dwelling.

HOMESTEAD, the mansion-house on a farm, and a few acres of land adjoining.

HOME-TRADE SHIPS: in the official returns these comprise ships trading on the coasts of the United Kingdom, or to the Continental ports between the limits of the River Elbe and Brest.

HOMeward-BOUND, on the way home.

HOMINY, Indian-corn meal, one of the bread-stuffs of the United States; also a dough cake made from it.

HOMME, a French land-measure; as much ground as a man can turn up with the spade in a day.

HOMOEOPATHIST, an irregular practitioner; one who professes to cure diseases by very minute doses of medicine, and upon the great principle of *homoeopathy*, viz:—

"*Similia similibus curantur*," to which *allopathy* is antagonistic.

HONAY, a name in Canara for the *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

HONES, **HONE SLATES**: a name given to different kinds of talcy slate-stone, native or foreign, cut into smooth slabs for whetstones, &c. for setting razors, penknives, and tools.

HONEY, the thick sweet substance obtained from flowers, and deposited in the wax comb by bees: several thousand tons are annually imported, besides what is obtained at home.

HONEY-BEE, the *Apis mellifica*.

HONEY-COMB, the waxen cells made by bees in their hive, for depositing their honey, forming when purified the bees' wax of commerce; a flaw in a metal casting. See **BEES' WAX**.

HONEY-DREW, a kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses.

HONEY SUGAR, the saccharine principle of honey, extracted from flowers and flowering shrubs by bees.

HONGNETTE, a French marble-carver's chisel.

HONGS, the name for certain licensed merchants, who had, until of late years, the monopoly of foreign trade at the chief Chinese ports.

HONITON LACE, a pillow, or cushion, lace made in Devonshire, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs, which are sewed on to net by the needle.

HONORARY SECRETARY, one who voluntarily undertakes secretarial duties, without being paid.

HOBOBALLI, a close fine-grained wood of Gulana: it is easily worked, takes a high polish, and is much used in the Colony for furniture. It may be had from 15 to 20 inches square, 40 to 70 feet long.

HOOD, a young seal; the covering for a carriage head; a companion-hatch, sky-light, &c.; a slight covering for the head, worn by females.

HOODING, a piece of rough leather, connecting the hand-staff and couple of a flail.

HOOF, the horny protection that covers the feet of many domestic and wild animals, as the horse, ox, deer, &c.

HOOHOO, a piece of checked cotton, used in the African trade.

HOOK, the fastening for a garment; a sickle; a bent nail; a curved piece of metal of various sizes: thus there are meat-hooks, fish-hooks, small brass hooks, boat-hooks, breast-hooks, can-hooks, cat-hooks, &c. See **FISH-HOOKS**.

HOOKAH, an Indian pipe, of several parts; the bowl is of silver, shell, earthenware, &c.; the stem or tube, of coco-nut, or some other wood, which a snake or pliable ornamental tubing lengthens out into several coils, and the smoke passes through a glass water-vase, while the mouth-piece is of amber, silver, &c.

HOOK-AND-EYE MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal catches for fastening into each other, which are bent and cut in a press.

HOOKER, **HOWKER**, a small Netherlands ship. See **HOWKER**.

HOOK-LADDER, a small ladder with hooks at the top.

HOOK-PIN, a carpenter's tool, so named.

HOONDEE, an Indian draft or bill of exchange, drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

HOOP, a circular band of wood or iron, for binding the staves of casks together; a frame of whalebone to spread out petticoats.

HOOP-BENDER, an iron worker.

HOOP-IRON, narrow thin strips of iron, for hoops casks with; a child's toy for trundling a hoop.

HOOP-MAKER, a manufacturer of hoops.

HOP-TONGS, implements used in foraging.
HOP, a climbing plant, the *Humulus lupulus*, cultivated for its bitter principle, which forms an important element in brewing; the fine hops being used for pale ales, the common, or less fine, for porter. There were, in 1866, nearly 38,000 acres of hop gardens under cultivation in England, which produced about 83,280,000 lbs. of hops. Hop-vines, abounding in fibre, have often been proposed to be turned to useful account for cordage or paper, but as yet to little extent.

HOP-BACK, a brewer's vessel.

HOP-BAG, a coarse heavy wrapper for hops: the bag of hops weighs about 2½ cwt. The finest description of hops are put into fine light pockets, weighing about 1½ cwt. each.

HOP-DUTY, a tax of about twopence per pound, levied on hops by the government. This duty netted, in 1865, £693,750.

HOP-FACTOR, a dealer in hops; a salesman: the Borough is the chief location of the hop trade in London.

HOP-GARDEN, a field where hops are grown.
HOP-HORNBEAM, a name for the American iron-wood (*Ostrya Virginica*).

HOP-OAST, a kind of kiln for drying hops.

HOPPER, in the glass trade, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter; a kind of cake made of rice flour in Ceylon; the trough in a flour-mill, into which the corn is put to be ground; a seed-basket for carrying grain, used by the sower; a popular name for an insect breeding in hams.

HOPPLE, a mode of fettering the fore-legs of animals to prevent them from straying.

HOP-POCKET. See **HOP-BAG**.

HOP-POLE, a support for the hop-vine.

HOP-SETTER, an instrument for planting hop sets; the labourer so employed.

HOP-VINE, the climbing stem of the hop.

HOPDENE, the starchy matter of barley.

HOREHOUND, a wild plant, the *Marrubium vulgare*, which is used medicinally for coughs, and in uterine and hepatic affections.

HOROLOGER (French), a maker or vender of clocks and watches.

HORN, the hard pointed bodies growing on the heads of some animals. The horns of the ox, buffalo, &c. are hollow, and never shed. They are deposited in layers or bony cores, their constituents being albumen with a little gelatin, and a small proportion of lime. They are not brittle like bone, and may be moulded when softened by heat. The antlers of the deer are solid processes from the frontal bone, and possess the chemical and physical properties of true bone, they grow rapidly and are periodically shed. Also a wind-instrument originally made of horn, but now for the most part of brass.

HORNBEAM, the wood of the *Carpinus Americana*, which is used for the cores of mill wheels, and for agricultural implements; the inner bark dyes yellow.

HORN-BOW, a wooden bow coated with horn, used in the East.

HORN-COMB MAKER, a manufacturer of pocket, dressing, and mane combs of horn.

HORN-CUTTER AND-PRESSER, a worker in horn; an artificer who moulds and shapes horn into various articles.

HORNEL, a fisherman's name, in Scotland, for the sand lance, *Ammodytes Tobiensis*.
HORNER, a worker in horn; in olden times an outlaw, one who had been denounced by the formality of blowing a horn.

HORNERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, incorporated in 1688; it has no hall.

HORN-FISH, a name for the gar-fish.

HORN-LANTERN, a lantern having plates or sheets of thin pressed horn in the frame, instead of glass.

HORN-MAKER, a workman who moulds horns into drinking-cups.

HORN-MERCHANT, a dealer in horns.

HORNO (Spanish), a furnace.

HORN-PIKE, a common fish in the Black Sea, the *Esoc Belone*, caught every where.

HORNPIPE, an animated dance.

HORN-PLATE, a transparent sheet of horn for lanterns, &c.

HORN-PRESSER, one who softens and prepares horn for working, by heat, &c.

HORNS, a miner's name for the guides for the ropes on the drum.

HORN-SILVER, a native chloride of silver which is often found in the mines of Mexico and Peru.

HORN-STONE, a kind of quartz resembling horn, used for forming the grinding blocks of flint mills, in the pottery manufacture. See **CHEST-STONE**.

HORN-TIPS, the solid pointed tops of horns, which are used for umbrella-tops, knife-handles, and many other purposes.

HOROGRAPHY, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGER, a watchmaker.

HOROMETER, an instrument for measuring the hours.

HOROMETRY, the art of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HORSE, a wooden frame for towels or clothes; a stool or tressel used by many workmen; the carrying part of a machine, as in tile-making; a foot-rope from the middle of a ship's yard; a well-known animal, valued for its docility and usefulness to man.

HORSE-BARGE, one towed by horses on a canal or narrow river.

HORSE-BAZAAR, a place for the sale of horses.
HORSE-BEAN, a species of *Faba* extensively grown in fields for feeding horses. There are several varieties, as the Scotch horse-bean, the tick, or field-bean of different kinds, &c. Our imports of foreign-grown beans average 360,000 quarters a year.

HORSE-BLANKET, a coarse woollen rug with which to clothe horses.

HORSE-BLOCK, a foot-stone or step in country towns for mounting a horse.

HORSE-BOAT, a ferry-boat for transporting horses across rivers or harbours, &c.

HORSE-BOX, a closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an enclosure for a horse to be along into a vessel.

HORSE-BREAKER, one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught.

HORSE-CH
hippod

for the
the or

wars, as a

starch a

HORSE-CH
HORSE-CL

horse.

HORSE-CO
collars f

HORSE-CO
for comb

HORSE-DE
HORSE-DO

surgeon.

HORSE-DR
the horn

istered.

HORSE-DUN
stables, d

HORSE-FAT
HORSE-FET

provides

kept unde

HORSE-FLE
Bahamas

horses sol

HORSE-GRA
of pulse, t

also calle

parts.

HORSE-GUA
British ca

HORSE-HAIR
tail of the

many trad

HORSE-HIDE
when tann

leather, an

board-fo

HORSE-HOR
drawn by a

to extirpa

other crop

HORSE-JOCK
HORSE-KEE

who looks

HORSE-KNAC
or worn-ou

their comm

HORSE-LOAD
HORSEMAN, a

HORSE-MILL
HORSE-POWE

draught; th

express the

a steam-eng

will walk v

rate of 2½

feet per min

horse's pow

raised that h

HORSE-RACE
horses to tes

HORSE-RADISH
Cochlearia

ment, on ac

and stimulan

HORSE-RADISH
the *Moringa*

which furnish

HORSE-CHESTNUT, a tree, the *Aesculus hippocastanum*; the white wood is used for the backs of brushes, and for making the ornamental articles of Tunbridge-ware. The bark is used on the Continent as a febrifuge, and of the nuts or seeds starch and vermicelli have been made.

HORSE-CIRCUS. See **CIRCUS**.

HORSE-CLOTH, a blanket or wrapper for a horse.

HORSE-COLLAR MAKER, a maker of stuffed collars for draught horses.

HORSE-COMB, a strong comb used by grooms for combing the mane and tail of horses.

HORSE-DEALER, a trader in horses.

HORSE-DOCTOR, a farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

HORSE-DRENCH, a drastic purge for a horse; the horn by which the medicine is administered.

HORSE-DUNG, the droppings from horses, in stables, &c. collected for manure.

HORSE-FAIR, a market for the sale of horses.

HORSE-FETTLER, a workman in mines who provides for, and attends to, the horses kept underground.

HORSE-FLESH, a name for a species of Bahamas mahogany; the carcass of horses sold to the knackers.

HORSE-GRAM, a name in India for a variety of pulse, the produce of *Dolichos uniflorus*, also called Cootie and Gahut in some parts.

HORSE-GUARDS, mounted soldiers; a fine British cavalry regiment.

HORSE-HAIR, the long hair of the mane and tail of the horse, which is valuable for many trade purposes.

HORSE-HIDE, the skin of the horse, which, when tanned, makes the strong cordovan leather, and is also used for covering large board-room or office tables.

HORSE-HOE, an agricultural implement drawn by a horse, used to weed turnips or to extirpate weeds, and loosen the soil in other crops.

HORSE-JOCKEY, one who rides a race-horse.

HORSE-KEEPER, a groom or stableman; one who looks after horses.

HORSE-KNACKER, a purchaser of diseased or worn-out horses, who kills them for their commercial products. [draw.]

HORSE-LOAD, the weight which a horse can

HORSEMAN, an equestrian.

HORSE-MILL, a mill worked by a horse.

HORSE-POWER, the strength of a horse in draught; the dynamical unit employed to express the force of the working action of a steam-engine. Estimating that a horse will walk with a load of 200 lbs. at the rate of 2½ miles an hour, this gives 44,000 feet per minute as the average value of a horse's power; 1 lb. could therefore be raised that height in a minute.

HORSE-RACE, a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance.

HORSE-RADISH, the pungent root of the *Cochlearia Armoracia*, used as a condiment, on account of its pungent, acrid, and stimulant qualities.

HORSE-RADISH TREE, a common name for the *Moringa pterygosperma*, the seeds of which furnish the fluid watchmaker's oil,

known as oil of ben; the bark yields a gum like tragacanth, and the acrid leaves are used in curries and also as sinapisms.

HORSE-REPOSITORY, a place where horses are kept on sale and view, or put up at auction periodically.

HORSE-RUG. See **HORSE-BLANKET**.

HORSE-RUN, a contrivance in deep earth-works for drawing up and lowering a man with a wheelbarrow.

HORSE-SHOER, a blacksmith who puts shoes on horses' feet.

HORSE-SHOES, semicircular plates of iron nailed to the hoofs of horses, to protect the frog or sole of the foot. [horses.]

HORSE-STABLE, a shelter and house for horse-tail, the long hair of the tail of the horse is of considerable commercial value, being applicable to many uses. See **HORSE-HAIR**. A plant used for polishing.

See **DUTCH-RUSH**.

HORSE-STALL, one who trains horses for running races.

HORSE-TAPPING, the saddlery and harness for a horse.

HORSE-TROUGH, a wooden cistern, kept filled with water before road-side inns, for wagoners' or wayfarers' horses to drink from.

HORSE-WHIM, a machine for raising ore from a mine-shaft, worked by a horse.

HORSE-WHIP, a light whip for a horseman; those for ladies are often very elegantly mounted.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, a public exhibition of fruit and vegetable.

HORTICULTURIST, a gardener; one who cultivates vegetables and fruit.

HORSE, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, or coverings for the legs; leather, canvas, or other pipes for conveying water on shore or afloat.

HOSHENS, HOESHINS (Scotch), stockings without feet.

HOSIER, one who deals in stockings, shawls, gloves, braces, laces, and under garments, &c.

HOSIERY, the articles dealt in by a hosier; the manufacture of which, in the United Kingdom, has been estimated at £4,000,000 annually.

HOSPITAL, an infirmary; a public institution for the reception of sick persons.

HOTNESS, the landlady of an inn. [bath.]

HOT-BATH. See **OUTLETH**.

HOT-BED, a bath of hot-water; a vapour bath, a forcing pit containing horse-dung and other manure, and covered with glass for raising early plants.

HOTCH-POTCH, an Irish stew, or broth, made with mutton and vegetables.

HOTEL, an inn; a house for lodging and entertaining travellers; in France the term is applied to a private house or large mansion.

HOTEL-DE-VILLE, the town-hall or guild-hall of a French town.

HOTEL-KEEPER, the landlord of an inn.

HOT-FLUE, an apartment heated by vapours, or steam pipes, where goods are dried.

HOT-PRESSED PAPER, paper of which the sheets have been smoothed and glazed by passing them between heated rollers of polished steel.

HOTTEAU, a measure of capacity formerly used in Hainault, from 3 to 4 gallons, according to the articles measured.

HOT-WATER BOTTLE, an earthenware jar filled with hot water, for keeping the feet warm in bed.

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS, a system of pipes, for conveying steam or hot water for warming churches, and other public institutions, dwellings, and horticultural buildings, &c.

HOT-WATER JUG, an earthenware mug, capped with a metal cover, for bringing boiling water to table.

HOT-WATER PLATE, a deep metal-covered plate, filled with boiling water, to keep victuals warm.

HOUILLE (French), pit-coal.

HOUSION, **HOUSOIR** (French), a whisk; a hair-broom; a feather-broom.

HOUNDS, projections at the mast-head of a ship, on which the top or trestle-trees rest; dogs kept for coursing.

HOUPELAND, a kind of great-coat worn in France; a riding-coat.

HOUB, a division of time; the 24th part of the day.

HOUCOE (French), a small cable; the vang of a mizen-yard, in rigging.

HOUB-GLASS, a sand-glass running for an hour: this instrument is now chiefly used by seamen, for measuring time by the fall of sand in a glass tube, during the period of heaving the log, and is only constructed to run a certain number of seconds or minutes.

HOUB-HAND, the short index hand of a clock or watch; that which points to the hour, while the long hand indicates the minutes.

HOUSSE, a sea term, implying to protect or secure any thing, as housing a gun, mast, &c. House is also the general name for a dwelling. See **HOUSES** and **HOUSING**.

HOUSE-AGENT, a person entrusted with the letting of houses or apartments, estates, &c.

HOUSE-BREAKING, entering a house for unlawful purposes in the day-time; a felonious entry at night is termed burglary.

HOUSE-DECORATOR, one who combines the business of several trades, painting, paper-hanging, white-washing, &c.

HOUSE-DOG, a terrier, mastiff, or some other dog kept chained up for the protection of a dwelling.

HOUSE-FACTOR, an agent in Scotland for the sale or letting of houses.

HOUSEHOLDER, the occupier and renter of a house.

HOUSEHOLDS, a technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.

HOUSE-JOINER, a carpenter who does work for the interior of houses.

HOUSE-KEEPER, the head woman-servant or manager of a household; one who has the charge of the menage.

HOUSE-LAMB, a lamb brought up by hand, and fed at home.

HOUSE-MAID, an indoor domestic, one who attends table, and has the care of the furniture, rooms, &c.

HOUSE-MAIDS' GLOVES, stout, coarse, leather gloves used by servants to clean grates, and perform other dirty work.

HOUSE OF CALL, a public-house, where journeymen connected with a particular trade or calling assemble when out of work; and where the unemployed can be hired by masters, or those seeking hands. Each particular trade has one or more special houses of call in the metropolis.

HOUSE-RENT, the yearly amount paid for the hire or occupation of a house.

HOUSES, places of residence; buildings of various forms, styles, and dimensions, occupied as dwellings. [government.]

HOUSE-TAX, a tax on buildings levied by

HOUSE-WARMING, a feast, entertainment, or carousal, given to friends or customers, on taking possession of a new house.

HOUSE-WIFE, a kind of needle-book or case, for holding thread, needles, buttons, &c., often taken to sea by sailors.

HOUSING, a covering or protection to any thing, as to a vessel laid up in harbour or dock; a small cord used at sea, made of three small yarns, and used for seizings, also termed house-line.

HOWDAH, the body of an Indian carriage; a small pavilion or car, with trappings, on the back of an elephant.

HOWDY, in Scotland, a midwife.

HOWITZER, a kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, for throwing spherical shells filled with gunpowder and musket-balls.

HOWKER, a two-masted Dutch vessel; a kind of hulk; also a small fishing-smack, used on the Irish coasts.

HOY, a small passenger sloop employed on the sea-coast, or in conveying cargo from a ship in a roadstead or bay.

H.P., the abbreviation for "horse-power," and "half-pay."

HUBBLE-BUBBLE, the bottom of a hookah, or snake-pipe.

HUBLA, a weight for pearls and diamonds, used in Sindh; about 2 grains troy.

HUCKABACK, a species of very coarse diaper, made of flax, used for towelling.

HUCKSTER, an inferior dealer or minor trader; a hawk or itinerant vender of goods with a pack, box, or tray. The term is very generally used in the West Indies, where a licence is imposed for trading.

HUBBANG, the Malay name for shrimps.

HUBSON'S BAY COMPANY, a trading corporation, having jurisdiction and exclusive right of trade over the greater part of Arctic or Northern America. It collects and trades in furs, from which it derives a large annual revenue. [feather.]

HUFFLING, a process of ornamenting gilded

HUILLE (French), oil.

HUISSIER, an usher or door-keeper in a French court; a public officer, a process-server, whose duty it is to draw up and deliver, at the residence of parties concerned, official legal documents, &c.

HUITRE (French), oyster.

HUJAU, an Indian barber.

HULDEE, in the East Indies a name for turmeric, the *Curcuma longa*.

HULK,
for va
for a
and c
vesse
for m
depots
HULL, t
or oth
HULL-D
that c
are se
of the
vexity
HULLING
seeds a
HOLWAE
jelly i
butter
HOM, t
esteem
HUMALL
employ
or for
HUMAN
an orn
HUMBAL
HUMBLE
trails c
HUMMAU
bearer.
HUMMEL
barley
AVELE
HUMMING
child's
HUMMOO
sure fi
contact
HUMMUM
can be
HUMP-B
of whi
the *Me*
cana, v
of coin
HUMULIN
HUNDRE
comme
goods;
dred of
104 pie
Swede
tiana l
132.
dred is
the na
country
HUNTER
sure of
ing 11
a ton.
sake, a
HUNDUA
handf
HUNGAR
tops o
of win
HUNT, a
count
HUNTER
or sus
suited

coarse, leather
to clean grates,
ork.

house, where
th a particular
when out of
employed can be
seeking hands.
s one or more
metropolis.

unt paid for the
aso.

buildings of
id dimensions,
[government,
lms levied by
tertainment, or
customers, on
house.

le-coke or case,
s, buttons, &c.,
rs.
tection to any
up in harbour
at sea, made
sed for seizures,

ndian carriage;
th trappings, on

rife.

or or short gun,
re, for throwing
gunpowder and

utch vessel; a
fishing-smack,

up employed on
ing cargo from
y.

"horse-power,"

of a hookah, or

and diamonds,

ins troy.

y coarse diaper,
elling.

aler or minor

or tray. The

ed in the West

s imposed for

r shrimps.

ading corpora-

reater part of

ch it derives a

leather.

menting gilded

r-keeper in a

er, a process-

raw up and de-

ies concerned,

name for tur-

HULK, the old hull of a vessel, employed for various purposes; in naval harbours for a receiving-ship, to which the officers and crew are turned over, while the crown vessel is refitting. Hulks are also used for marine police-stations, hospitals, coal-depots, &c.

HULL, the body of a ship; to decorticate oats, or other grains.

HULL-DOWN, a nautical term, signifying that only the masts and sails of a vessel are seen in the distance, the hull or body of the ship being concealed by the convexity of the sea.

HULLING, the process of cleaning grass-seeds and cereal grains.

HULWAE, a Persian sweetmeat or baked jelly made of fruit, candied sugar, and butter, much used in Western India.

HUM, the milt or soft roe of a codfish, esteemed a delicacy in Scotland.

HUMALL, a class of servants in Bombay, employed either as a palanquin-bearer or for domestic purposes.

HUMAN-HAIR MANUFACTURE, a wig-maker; an ornamental worker in hair.

HUMBALAU, the Maia name for lac.

HUMBLER, UMBLES, a name given to the entrails of the deer, which are eaten.

HUMBAUL, an Indian porter or palanquin-bearer. See **HUMALL**.

HUMMELE, an instrument for clearing barley of the haws or awels. See **BARLEY AVELER**.

HUMMING-TOP, a hollow spinning-top; a child's toy.

HUMMOCKS, pieces of ice thrown up by pressure from large fragments coming in contact.

HUMMUMS, a house where sweating baths can be had.

HUMP-BACKED WHALE, a species of whale of which there are two principal varieties, the *Megaptera longimana*, and *M. Americana*, which yield some of the whalebone of commerce.

HUMULIN, the narcotic principle of the hop.

HUNDRED, in numeration twice fifty; but in commerce, a variable amount of different goods; usually 112 lbs. In Belgium, the hundred of articles sold at market is invariably 104 pieces. The hundred of planks or deals in Sweden is 120, in Westewyck 124, in Christiana 127, and in some other northern ports 132. In Rigla and Elsinore the great hundred is 20 gross, or 2880 pieces. It is also the name of a district or division of a county. See **GREAT HUNDRED**.

HUNDRED-WEIGHT, the chief British measure of weight for bulky articles, containing 112 lbs. avoirdupois; the 20th part of a ton. It is generally written for shortness' sake, *cwt*. See **CWT**.

HUNDUA, a measure in Ceylon equal to a handful.

HUNGARY-WATER, water distilled from the tops of rosemary flowers with some spirits of wine.

HUNT, a chase with dogs; the portion of country hunted with hounds.

HUNTER, a pursuer of wild animals for sport or sustenance; also a strong heavy horse suited for the chase.

HUNTING-BOOTS, long boots with white tops.

HUNTING-BOX, **HUNTING-SEAT**, a temporary residence when hunting.

HUNTING-COAT, a scarlet or green coat, of some particular costume worn by a company of hunters.

HUNTSMAN, the whipper-in or manager of a pack of hounds.

HURDA, a name for myrabolams or country galls in India.

HURDLE, a moveable wooden frame of split timber, or wattled osiers; an iron fence for protecting trees, enclosing land, or folding cattle and sheep.

HURDS, the refuse of flax; any waste tow or onkuin.

HURDY-GURDY, a dioning musical instrument; a kind of rude hand grinding street organ.

HURKARU, a running footman in the East; a Calcutta daily paper so called.

HURLER, in Scotland, one employed in carrying stones, peats, &c. on a wheel-barrow.

HURRERS, timber stages, having spouts, by which coals are shot into vessels.

HURSE-SKIN, a name for the hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made, to cover lancet-cases, pocket-books, sword-hilts, &c.

HURTAL, an Indian name for yellow arsenic, or orpiment. See **HARTALL**.

HUSBANDAGE, the agent or managing owner's allowance or commission, for attending to a ship's business.

HUSBAND-LAND, an old Scotch term for a division of land containing 26 acres; that is, as much as could be tilled by a plough, or moved by a scythe by the husbandman.

HUSBANDMAN, an agriculturist; a farmer.

HUSBAND, SHIP'S. See **SHIP'S HUSBAND**.

HUSSAR, a light horse-soldier.

HUSSAR-SADDLE, a saddle with holsters and furniture for a lightly mounted horseman.

HUSSEY, **HUSWIFE**, **HOUSEWIFE**, a case containing a set of sewing materials, thread, needles, buttons, &c. for a man's use.

HUTAN, the Malay name for a jungle or wood.

HUTCH, a box or cistern; a cage for tame rabbits; a basket in which coals are brought from the mines; a measure of two Winchester bushels: six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt.

HUTTE (German), a foundry or smelting-house; a kiln.

HWUH, a Chinese nominal weight; the tenth part of a *sz*.

HYACINTH, a kind of gem-stone; also a flower. See **ZIRCON**.

HYAWABALLI, a colonial name for the zebra wood of Gulana, which is used for furniture; the tree is scarce.

HYDRANGEA, a very pretty dwarf shrub, prized for its large flowers.

HYDRANT, a water plug; a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire.

HYDRATE, a compound containing water.

HYDRAULIC-CEMENTS, cements which have the power of hardening under water, and are prepared by the calcination of argillaceous limestone.

HYDRAULIC-MACHINE MAKER, an engineer or iron founder who superintends the manufacture of hydraulic presses.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS, a heavy iron machine worked by water-power for acquiring great pressure.

HYDRAULIC-RAM, a kind of force-pump, originally invented by Montgolier, for raising small quantities of water to heights considerably above the source of supply.

HYDROCYANIC-ACID, prussic acid, a deadly poison, obtained from bitter almonds, &c.

HYDRO-EXTRACTOR, the name given to a machine for wringing and drying clothes.

HYDROGRAPHER, one who makes or plans charts; a public officer, so named, at the Admiralty.

HYDROGRAPHIC-OFFICE, the department of the Admiralty where the results of naval surveys are received, and official charts prepared therefrom, and published at a low price for the use of navigators.

HYDROMEL, a species of mead, consisting of fermented honey and water.

HYDROMETER, an instrument for determining the specific gravity or density of fluids by floating in them.

HYDROSCOPE, an instrument intended to mark the presence of water in air.

HYDROSTAT, an apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-bollers.

HYDROSTATIC-BALANCE, a very delicate balance employed in finding specific gravities.

HYDROSTATIC-BED MAKER, a manufacturer of water-beds for invalids.

HYDROSTATIC-PRESS, a press invented by Mr. Bramah, and hence often called the Bramah-press.

HYPOTHECATION, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made. See **BOTTOMY-BOND**.

HYSON, an esteemed kind of green tea, of which there are two or three varieties, as hyson-skin, young hyson, &c.

I.

INEX, an animal of the goat kind, of which there are several distinct species.

IRIS, a genus of birds resembling the storks: the plumage of several is used for ornamental purposes.

ICA, a general name for fish in some of the Pacific islands.

ICE, crushed ice flavoured, sold as a confection; congealed water, which enters into commerce for cooling liquids and for confectioners' purposes: large quantities are shipped from America to other countries. The city of Boston is the chief port of shipment: 150,000 tons were exported thence in 1855, while the large cities of New York and Philadelphia consume more than half a million tons yearly.

ICEBERG, an insulated mountain of ice.

ICEBOUND, vessels blocked up in the ice.

ICE-CREAM, iced confectionery.

ICED, cakes frosted with sugar; water chilled with ice.

ICE-DEALER, a collector and vender of ice.

ICED-WATER, water with ice in it to cool it in summer weather.

ICE-HOUSE, an under-ground storehouse or cellar where ice is kept for use in warm weather.

ICELAND-MOSS, a lichen, the *Cetraria islandica*, yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine, and forming an important article of commerce. It has to go through a long process before it can be rendered sufficiently palatable to be used as food; it is first soaked in water till the bitterness is extracted, and then boiled with milk; a kind of bread is also said to be prepared from it.

ICELAND SPAR, a transparent calcareous stone, which is best obtained in Iceland.

ICE-PAIL MAKER, a maker of metal wine-coolers or buckets for holding ice.

ICE-PLANE, an instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice in winter, before cutting and carting it away for storage.

ICE-PLOUGH, an instrument used in America for cutting grooves in the ice on ponds and lakes, to facilitate the removal of blocks of 1 to 2 cwt. which are stored for summer use.

ICE-SAFE, a chamber for cooling water, &c.

ICE-SAW, a long saw, with a heavy weight attached at the lower end, for cutting channels in the ice to liberate vessels which have been frozen in.

ICE-TOOLS, utensils for taking up ice at a table.

ICICA RESIN, resinous exudations of value in the districts of South America, where the *icica* trees occur, and furnish the elemi, carana, and tacamahuca resins.

IDOL, an image; a heathen god: Idols were formerly cast at Birmingham to some extent for shipment abroad.

IDWALL-STONE, a Welsh oil-stone obtained from the Snowdon district.

IGUARIAS (Spanish), viands dressed and served up.

IKAN, the Malayan name for fish: *tulorikan* being fish roes; *slirip ikan*, fish fins; *sisek ikan*, fish scales.

ILLEGAL, any act contrary to law, such as the use of false weights and measures, smuggling, &c.

ILLICIT, unlawful; prohibited; as secret distillation, &c.

ILLIPE OIL, **ILLIPOO OIL**, a solid oil, expressed in India from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*.

ILL-MANNED, short-handed: a vessel that has not a proportionate number of seamen to her size and tonnage, is said to be ill-manned.

ILLUMI
blaze
certain
wind
occas
ILLUSTR
contai
there
and c
foreign
trated
Londo
Punch
ILLUSTR
an imp
ILLUSTR
man of
IMADAS
IMAGE-M
charts a
IMAL, a
used in
IMAMES,
pieces of
IMBRICAT
slates u
IMBUTO,
Sardinia
IMITATION
material
IMITATOR,
IMMEL, a c
than six
IMMERSION
into a flu
IMMIGRANT
country
when lar
gether in
termed
blush the
IMMOVABLE
obligation
IMPANEL,
the trial
IMPEDIMEN
progress;
or to any
IMPERATIVE
compulsio
IMPERIAL,
large, as
slate; lar
in Spain
case for
pieces of
gold coin
current
nearly £1
IMPERISHAB
structible
IMPERMANE
dered wa
some solu
IMPINGE, to
IMPLICATE,
IMPORTANT,
IMPORTED,
and merch
IMPORTER,
duce, man
abroad.

ILLUMINATING, a mode of painting, or embellishing, books and manuscripts with ornamental letters; placing lights at the windows or in front of a house on festive occasions, or days of rejoicing.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS, printed journals containing woodcut illustrations, of which there are now several issued in London, and others published in the principal foreign cities. The old-established illustrated papers of London are the *Illustrated London News*, the *Illustrated Times*, and *Punch*.

ILLUSTRATION, a woodcut or stereotype block; an impression taken therefrom.
ILLUSTRATOR, a commentator; a draughtsman or designer.

IMADAS (Spanish), sliding planks.

IMAGE-MAKER, a manufacturer of plaster casts and figures, or statues.

IMAL, a provincial grain-measure formerly used in France, about 5½ gallons.

IMAMES, a Turkish name for amber mouthpieces for pipes.

IMBRICATED, overlapping, like the tiles or slates upon the roof of a house.

IMBUTO, a grain and land measure of Sardinia; for grain = 5½ pints.

IMITATION, a counterfeit; a copy in inferior materials.

IMITATOR, a copyist; one who follows a set **IMMEL**, a dry measure of Baden, a little more than six pints.

IMMERSION, the act of plunging or dipping into a fluid.

IMMIGRANT, a passenger who arrives in a country to settle; the term is only used when large bodies of passengers arrive together in vessels; when quitting they are termed emigrants, as they go forth to establish themselves elsewhere.

IMMOVABLES, lands; houses; fixtures.

IMMUNITY, a freedom from tax, office, or obligation, &c.

IMPANEL, to form, or constitute, a jury for the trial of any cause.

IMPEDIMENT, an obstacle or hindrance to progress; an obstruction to navigation, or to any undertaking.

IMPERATIVE, a positive command; absolute; compulsory.

IMPERIAL, relating to royalty; any thing large, as a large decanter; a large kind of slate; large-sized paper, 27 inches by 23; in Spanish the roof of a coach, hence a case for luggage on a coach top; a species of pointed dome; a dried plum; a gold coin of different dates and values, current in Russia for 10 silver roubles, nearly £1 13s; a cooling drink so called.

IMPERISHABLE, not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last long.

IMPERMEABLE, any textile substance rendered water-proof by the application of some solution.

IMPINGE, to fall or strike against.

IMPLICATE, to embarrass; to connect with.

IMPORTANT, urgent; of great consequence.

IMPORTED, a collective name for all goods and merchandise introduced by sea.

IMPORTER, one who receives goods, produce, manufactures, or merchandise from abroad.

IMPOSING-STONE, the stone in a printing-office on which the pages or columns are arranged, and locked up in the chases for press.

IMPOSING-TABLE. See **IMPOSING-STONE**.

IMPOSITION, an overcharge; a fraud.
IMPOST, a tax or toll levied on goods imported.

IMPOSTOR, a cheat; one who defrauds.

IMPRESSING, taking a copy of any work by printing; stamping, or marking with a die.

IMPRESSION, an effect made on any substance by a tool; the copy taken from a die or seal; the total number of sheets printed of a book or journal; the copy of an engraving taken from a plate or wood block.

IMPRESSMENT, a compulsory mode of obtaining seamen, for service in the navy, by a press-gang; sometimes resorted to in time of war.

IMPREST, an advance on loan; a department of the Admiralty in Somerset House is called the Imprest-office, from attending to the business of loans or advances to paymasters, and other officers.

IMPRIMADOR (Spanish), one who primes or lays the first colours on a piece of linen or board to be painted.

IMPRIMATUR, a licence to print.

IMPRINT, the printer's name and address attached to the first or last leaf of a book or printed sheet.

IMPRISON, to incarcerate; to deprive of **IMPROPRIATOR**, a layman who holds possession of church lands or an ecclesiastical living.

IMPROVEMENT, an alteration in any thing for the better; as, an increase in custom; an advance in prices, &c.; turning to profit or advantage; making land productive.

IMPROVER, a learner; one who shapes or finishes work.

IMPROVIDENT, thoughtless, careless, inconsiderate.

I.N. an abbreviation for "Indian Navy."

INAE, an Indian jewel, consisting of a very small mirror mounted in a finger-ring.

INARCHING, a mode of grafting by uniting a stock to the parent tree without separating it.

INC, **INK**, a long measure of Japan, about 4 Chinese cubits, and nearly 6½ English feet.

INCANDESCENCE, a white heat; the appearance of metals when intensely heated.

INCENDIARY, one who sets fire to a dwelling-house, which crime in law is termed arson.

INCENSE, a name for odoriferous resins used to fumigate Roman Catholic churches. See **FRANKINCENSE**.

INCH, in Scotland, an island; to drive or advance by slow degrees; the twelfth part of a foot, and the smallest lineal measure to which a commonly recognised name is given; but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into eighths. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons, it is divided into tenths, hundredths, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called lines; and anciently it was subdivided into 3 barleycorns.

INCH-STUFF, deal plank sawn to the thickness of an inch.

INCINERATE, to burn to ashes.

INCISION, a cutting-mark, or impression made on any thing; the separation of the surface by a sharp instrument.

INCISOR, a cutting-tooth: those of the walrus, wild boar, hippopotamus, and some other animals, enter into commerce for ivory.

INCLINE, to lean over; to slope gradually, as an inclined plane.

ENCLOSURE, commonable or waste land, taken in for culture. *See* ENCLOSURE.

INCUBA (Spanish), an hospital for foundlings.

INCLUSIVE, comprehended in the number or sum.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH, is made either of asbestos fibres, or linen dipped in a solution of alum, or sal-ammoniac.

INCOME, a stipend; the receipts or gains derived from labour, business, or property of any kind; as from the produce of a farm; the rent of houses or land; the proceeds of literary or professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest on funded property; or joint-stock securities.

INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR, a government official, who collects the property and income tax, levied by the State; receiving a percentage commission for his labours.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS, responsible persons appointed to assess incomes for taxation, and to adjudicate upon appeals relating thereto.

INCOMINGS, receipts; money paid on entering upon a business, &c.

INCOMING TENANT, the person who goes into possession of a house, or who succeeds another on a farm.

INCONVERTIBLE, not transmutable or changeable; some securities or investments are convertible into stock, &c.; others are not so.

INCrustation, a fur or sediment; an accumulation of lime, &c. on the inside of steam-boilers; in building, work fixed with cement or cramp irons into notches made to receive it.

INCUBATOR, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. *See* HATCHING APPARATUS.

INDEBENCY, the state of holding a benefice, or being in possession of an office.

INCUMBENT, the holder of a benefice; a clergyman who is resident on his benefice, having the spiritual charge of his district or parish.

INCUMBERED ESTATE, a landed property burdened with mortgage charges, for which provision has lately been made in commissions, taking over the management of such from proprietors. Thus there is an Irish Encumbered Estate Commission; a West Indian Encumbered Estate Commission, &c.

INDISTINCT, a fast colour; what cannot be distincted out.

INDemnification, securing against loss, damage, or penalty. *See* INSURANCE and GUARANTEE.

INDENTATION, a notch or mark cut in any

thing—running in and out like a row of teeth.

INDENTURE, an obligation by writing, a contract as of apprenticeship. Originally the deed or writing was strictly an indenture; the two copies were fac-similes, one being written or indented over the other.

INDEX, an alphabetical table of reference to the contents of a book; a pointer or needle which turns on a pivot; the exponent of a power; a directing post.

INDEX-HANDS, the pointers of a clock, watch, or other registering machine.

INDEX-MAKER, one who makes indexes of subjects, or catalogues of convenient reference, &c.

INDIA-MATting, grass or reed mats, made in the East from *Papyrus corchorinus*; large quantities of which are imported.

INDIANA (Spanish), china.

INDIAN-INK, a black pigment used for water-colour painting. *See* CHINA-INK.

INDIAN-MADDER. *See* CHAY.

INDIAN-OAK, a name sometimes applied to the teak-wood, *Tectona grandis*, (Tchore).

INDIAN-RED, a purple earth; a variety of **INDIAN-SHOT**, a name for the *Canna Indica*, which furnishes a useful fibre.

INDIAN-YELLOW, a dye of questionable origin, said to be procured from the urine of the cow, after eating decayed and yellow mango leaves; other authorities refer it to camels' dung. Analysis shows it to be composed chiefly of purrueic acid, combined with magnesia. Its name, in some parts of the East, is Purree.

INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURER. *See* CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURER.

INDICATOR, an index machine for various purposes; a water-gauge in a steam-engine; a stone-block for marking boundaries of land, &c.

INDICTMENT, a written accusation or charge in a public court, made in the first instance by a grand jury.

INDIGO, a blue dye-stuff of commerce, obtained principally from the leaves of various species of *Indigofera*, largely cultivated in India; but other plants yield it in small quantities.

INDIGO-BLUE, washing blue prepared in small lumps for laundresses, who use it to tint the water for rinsing their linen.

INDIGO-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of the colouring substance by maceration, &c. from the leaves of the indigo plant.

INDIGO-PLANT, a plant of India, which is now chiefly grown in the East Indies; but was formerly largely cultivated in the West Indies and Central America.

INDISPUTABLE, undeniable, not open to cavil; policies of insurance which are not to be questioned when once granted, are termed indisputable.

INDITE, to commit words to writing; to direct or dictate to another.

ENDORSEMENT, a writing at the back of a deed or note.

ENDORSER, one who writes his name at the back of a promissory note, or bill of exchange, and thus makes himself responsible for its payment. *See* ENDORSE.

INDRAINI, the Hindustani name for colocynth.

INDRAJOW, names a

Wright, influence.

INDUCT, to induct, to

INDUGA, a hut, a

INDUSTRIAL, identified

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

INDUSTRIAL, a public

has a row of

writing, a cone. Originally the name of an indurated tumor, one being to other.

of reference to a pointer or pivot; the existing post.

a clock, watch,

es indexes of

convenient re-

d mats, made

re imported.

used for water-

ANK.

mes applied to

India. (ochre,

g; a variety of

Canna Indica,

ore.

tionable origin,

the urine of the

red and yellow

morilles refer to

is shows it to

reic acid, com-

name, in some

e.

See CAOUT-

line for various

e in a steam-

marking boun-

ation or charge

the first instance

commerce, ob-

the leaves of

era, largely cul-

ter plants yield it

be prepared in

es, who use it to

their linen.

preparer of the

neceration, &c.

lgo plant.

lor of India

own in the East

largely cultivated

entral America.

not open to cavil;

ch are not to be

nted, are termed

to writing; to

er.

at the back of a

his name at the

te, or bill of ex-

is himself respon-

ee ENDORSE.

ame for colocyth.

INDRAJAW, INDURJAW, INDURJON, Indian names for the intensely bitter seeds of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, used as a vermifuge. The bark furnishes the concess-bark of commerce.

INDUCT, to introduce; to put in actual possession, or install in office.

INDUQA, an Indian name for the clearing nut, *Stychnos potatorum*.

INDUSTRIAL, relating to industry; those identified with the manufacturing pursuits, or producing arts, are said to be industrial or employed.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, INDUSTRIAL SHOW, a public display of objects of utility, industry, and skill.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, a trade school; one where some of the mechanical arts or useful occupations are taught.

INELEGANT, plain; wanting polish or beauty; not handsome.

INFANCINO (Spanish), oil made of green INFANCY, strictly, childhood; but in law, a person under the age of 21, who is not considered answerable for debts incurred.

INFANTRY, foot soldiers in an army.

INFERIOR, of second-rate quality; not the best of any thing.

INFIRMARY, an hospital for the sick; generally one free to the public, and supported by charitable contributions.

INFLAMMABLE, easily set on fire.

INFORMAL, not regular, or customary; contrary to instructions.

INFORMATION, intelligence given; a judicial enquiry and process; an accusation laid against a person in a civil court of some breach of the law.

INFORMER, one who lays an information charging a party with some breach of the customs or excise laws; and who receives a moiety of the penalty recovered.

INFRACTION, a breach or violation of a rule, law, or ordinance.

INFRINGEMENT, a violation of an agreement, or right; an infraction of copyright, or of the patent rights of another.

INFUSIBLE, incapable of fusion, or of being melted.

INFUSION, a preparation obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea in tea-making.

INGA BEANS, a Brazilian name for the pods of the horse cassia or bastard cassia.

INGATE, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; technically called the tedge.

INGENIO (Spanish), a steam-engine; a sugar-boiling house.

INGENUITY, ready invention; dexterity, skill in any operation.

INKLE (Spanish), a groin; (Scotch), a fire-side.

INGOT, a small wedge-shaped mass of metal, as of tin, copper, gold or silver, &c. of an indefinite size and weight. About 40 ingots of tin go to the ton. In some countries ingots of the precious metals pass current, as silver in China. In Burmah gold and silver ingots, of half an ounce weight and upwards, form part of the local currency. In South Australia, by a recent provincial law, coined ingots of gold pass current at 71s. the ounce.

INGREDIENT, a component part of a compound body; one of many substances.

INKBAIN, a name given to yarns, wools, &c., dyed with fast colours before manufacture.

INKBOSING, purchasing large quantities of corn or other merchandise on speculation, with an expectation of increasing their value.

INHABITABLE, fit for occupation; a dwelling-house in good tenurable condition.

INHABITANT, an occupier; a dweller or resident in a house, or city &c.

INHERITANCE, an estate enjoyed by hereditary right; lands invested in perpetuity in a person and his heirs.

INHIBITION, a process in the law of Scotland, interdicting a party from disposing of his real estate, in prejudice of the debt claimed.

INIS (Irish and Welsh), an island.

INITIALS, the first or capital letters of a name.

INITIATE, to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to acquaint with.

INJECTION, a medicated liquor thrown into a cavity by a syringe.

INJECTION-PIPE, a pipe for injecting cold water into the condenser of an engine.

INTIBAR, an Indian name for bistort root, used in haemorrhage.

INJUNCTION, a legal prohibition or restraint, as upon the infringement of a patent right.

INJURY, damage done to goods, fixtures, or rights, &c.

INK, a Japanese long measure, nearly 73 inches; a pigment or fluid for writing or printing with, of which there are several kinds. Black writing-ink is commonly made from salts of iron, with various astringent vegetable infusions. The best materials are sulphate of iron and nut-galls, suspended by mucilage of gum arabic; other ingredients, as logwood, sulphate of copper, and sugar, are sometimes added. Blue ink is made with sulphate of indigo; red ink with Brazil wood infused in vinegar or alcohol, alum and gum. Black printing-ink is made of lamp-black, linseed oil, rosin, brown soap, and a small quantity of indigo. See INC.

INKBOTTLE, a receptacle for ink of various forms.

INKING-ROLLER, a composition roller with handles, used by printers for spreading ink over type, wood-cut blocks, or engraved plates.

INKING-TABLE, a table of a peculiar construction, used by letter-press printers to supply the roller with the requisite quantity of ink during the process of printing.

INKLE, a species of broad linen tape; wrought inkle is principally used in Manchester; unwrought inkle, or short spinel, is bleached yarn.

INK-POWDER MAKER, a manufacturer of a dry composition for making ink with.

INKSTAND, a tray or stand for holding an ink bottle, pen, &c.

INKSTAND-MAKER, a manufacturer of ink-holders and the wooden or other ornamental stands in which the bottles are fixed.

INLAND-BILLS, drafts and bills of exchange, drawn and payable in the same country.

INLAND-TRADE, interior or domestic trade; the home transport and supply of goods over the country, and which does not pass the sea.

INLAYER, a mosaic worker; a cabinet-maker who ornaments work with veneers or devices in various-coloured woods; a manufacturer of papier-mâché who inserts nacreous shell into a prepared ground.

INLET, an entrance; a creek or bay; inserted materials.

INMATE, a lodger; an occupier; the member of a household; one who lives with a family.

INMEATS (Scotch), those parts of the intestines used for food.

INN, a tavern or hotel; a place of lodging and entertainment; differing from a public or ale house, which does not usually provide beds or food for travellers.

INHOLDERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in College-street, Dowgate-hill.

INNINGS, in cricket, or other games, the turn to play; a spell at work.

INN-KEEPER, a tavern-keeper.

INNOVATION, a novelty or change; a departure from old practices, laws, or customs.

INPUT (Scotch), the share in a contribution; the balance in change of money.

INQUEST, a judicial inquiry or examination. See **CORONER'S INQUEST**.

INQUILINO (Spanish), a tenant.

INQUIRY, a scrutiny, or investigation; a close examination.

INSCRIBE, to write or engrave on any thing; to mark with characters; to address or dedicate.

INSCRIPTION, a writing or title on a tomb, or on an address; a piece of plate presented, &c.

INSERTIONS, narrow strips of lace, embroidered muslin or cambric, sold for inlets in handkerchiefs, dresses, &c.; work in general added or joined, to enlarge or ornament ladies' fancy-work.

INSIDES, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; perfect paper, from which the outside or faulty sheets have been removed.

INSIGNIA, badges of office; decorations.

INSOLVENT, incompetent to pay all just demands; in pecuniary difficulties.

INSOLVENT COURT, a specially appointed law court in London and the provinces, having jurisdiction over the affairs of insolvents; and in which causes are heard before a commissioner, who adjudicates upon them, and discharges or remands the insolvent, according to the features of the case, as brought before him by documents or evidence.

INSOLVENT-PETITIONER, an insolvent who claims to be heard and relieved from his debts.

ISPAN, to yoke draught oxen. [tion.]

INSPECTION, a surveillance; an examination. **INSPECTOR**, a superintendent or overseer; an officer of a public company, as a gas inspector. There are also inspectors of schools, of police, &c.

INSTALMENTS, a debt divided into several parts, and paid at different times.

INSTANT, the present or current month.

INSITOR (Spanish), a factor or agent.

INSTITUTION, an establishment, public or social; as a Mechanics' Institution, a Banking Company, &c.

INSTRUCTOR, a teacher; one who imparts knowledge or skill of any kind.

INSTRUMENT, a law term for a written document or deed; a tool used for any purpose; an artificial machine, as mathematical, nautical, philosophical, and electro-magnetic instruments. [truments.]

INSTRUMENTAL, pertaining to musical instruments.

INSTRUMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of instruments of any kind.

INSULATE, to isolate or detach; to separate or cut off, as in electricity.

INSULATOR, a non-conductor of electricity.

INSURANCE, an indemnification for loss at sea, obtained by paying a percentage on ships or goods; also against fire on houses or furniture.

INSURANCE-BROKER, an intermediate agent between the marine insurance-offices and the insurers, who effects policies upon ships, cargo, and passengers' effects, &c.

INSURANCE-CLERK, an assistant officer employed in an insurance-office.

INSURANCE-COMPANY, a joint-stock association, which grants policies of insurance against fire, wreck, window-breaking, &c.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, the office or building where an Insurance Company conducts its business.

INSURANCE-POLICY, the legal document or contract given by an Insurance Company, to a party who has paid the premium required, as a guarantee against risk.

INTAGLIO, a name given to small gems in which the design is indented, or engraved, instead of being raised, as in cameos.

INTAN, the Malay name for the diamond.

INTEGER, a whole quantity number, in contradistinction to a fractional part.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, a telegraph office; a servants' registry; an office where information may be obtained. In the United States there are many of these offices established for different purposes; for the transmission of news; for registering the addresses of individuals; for forwarding news, advices, &c.

INTENDANT, in France, an inspector or superintendent.

INTER, to bury, to cover with earth.

INTERCOURSE, communication or correspondence; trade.

INTERDICT, a prohibition.

INTEREST, a sum paid for the use of money lent; a right or share in a business or undertaking.

INTERIM, the meantime; the interval between two periods.

INTERJOIST, a middle joist or cross beam.

INTERLACING, mixed or joined together.

INTERLEAVE, to place blank leaves of paper, in binding, between the printed leaves or sheets of a book.

INTERLINEATION, additions or corrections made in manuscript between the previously written lines.

INTERLOCUTION, a

INTERLUDE, a

at a theatre

after-piece.

INTERMEDIATE

INTEROCRANI

c. minucius

as a railway

INTERPOLATE

a book or m

INTERPRET

languages l

&c.; one

partia

INTERSECT, t

and cross e

INTERSTICE, a

space betw

INTERITE, hor

two posts.

INTERVAL, a

of a river;

the border

dies, a path

or space bet

INTERVIEW, a

ference.

INTERWEAVE,

or unite in

INTERSTATE, d

will.

INTIMATION, a

given; a de

INTOXICATE, t

INTRODUCE, t

INTRODUCTION

dissertation

into a cour

into the pr

or by letter

INTROMISSION

passing thr

intermeddl

INTRUDER, on

visited; a p

tory or plac

sion previou

INVALID, wea

weight or c

INVALIDITY, t

formality.

INVALID'S-CHA

what are tel

ing out infr

air.

INVENTION, th

in the contr

article inven

INVENTOR, a

maker of so

INVENTORY, a

of a ship's

goods intent

of fixtures,

house, shop,

INVENACULO

preserving f

INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATOR

to look into

affairs of a

INVESTMENT, f

into several times.

at month.

nt. public or institution, a

who imparts and

written docu-

any purpose; mathematical,

electro-mag-

struments.

to musical in-

ufacturer of in-

to separate

of electricity.

for loss at sea,

stage on ships

on houses or

mediate agent

ice-offices and

ices upon ships,

ts., &c.

nt officer em-

stock associa-

as of insurance

-breaking, &c.

or building

any conducts

document or

insurance Comd

ed the premium

against risk.

small gems in

ed, or engraved,

in cameos.

the diamond.

umber, in con-

el part.

tegraph office;

office where

lined. In the

into several times.

at month.

nt. public or institution, a

who imparts and

written docu-

any purpose; mathematical,

electro-mag-

struments.

to musical in-

ufacturer of in-

to separate

of electricity.

for loss at sea,

stage on ships

on houses or

mediate agent

ice-offices and

ices upon ships,

ts., &c.

nt officer em-

stock associa-

as of insurance

-breaking, &c.

or building

any conducts

document or

insurance Comd

ed the premium

against risk.

small gems in

ed, or engraved,

in cameos.

the diamond.

umber, in con-

el part.

tegraph office;

office where

lined. In the

INTERLOCUTION, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

INTERLUDE, a farce or light piece performed at a theatre between the first play and the after-piece.

INTERMEDIATE, interposed, lying between.

INTEROCEANIC, lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans—as a railway, road, &c.

INTERPOLATE, to add to an original; to alter a book or manuscript.

INTERPRETER, a linguist; a translator of languages in law courts, or for travellers, &c.; one who explains between two parties.

INTERSECT, to divide into parts; to meet and cross each other.

INTERSTICE, a small intervening space; the space between one thing and another.

INTERTIE, horizontal timber framed between two posts.

INTERVAL, an alluvial deposit on the bank of a river; low land near a stream, or on the border of a swamp; in the West Indies, a pathway or narrow strip of grass, or space between the sugar-cane fields.

INTERVIEW, a meeting of parties; a conference.

INTERWEAVE, to insert together; to intermix or unite in texture, or construction.

INTESTATE, dying without having made a will.

INTIMATION, an indirect suggestion or notice given; a declaration or remark.

INTOXICATE, to make drunk.

INTRODUCE, to bring into notice or practice.

INTRODUCTION, a preface or preliminary dissertation to a book; the act of bringing into a country; ushering an individual into the presence of another personally or by letter.

INTROMISSION, a Scotch term for moneys passing through a person's hands; an intermeddling with the effects of another.

INTRUDER, one who forces his way in uninvited; a person who enters a manufactory or place of business without permission previously obtained.

INVALID, weak, worn out, or disabled; of no weight or cogency.

INVALIDITY, the absence of legal right; informality.

INVALID'S-CHAIR MAKER, a manufacturer of what are termed Bath-chairs, for wheeling out infirm or sick persons in the open air.

INVENTION, the skill or ingenuity displayed in the contrivance of any thing new; the article invented.

INVENTOR, a contriver; a discoverer or maker of something new.

INVENTORY, a catalogue of stock in business; of a ship's fittings and furniture, or of goods intended for sale; an account taken of fixtures, &c., on taking possession of a house, shop, or farm.

INVERNACULO (Spanish), a green-house for preserving plants in winter.

INVESTIGATION, a searching inquiry.

INVESTIGATOR, an examiner; one charged to look into any thing, or the state of affairs of a company or firm.

INVESTMENT, money put out at interest in

some public fund or association, or in the purchase of houses or land, &c.

INVOICE, a bill of parcels containing particulars of quality, quantity, and price of goods remitted to an agent or factor for sale, or on approval.

INVOICE-BOOK, the book in which are copied or posted the originals of bills and invoices of merchandise purchased or received.

INVOLVE, to embarrass; to render liable to IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, a medicinal preparation for scrofulous diseases.

IODINE, a valuable chemical preparation from kelp or the ashes of sea-weed.

I. O. U., an acknowledgment for money or goods lent.

IPECACUANHA, a medicinal powder, prepared from the root of the *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, containing an emetic principle.

IPLIK, the common Turkish word for thread or yarn.

IPSOILA (Spanish), a kind of wool.

IRASA, a dry measure of Mysore of 16 lbs.

IRIDIUM, a rare white metal found in combination with platinum and osmium; being a very hard substance, it is used for tipping or pointing metallic pens.

IRISH-MOSS, a marine plant brought from Ireland, and obtained from the *Chondrus crispus*, which being nutritive, emollient, and demulcent, is used medicinally, and for various economic purposes. See *CARRAGEEN*.

IRISH-STEW, a kind of hash consisting of potatoes and meat boiled together.

IRLANDA (Spanish), fine Irish linen.

IRON, the most common and most important of the useful metals: of iron there are at least forty kinds of ores, but the most valuable are the oxides and carbonate. It enters into commerce in its manufactured state under various forms, the principal kinds being bar and bolt iron; iron castings, hoop iron, nails, pig, tube, rivet, plate or sheet, railway, and rod iron. **IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKER**, a worker in malleable iron, who shapes articles from the thin plates of metal.

IRON-BEDSTEAD MAKER, a manufacturer of bedsteads or frames of iron.

IRON-CHAIN MAKER, a manufacturer of chain cables for vessels, or for suspension purposes.

IRON-FASTENED; vessels whose planks and timbers are rivetted with iron nails and bolts instead of copper, are said to be iron-fastened.

IRON-FENCE AND HURDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of articles so named.

IRON-FOUNDER, a metal caster who runs iron into various shapes.

IRON-FOUNDERS' PATTERN-MAKER, a manufacturer of moulds, &c. for metal-founders.

IRON-FOUNDRY, a place where iron castings are made.

IRON-HEATER, the piece of metal which is heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron or Italian-iron.

IRON-HOLDER, a stand for a laundress's smoothing-iron.

IRONING-BLANKET, a coarse blanket used as a smooth surface by laundresses when ironing linen.

IRONING-BOARD, a tailor's board for pressing cloth on with an iron to smooth the seams, &c.; a laundress's board, covered with flannel, for ironing ladies' dresses; a table.

IRON-LIQUOR, a solution of acetate of iron used as a mordant by calico printers. It is usually called printers' liquor.

IRON-MASTER, a manufacturer of raw and bar iron; the owner of smelting works, or blast furnaces for making iron from the ore.

IRON-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in iron.

IRONMONGER, a shop-keeper who vend hardware, and iron tools and utensils.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY, the tenth in rank of the twelve principal livery companies of London: their first charter was granted in 8 Edward IV., A.D. 1465. Their hall is in Fenchurch street.

IRONMONGERS' TOOLS, the tools used by many trades sold by ironmongers; such as hammers, axes, saws, chisels, gimlets, &c.

IRONMONGERY, miscellaneous articles of iron, consisting of fenders, fire-irons, grates, ovens, pans, kettles, pots, spades, shovels, and other articles of hardware, usually sold by ironmongers.

IRON-MOULD, a mark on linen made by the rust of iron.

IRON-PLATE WORKER, a manufacturer of plates of iron for boilers, bridges, iron ships, &c.

IRONS, tools for heating at a fire, as laundresses' flat and box smoothing-irons for clothes; tailors' and hatters' irons, &c.; the poker, tongs, and shovel, for a grate; shackles or manacles for the legs.

IRON-SCRAPS, the cuttings and parings of iron work which are saved, collected together, and melted again in the puddling furnace.

IRON-SMITH, a worker in iron.

IRON-SPOON, a kitchen spoon used by cooks.

IRON-STEAM-BOAT BUILDER, an engineer who constructs vessels of plates of iron rivetted together. Iron ships and steamers are now coming very generally into use.

IRON-STONE, the argillaceous carbonate of iron, commonly known as clay iron-stone.

IRON-WIRE, metal drawn into slender threads from wire iron, and used for making rope, fencing, riddles, bird-cages, flower-stands &c.

IRON-WIRE WEAVER, a manufacturer of articles with iron wire.

IRON-WOOD, a common name for many trees, producing hard, ponderous, close-grained woods; in America, for the *Ostrya Virginica*, a tree which only grows to a small size, but the white wood is compact, finely grained and heavy. There is an iron-wood in Brazil, but the tree yielding it is not defined. Another iron-wood entering into commerce is the *Metroxylon versus*, brought from China. The *Arganassideroxylon*, of Morocco, is another close, hard wood which sinks in water.

IRON-WORK, any thing made of iron; the

parts or pieces of a building or machine which consists of iron.

IRRIGATION, the practice of flooding land in arid countries.

ISKLOTTE, another name for the zloté, a Russian silver coin of 16 silver copecks, about 6d.

ISLINGLASS, the commercial name for the purest form of animal jelly obtained from the swimming-bladder of various fish. It is a substance well known in commerce, and employed both in the arts and domestic economy, being used in confectionery and cooking, and for clarifying wine and beer. The best islinglass is obtained in Russia from the sturgeon, and is divided into leaf and book (first and second), and staple. About 300 lbs. of islinglass are obtained from 1000 fish. Brazilian islinglass is probably obtained from species of *Pimelodus* and *Silurus*. It is in the form of pipe, block, honey-comb, cake, and tongue islinglass; the last formed of a double swimming-bladder. East-India islinglass is obtained from a species of *Polynemus*, viz. *P. plebeius*.

ISLINGLASS MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, a purifier and preparer of rough islinglass into the saleable article of trade.

ISPRUK, a coarse powder made from a species of *Delphinium*, growing in Affghanistan, used in dyeing.

ISTUMRAH, a tenure of land in India.

ITALIC, a kind of inclined type used by printers; that in which the scientific names of plants are given in this dictionary.

ITALIAN-IRON, a laundress's heater for fluting and smoothing frills, &c.

ITALIAN MAPLE, a noble tree (*Acer opalus*), much prized in Italy as a shade tree, for avenues and public walks.

ITALIAN OAK, the *Quercus Esculus*, a native of the South of Europe; where the sweet acorns are often ground and made into bread along with wheat flour.

ITALIAN RYE-GRASS, a plant, the *Lolium italicum*, which produces a coarse kind of seed.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN, an oil-man; a vender of macaroni, vermicelli, olive oil, dried fruits, provisions, and such like comestibles.

ITEM, a Malay name for ducks; a memorandum; a new article; one of the particulars of an account.

ITIKIBOURA-BALLI, a wood chiefly used in British Guiana for cabinet work, believed to be obtained from *Machærion Schomburgkii*.

ITINERANT, a wanderer; a pedlar; a workman who travels from place to place.

ITINERARY, a distance guide, &c. for travellers; an account or description of a country.

ITZIBO, a Japanese gold coin worth about one shilling and sixpence.

IVORY, the commercial name for the bony matter of the tusks of the elephant, the teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus, the horn of the narwhal, &c. Elephant ivory is the most esteemed, and that obtained in the largest quantity; our imports are nearly 500 tons a-year. Ivory is largely

used for vases, combs, and others. pass-ticket admission to IVORY and B colours there IVORY-BLACK, prepared by iron cylinders called bone- IVORY-BLACK, animal charcoal. It is a black pigmented plate printer IVORY-CARVER

JABB, a netting the fry JABBLE (Scottish knife.

JACARANDA, a lofty tree, the which rosew JACINTH, another gem stone.

JACK, a name instrument a full machine ordinary kitchen machine moving power the smoke a wooden frame wedge; a fish vessel; in the off the skin

JACK-BLOCK, sending the

JACK-BOOTS, kitchen

JACK-CHAIN, a wheel of a

JACKET, a shoe

JACK-KNIFE, a

JACK-MAKER, of roasting

JACK-PLANE, inches long

JACK-SCREW, in the hold

JACK-STAFF, cap of a ship

JACK-STAYS, iron stretch

JACK-TOWEL, roller, and

JACKWOOD, a wood obtained

JACOB'S-LADY, rope with v

or machine
ding land in
the zlotz, a
ver copecks,

me for the
stained from
ous fish. It
commerce,
and domes-
confectionery
ing wine and
obtained in
and is divided
second), and
glass are ob-
ian isinglass
cles of *Pine-*
form of pipe,
tongue isin-
double swim-
insindus la
gynemus, viz.

o DEALER, a
gh isinglass
de.

from a species
Afghanistan,

ndia.

used by print-
ntific names
ctionary.

water for flut-
(*Mer opalus*),
ade tree, for

us, a native
re the sweet
made into

the *Lolium*
arse kind of

man; aven-
ive oil, dried
like comes-

a memoran-
e particulars

ely used in
rk, believed
um Schom-

ar; a work-
place.

&c. for tra-
ription of a

orth about

er the bony
phant, the
walrus, the
phant ivory
at obtained
imports are
is largely

used for various purposes by cutlers, turners, comb-makers, instrument-makers, and others. Ivory is also the name for a pass-ticket on a railway, or subscriber's admission to a theatre, public gardens, &c.

IVORY AND BONE STAINER, a workman who colours these substances.

IVORY-BLACK, animal charcoal: a powder prepared by heating ivory shavings in an iron cylinder; when from bones, it is called bone-black. See BONE-BLACK.

IVORY-BLACK MANUFACTURER, a maker of animal charcoal from calcined ivory refuse. It is used as the basis of the finer black pigments, and for ink for copper-plate printers.

IVORY-CARVER, a maker of various carvings

in ivory, either by hand or by the lathe; such as figures, chessmen, fans, brooches, combs, chains, signets, dice, knife-handles.

IVORY-MERCHANT, an importer or wholesale dealer in elephants' tusks, and the teeth of animals, supplying the ivory of commerce.

IVORY-TURNER, a worker in ivory; one who shapes ivory into various forms and articles with a turning-lathe.

IVORY-WORKER AND CUTTER, a turner and carver in ivory.

IVORY, VEGETABLE, a name given to the nuts of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a dwarf South-American palm; which, from their resemblance to ivory, are used by turners for making small articles.

J.

JABB, a net used in Scotland for catching the fry of coal fish.

JABBLE (Scotch), a large blunt needle; a knife.

JACARANDA, a Brazilian name for a fine lofty tree, the *Jacaranda Brasiliensis*, from which rosewood is obtained.

JACINTH, another name for the hyacinth; a gem stone.

JACK, a name for a male ass; a sailor; an instrument for pulling off boots; a powerful machine for raising great weights, its ordinary power being about 5 tons; a kitchen machine for turning a spit, the moving power being either a weight, or the smoke and rarefied air of a chimney; a wooden frame for sawing timber on; a wedge; a flag carried on the bowsprit of a vessel; in the Orkneys, a term for taking off the skin of the seal. See JACKWOOD.

JACK-BLOCK, a block used in a ship when sending the higher masts up or down.

JACK-BOOTS, heavy long boots for riding.

JACK-CHAIN, the chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen jack.

JACKET, a short coat.

JACK-KNIFE, a large clasp knife.

JACK-MAKER, a maker of lifting-screws; or of roasting bottle-jacks, &c.

JACK-PLANE, a smoothing plane about 18 inches long, used to prepare wood for the trying-plane.

JACKS, wooden wedges used in coal mining.

JACK-SCREW, a screw used for stowing cotton in the hold of a ship.

JACK-STAFF, a staff, fixed on the bowsprit cap of a ship, upon which the Union Jack is hoisted.

JACK-STAYS, ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yard of a ship to bind the sails to.

JACK-TOWEL, a long towel placed over a roller, and fixed to a wall.

JACKWOOD, an excellent furniture and fancy wood obtained from the *Artocarpus integrifolia*: the fruit of this tree is occasionally eaten.

JACOB'S-LADDER, a ship's ladder made of rope with wooden steps.

JACONET, a light open and soft kind of fabric, rather stouter than muslin used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

JACQUARD-CARDS, perforated patterns used in weaving figured fabrics.

JACQUARD-LOOM, an ingenious mechanism employed in weaving silk and muslin, carpets, and other figured goods.

JACQUARD-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of Jacquard looms.

JADE, a stone (*nephrite*) used by lapidaries, of a light green colour, and an oily appearance when polished, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It is worked into elegant boxes, cups, and saucers, bottles, &c. in India. Scapling-knives, and other weapons bearing a fine cutting edge, are made of it by the Indians of North America.

JAG, a small load of hay; a wallet; a notch.

JAGGED, cut in a coarse manner.

JAGGER, in Scotland a pedlar; the bearer of a leather bag or wallet called a jag.

JAGGERY, the Indian name for a coarse dark kind of sugar made from the sap of the coco-nut, the palmyra, the kittool, and other palms, and from the sugar cane. Jaggery is often used to mix with lime as a cement in the East, and it takes a very fine polish. See CHAKKARA.

JAGGING-IRON, a pastry-cook's tool.

JAGHIRE, in India a fief or lordship for life.

JAGONG, the Malay name for Indian-corn or maize.

JAIL, a prison; a penitentiary.

JAILER, the keeper or guardian of a jail.

JALAP, the tuberos root and powder of *Ecogonium Furga*.

JALE (French), a large bowl.

JALOUSIES, a name for Venetian blinds in the West Indies and France.

JAM, a conserve of fruits; a thick bed of stones; a block or squeeze.

JAMAICA-PEPPER, one of the names given to allspice. [croton oil and seed.

JAMALGHOTA, the Hindustani name for JAMBEE, a species of cane imported from China, having a stiff stem with large knots.

JAMBETTE (French), a clasp-knife: **JAMBETTES**, jambs, in architecture.

JAMBIRA, a Sanscrit name for the lemon, the *Citrus Limonum*.

JAMBOLON, a species of the myrtle from India.

JAMBON (French), a ham; a gammon of bacon.—**Jambon de Mayence**, a Westphalia ham.

JAMBS, projections; the side or vertical posts of any opening in a wall, &c. which bear the pieces that discharge the superincumbent weight; as the posts of a door, the sides of a fire-place or window.

JAMDANEE, a flowered Dacca wove muslin.

JAMES-POWDER, a medicinal preparation used in fevers, consisting of 88 per cent. of antimonious acid and 63 of bone earth.

JANAPA, a name in Madras for the stunk hemp of India, *Crotalaria juncus*, which also furnishes a valuable fodder; gunny cloth and cordage is made from it. See **GUNNY-BAGS**.

JANGADA, a sort of rude log, float, or raft used on the Brazilian coasts and rivers.

JANITOR, a door-keeper.

JANKER, a long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood.

JANNOCK, a bannock; oaten bread made into loaves.

JANTONG, the Malay name for a leaf of the plantain.

JAPAN, a varnish for metallic and other articles, made of linseed oil, amber, and turpentine; another kind is made of seedlac and spirits of wine with a colouring substance added.

JAPAN-EARTH, TERRA JAPONICA. See **GAMBRIER**.

JAPAN-MAKER, a manufacturer of the varnish termed Japan.

JAPANNED-LEATHER, enamelled or varnished leather prepared with several coatings of a mixture, consisting of linseed-oil, Prussian-blue and lamp-black, rubbed in with the hand and then dried in a stove.

JAPANNER, a varnisher; one who lays a Japan upon substances.

JAR, an earthenware pot or vessel, of variable shape and dimensions: as a measure of capacity for oil it contains from 16 up to 36 gallons.

JARDINIER (French), a gardener.

JAREE, a name in Hindustan for the jujube fruit.

JARGONELLE, a large and esteemed kind of pear; an essence obtained from fusel oil.

JARGOON, a gem, constituting a variety of Zircon.

JASERON (French), braid; fine gold chain.

JASEY, a worsted peruke or wig.

JASMINE OIL, a yellowish essential oil obtained from the flowers of several species of jasmine. The genuine oil of jasmine of the shops, is the produce of *Jasminum grandiflorum* and *officinale*, but a similar perfume is obtained from *J. Sambac*.

JASPER, a species of quartz, apparently coloured by iron; a precious stone, nearly as hard as agate, which occurs of many colours and varieties. The ancient arrow-

heads, spear-heads, and other Indian implements of stone for use in war or in the chase, were chiefly formed of native blood-red jasper, exceedingly fine and hard, and often times emulating the appearance of the semi-pellucid gems.

JATAI, a Brazilian name for the locust-tree *Hymenoclea courbaril*.

JATAMANSI, the Indian name for spike-nard, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

JATEE, the common Indian name for *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

JATIPATRI, an Eastern name for mace.

JATIPHALI, a Sanscrit name for the nutmeg.

JATROPHA-OIL. See **PHYSIO NUT**.

JATTE (French), a porringer; a wooden bowl.

JAUGEIR (French), a gauger.

JAULINGITE, a new mineral resin obtained from the lignite of Jauling.

JAUNTING-CAR, a light car used in Ireland.

JAVA RUPEE, a Dutch silver coin, passing current in the Eastern Archipelago for about 1s. 8d.

JAVELAGE (French), laying corn in heaps to dry.

JAVELIN MAN, a sheriff's guard at assizes.

JAWATRI, a name in Hindustan for mace.

JAW-LEVER, an instrument for opening the mouth and administering medicine to cattle.

JAWS, the inner ends of the booms or gaffs of a ship hollowed in.

JEAN, a twilled cotton made both striped and white. Satin jeans are woven like satin, with a smooth glossy surface, and are used for stays, shoes, children's frocks, &c.

JEDDART-JUG, an old brass vessel, holding about 8 Scotch gills, still used as a standard measure, being kept in the custody of the Dean of Guild.

JEEAPOOTRA, a name in Hindustan for the nuts of *Purranjiva Roxburghii*, which are strung by the natives round the necks of their children, as an amulet to keep them in health.

JERRA, an Indian name for cumlin-seed.

JERRS, tackles used in a ship, for hoisting the lower yards.

JEGGET, a sausage.

JELLY, a homogeneous mass. The principal animal jellies are gelatin, glue, and isinglass; the vegetable jellies are those in which the syrups of fruits are made into preserves.

JELLY-MOULD, a confectioner's shape for making jelly in.

JEMIDAR, a subaltern native officer in India, corresponding to our ensign or lieutenant.

JEMMIES, a woollen cloth made in Scotland, also called shafts; house-breakers' tools.

JENMY, an owner of slaves in Malabar.

JENNET, a Spanish horse.

JENNETING, an early apple.

JENNY, a spinning machine.

JERCATCHREE, an Indian name for nuxvomica seeds.

JERKED BEEF, beef hung or dried in the sun.

JERMARE, an Indian name for *Cocculus Indicus*.

JERQUER, a custom-house officer; s. searcher.

JERQUING, the

house office

if there ar

cealed.

JERSEY, fine y

JERUSALEM

tuberosa: ex

value, and

fibre.

JERUSALEM C

dium Botry

powerful ex

JESSE, a large

JET, a variety

mitting of a

up into man

brooches, b

of water; s

of mild.

JETEE, an Ind

tenacissima,

the fibres o

tainers ma

JETIMADH, a

for liquorice

JET-LUSTRE, a

JETSAM, goods

in stress of

remain und

LAGAN-GOOR

LAGAN-GOOR

JETTIMUD, a n

JETTY, the pi

mole or timb

sengers on.

JET-WORKER,

ments from

JEWEL, a prec

JEWEL-LOCKS

a ship, for t

through.

JEWEL-CASE, a

and otherme

JEWELLERS'-G

copper or si

ner Indian im-
med of native
ngly fine and
making the ap-
id gems.
the locast-tree

ne for spike-
nel.
name for Jas-
for mace.
or the nutmeg.
UT.
r; a wooden

resin obtained

ed in Ireland.
coin, passing
rchipelago for

urn in heaps to

rd at assizes.
in for mace.
r opening the
y medicine to

ooms or galls

both striped
e woven like
e surface, and
e, children's

essel, holding
ed as a stan-
in the custody

ustan for the
bit, which are
the necks of
to keep them

min-seed.
for hoisting

The principal
glue, and
os are those
are made into

's shape for

floor in India.
or lieutenant.
in Scotland,
akers' tools.
Malabar.

me for nux

ed in the sun.
for *Coccolus*

officer; s.

JERQUING, the search of a ship by a custom-
house officer, called a *jerquer*, to ascertain
if there are any unentered goods con-
cealed.

JERSEY, fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, the *Helianthus
tuberosus*: the tubers have a culinary
value, and the stems abound in useful
fibre.

JERUSALEM OAK, a name for the *Chenopo-
dium Botrys*, a fragrant plant, said to be a
powerful expectorant.

JESSE, a large branched candlestick.

JET, a variety of soft bituminous coal, ad-
mitting of a fine polish, which is worked
up into many kinds of ornaments, such as
brooches, bracelets, earrings, &c.; a spout
of water; a tube for melted metal in a
mould.

JETEE, an Indian name for the *Marsdenia
tenacissima*, a small climbing plant, from
the fibres of which the Rajmahl moun-
taineers make their bow-strings.

JETIMADH, a vernacular name in Hindustan
for liquorice. [polishing grates.

JET-LUSTRE, a Bohemian black-lead for
JETSAM, goods cast into the sea from a ship,
in stress of weather, &c., which sink and
remain under water. See **FLOTSAM** and
LAGAN-GOODS.

JETTIMUD, a name in India for liquorice root.

JETTY, the projecting part of a wharf; a
mole or timber pier to land goods and pas-
sengers on.

JET-WORKER, a turner who shapes orna-
ments from jet.

JEWEL, a precious stone; a gem.

JEWEL-BLOCKS, blocks at the yard-arms of
a ship, for the studding halyards to pass
through.

JEWEL-CASE, a lady's case for keeping gems
and ornaments in.

JEWELLERS-GOLD, gold with an alloy of
copper or silver in variable proportion.
For trinkets the alloy is about 25 per cent.
of copper added to the gold.

JEWELLERS-ROUGE, a kind of red putty
powder used for polishing jewellery.

JEWELLERS-SWEEPS, a general name for the
scraps, dust, and washings remaining
in jewellers' workshops, gold-pen manu-
factories, &c. which are collected by per-
sons who separate the gold and silver
from the refuse.

JEWELLERY, a general name for ornaments
for the person, of silver, gold, enamels,
precious stones, &c.

JEW'S-HARP, a metal instrument for music,
played in the mouth.

JEW'S-MALLOW, a name for the plant yield-
ing the jute fibre.

JEWUL, **JINGUN**, the name in Bengal for a
gum-resin that exudes from the bark of
Oilina wodier.

JHAPPEES, peculiar umbrella-shaped hats,
worn by the lower class of Assamese,
made from the coarse leaves of the Toko-
pat palm (*Livingstonia Jenkinsiana*, Griffith).
The leaf of the talipot palm (*Corypha
Taliera*) is used for the same purpose.

JHOL, **JOOL**, a kind of white or black
blanket, made by the natives of India,
worth about 8s.

JHUGGERY, a mixture of tobacco, molasses,
and opium, which is smoked by some of
the lower class natives in the East.

JIB, the projecting frame of a crane; a
triangular ship's sail set on a stay, for-
ward.

JIB-BOOM, the spar rigged out beyond the
bowsprit; the flying jib-boom is another
ad-ded spar.

JIB-DOOR, a door made flush with the wall
on both sides.

JIGGER, a potter's wheel, by which earthen-
ware vessels are shaped, &c. by a rapid
motion; a small ship-tackle used about
decks or aloft; a miner who cleans ores
in a wire sieve; a machine to steady a
cable; a tool used by coopers for stripping
the outside of staves. *

JIGGING, in mining, the process of sorting
ore, by passing it through a grille or wire-
bottomed sieve. [GIGOR.

JIGOT, the hip joint of lamb or mutton. See

JIGULITE, a Spanish name in Guatemala for
the Indigo plant.

JINGALL, a small portable piece of ordnance,
fired on the ground, which rests on a long
slender butt-end and a pair of legs.

JINGLE, **GINGOLE**, a covered, two-wheeled
public car used in Cork. See **GINGLEMAN**.

JINGUN, a gum-resin that exudes from the
bark of *Oilina wodier*, called in Bengal,
Jewul.

JINTAN, the Malay name for seeds.

JIPPO, a kind of women's stays.

JIRA, the Hindoo name for cumin seed.

JOANEE, another name for the joe, a Portu-
guese gold coin.

JOAR, a vernacular name in India for the
farinaceous seeds of *Sorghum vulgare*; the
stalks afford sugar, but in less quantity
than the *Sorghum saccharatum*, which has
recently been introduced into culture in
Europe and North America for extracting
sugar from.

JOB, a piece of work; casual employment;
to buy and sell as a broker; to let out
horses and vehicles for hire.

JOBBER, a person who undertakes small
pieces of work; an outside or wholesale
dealer on the Stock Exchange, who makes
the price at the market value for joint-
stock or public securities between the
buyer and seller; being the intermediat-
agent between the stock-broker and the
public; a petty-dealer in cattle, &c.

JOBING-OFFICE, a printing-office, where
small jobs are undertaken, as the printing
of hand or posting bills, circulars, cards,
&c.

JOB-MASTER, a livery stable-keeper; one
who lets out horses and carriages.

JOB-PRINTER, a printer in a small line of
business.

JOB'S TEARS, a popular name for the stony
bead-like seeds of a grass, the *Coix lachry-
ma*, used for making necklaces, &c., and
valued for supposed medicinal qualities.

JOCH, an Austrian land-measure equal to
146 acre or 6,889 square yards.

JOCKEY, a horse-dealer or trainer; one who
rides a horse in a race.

JOE, a Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin,
worth about 36s.

JOGGLES, pieces of hard stone introduced in a joint; particular kinds of connecting joints in masonry.

JOHANNES, a Portuguese gold coin of eight dollars.

JOHANNISBERGER, a name for a kind of hock wine.

JOHANNIS-BROD, a German name for the pod of the carob-tree. *See* CAROB-FRUIT.

JOHN DORY, an excellent table fish, the *Zeus faber*, common in the European seas.

JOHNNT-CAKE, a West-Indian name for small meal cakes, toasted on the embers.

JOINER, a mechanic who does the neat or fine woodwork in ships and buildings, and is therefore distinguished from the shipwright and carpenter; sometimes, however, the trades are combined.

JOINERS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated literary companies of London which has no hall.

JOINT, a junction of wood, &c.; the limb of an animal cut up by the butcher.

JOINTING-PLANE, the largest plane used by carpenters and joiners.

JOINTS, places where two parts are united, or where pieces are articulated with each other, as in gas-pipes, &c.

JOINT-STOCK, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, an association with a capital formed of shares or contributions, to carry on any undertaking requiring large funds.

JOISTS, beams or cross pieces; the timber on which the flooring of buildings is laid; there are bending-joists and bridging-joists.

JOLLY-BOAT, a small boat, usually hoisted at a ship's stern, and sometimes termed a yawl.

JOLT, to jerk or shake.

JONDELAND, a land-measure of Denmark, equal to 6327 English square yards.

JONGS (French), rushes.

JORNALERO (Spanish), day-labourers.

JORUM, a full bowl.

JOSEPH (French), very thin paper; silver or blotting paper.

JOSTICK, aromatic or fumigating wood, used in China for incense tapers, &c.

JOSTIES, a name in Cuddapah and other parts of India for pestles.

JOUCATTE, **JUCAT**, a Scotch liquid measure synonymous with gill. [age.]

JOUI (French), beef tea; a Japanese beverage.

JOURNAL, a ship's log-book; a day-book; a diary or register of daily transactions in business; a daily newspaper; the bearing portion of the shaft in machinery; that which revolves on a support situated between the power and the resistance.

JOURNALIST, a news' writer; an editor.

JOURNETMAN, one who works for hire by the day; a mechanic employed to work for another in his particular trade.

Jow, a minute linear measure in the East Indies, represented by a grain of rice; 3 jows making 1 angle of 2 11-90th inches; a name in India for barley.

JOWL, **JOLE**, the cheek or head of a pig salted.

JUDGE, a measuring staff for estimating excavating work done in coal-mines; a civil officer appointed to try causes, or preside over a court of justice.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS, the private offices of a judge, in the Inns of a court, &c.

JUDGE'S ORDER, an order supposed to be signed before a judge in chambers, in which the defendant to an action admits the sum named in the order to be due by him to the plaintiff, and undertakes to pay it, as well as the costs of the action, in the manner and at the time specified on the face of the order.

JUDGMENT, a compulsory decree; the sentence pronounced in a cause by a judge.

JUDGMENT-DEBT, a security debt, legalized by a judge's order, under which the creditor can at any time issue execution against the debtor's goods and chattels. These debts have the preferential claim for payment in full out of an estate, before bond or simple contract debts.

JUDIEGA, Spanish olives, not fit for eating, but used for making oil.

JUDWAR, an Arab name for the round zedary (*Curcuma zerumbet*), which resembles ginger in flavour, though less pungent and agreeable. [meg.]

JOEPHUL, the name in Hindustan for nut-JUFF, **YOUFT**, a Russian name for hide.

JUG, a pitcher, or water vessel.

JUGERE, an ancient measure of about half an acre.

JUGGED-HARE, hare cut into pieces, and stewed, with wine and other flavourings.

JUGGLER, a conjurer.

JUICE, the succulent or fluid part of meat; the water of fruit; the sap of vegetables.

JUJUBE, the fruit of the *Zizyphus vulgaris*, and *jyuba*, which nearly resembles a small plum, and is sweet and mealy; the former are brought into this country from the South of Europe, in a half dried state, and were formerly much used in pectoral decoctions. The bark and root are used medicinally in the East. The term *jyube* is, however, very generally applied by chemists and confectioners to a thickened mucilaginous lozenge.

JUK, **JUX**, a name in Constantinople for the sum of 100,000 aspers.

JULE, a name for the paul, a Roman coin worth about 24d.

JULEP, an American drink, consisting of a solution of sugar in an aromatic water, with a seasoning of mint, &c.

JULIENNE, a kind of light, thin, vegetable soup.

JULLALYA, an Indian name for hard wheat.

JUMALGOTA. *See* JAMALGHOTA.

JUMBA, a Malayan land-measure, 12 feet square, or 144 feet superficial; in Prince of Wales Island, the jumba is the 20th part of the orlong, which is 14 acre.

JUMBOO, a brass drinking cup for wine, used in India.

JUMLAT (French), a mare; a mould for casting money. [then.]

JUMENTO (Spanish), an ass; a beast of burden. **JUMFREE**, a liquid measure in Lapland, equal to about three-quarters of an English pint.

JUMPER, a chisel pe-

blasting
cheese-

JUNGLE, a
thick b
land cov

JUNIPER, a

JUNIPER -
Juniper-
cine; bu

favourin

JUNIPER-G
olibanum

the *Juni*
darac, th

See ARAB

JUNIPER-O
of the berri

white or
hot and

strong s
scale in

with tur

JUNK, hard
old and

cordage,
for makin

a Chinese

JUNK-DEAL
who ven

JUNKERITE
logists to

JUNKET, a
milk.

JUNK-RING,
the pistol

JUPE, a sor
merly wo

flannel sh

JUPON (Fre

KABAB,
KABAN,

Molucca i

KABANI, an

KABBELOW,
few days;

a mess of

KABOB, a T

KABONG, a T

palm, the

there chie

or coarse

strong fib

KABOOK, a

decompos

tive reddi

KABOOKA, a

merchand

neighbour

KACHAH, th

KACHEL, a l

KADI-KANE, a

Panicum

KADUKAY, i

KAPA, a na

metre ma

JUMPER, an iron punch, with a steel-like chisel point, used for boring rocks before blasting; a name for the maggots of the cheese-fly, *Protophila casei*.

JUNGLE, a general name in the tropics for thick brushwood, or very high grass; land covered with forest trees.

JUNIPER, a name for gin.

JUNIPER-BERRIES, the fleshy galbules of *Juniperus communis*, employed in medicine; but their chief consumption is for favouring the spirit called gin.

JUNIPER-GUM, a name for African incense, or oilbalm resin, commonly attributed to the *Juniperus Lycia*; also for gum sandarac, the produce of *Thuja articulata*. See ARAR.

JUNIPER-OIL, a volatile oil, obtained from the berries of *Juniperus communis*. It is white or yellowish, light, very liquid, of hot and acrid juniper taste, and very strong smell. It is prepared on a large scale in Holland, and often adulterated with turpentine.

JUNK, hard salted beef supplied to ships; old and condemned pieces of rope and cordage, cut into short lengths, and used for making mats, swabs, and oakum &c.; a Chinese vessel, from the Malay "along."

JUNK-DEALER, a marine store-dealer; one who vends old rope.

JUNKERITE, a name given by some mineralogists to spathic iron.

JUNKET, a dish of curdled cream and milk.

JUNK-RING, a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam engine.

JUPE, a sort of pelisse or short mantle, formerly worn by women and children; a flannel shirt or jacket.

JUPON (French), an under-petticoat.

JURKEE, a land measure in Cabul, half an English acre.

JUREMA-BARK, an astringent bark, said to be obtained from the *Acacia Jurema*, a native of Brazil.

JUROB, a member of a jury; one of a body summoned to try a cause.

JURY, a body of men sworn to decide upon facts according to the evidence produced before them: a grand jury consists of 24, a special or petty jury of 12. [a jury.]

JURYMAN, a person summoned to attend on JURY-MAST, a temporary spar rigged as a mast, in place of one lost or carried away by storm, &c.

JUSI, a delicate fibre produced in Manila from some undescribed plant, and of which dresses, &c. are made. [coat.]

JUSTICATO, a waistcoat with sleeves; a close JUSTINE, an Italian coin worth about 8s.

JUTE, an annual plant common in Bengal, the *Corchorus olitorius*. There are two varieties of the plant, the green and the reddish, known by the local names of pat and bun-pat. A coarse kind of cloth is woven from the jute, and affords the materials of the well-known gunny-bags of India. See GUNNY-BAGS.

JUVANEE, a name in India for the *Ptychotis ajowan*. See AJOUAN.

JUVA, a South American name for the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*).

JUWANA, a name for the camels' thorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), a thorny shrub used for making tatees or screens, to hang at windows and doors to keep out the heat and dust. It also furnishes the manna of the desert.

JYNTEE, a name, in India, for the *Eschynomene Sesban*, which yields an excellent charcoal used for making gunpowder.

K.

KABAB, an inn in Russia.

KABAN, a weight of Ternate, one of the Molucca islands. See CABAN.

KABANI, an attorney in the Levant.

KABELLOW, codfish salted and hung for a few days; a name in parts of Scotland for a mess of cabbage and potatoes.

KABOB, a Turkish dish.

KABONG, a name in Malacca for the Gomuto palm, the *Arenga saccharifera*, cultivated there chiefly for its sap, to make jaggery or coarse sugar; but which also yields a strong fibre. See EJOO-FIBRE.

KABOOK, a name for clay iron-stone, the decomposition of which forms a productive reddish loam in Ceylon.

KABOOKA, an African caravan of slaves and merchandise in the Congo, Loando, and neighbouring districts.

KACHAH, the Malay name for glass.

KACHEET, a Dutch tile; an earthen vessel.

KADI-KANE, an Indian name for millet, *Panicum miliaceum*.

KADUKAY, in India, powdered myrabolams.

KAPA, a name in the Friendly Islands for a snuff made from coco-nut oil.

KAFFAK, a Turkish shoe merchant or dealer in slippers.

KAFILAH, an African caravan consisting of from 1800 to 2000 camels.

KAGNE, a kind of vermicelli.

KAHAWON, See CAHUN.

KAHOO, an East Indian name for the lettuce.

KAI, a Malayan grain measure. See COYAN.

KAEN (German), a boat.

KAIL-BROSE. See KALE.

KAIL-YARD, a common term in Scotland for a kitchen-garden.

KAIMESTER (German), a wharfinger.

KAIN-RAMI, the Malay name for linen; kain-kalambu, being gauze; kain-layer, canvas; kain-kipri, diaper; kain-panas, flannel.

KAJAWEHIS, banners for a camel in which women ride in Persia.

KAKARALLI, a common wood of Demerara, which is very durable in salt water, possessing the quality of resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle. It may be had from 6 to 14 inches square.

KAKOON, one of the Hindoo names for *Panicum italicum*.

KALAMKARI, the Malay name for calico.
KALANDE, a native goldsmith's weight in Ceylon, almost obsolete, equal to 24 of a large red seed used for its subdivisions. The kalande represents about 73½ grains.
KALARY, the eighth part of a paw or seer in the southern Mahratta country, the paw being 15-16ths quart.
KALDEL, the Malay name for the ass.
KALE, KAIL, the generic name for colewort, a kitchen plant; a kind of pottage made with greens.
KALEIDOSCOPE, a highly ingenious optical instrument, showing, by the change of position of small pieces of coloured glass, a great variety of beautiful designs, which have been found very useful to pattern-drawers. It was invented by Sir David Brewster of Edinburgh.
KALFATERER (German), one who caulks seams.
KALLINGEE, a weight in Ceylon used for pearls, supposed, like the chow, to contain 320 fractional parts. One kallingee is equal to 20 manjadies, each containing 7½ grains troy.
KALMUCK, a kind of shaggy cloth or bearskin; a coarse cotton fabric made of various colours in Prussia.
KAMING, the Malay name for a sheep or goat.
KAMBOU, a name in the Kurile Islands for the *Fucus saccharinus*, called by the Russians sea-cabbage; a favourite article of food among all classes in the Japanese empire.
KAMISOL (German), a waistcoat or jacket.
KAMMERER (German), a chamberlain or treasurer.
KAN, a liquid measure in Batavia of 91 cubic inches: 33 are equal to about 10½ gallons; 388 Batavia kans make one leaguer or 160 English gallons.
KANASTERE, a rush basket.
KANGAN. See CANGAN.
KANGAROO, a marsupial animal peculiar to Australia, which is hunted for its flesh and its skin. The tail makes excellent soup, and the skin when tanned forms a soft and durable shoe leather.
KANINCHEN (German), a rabbit.
KANNA, a dry and liquid measure of Sweden, 4½ pint; 100 being equal to 57-60 gallons.
KANNE, the unit for liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the French litre, and equal to 1½ imperial pint; about 4½ to the imperial gallon.
KAO-LIN, a porcelain earth derived from the decomposition of the felspathic granites, and much used for fine pottery. This earth is met with in Assam, Bangalore, Madras, China, and other parts of Asia, whence the name is derived.
KAPAK, the Malay name for a hatchet or axe.
KAPAS, a name in the East for cotton in the seed, and for the herbaceous cotton plant.
KAPER, CAPER, a name, in Scotland, for an oat-cake buttered, with a slice of cheese on it.
KAPITTA, a resin or lacquer obtained in Ceylon from the sap of the *Croton lacciferum*.

KAPOK, a name, in the Eastern archipelago for the cotton down enveloping the seeds of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax pentandrum*. It is used by the poor inhabitants for stuffing chairs, pillows, &c., but is seldom or never used for beds, it being thought unwholesome to sleep upon.
KAPP, a dry measure used in Sweden, equal to an English gallon, but in some places rather more.
KAPULAGA, the Malay name for cardamoms.
KAPUR-BARUS, the name for the best camphor in the East.
KAPUR-TOBOR, the Malay name for lime; kapur-makan being fine or shell lime.
KARBI, a Hindoo name for the *Sorghum vulgare*.
KARCH, an Austrian weight of 493·89 lbs. avoirdupois. See CHARGE.
KARMAN. See BUCK-WAX.
KARMESES, fairs held in Belgium and Holland.
KAROCAWN, a term applied to a species of money on some parts of the West coast of Africa, consisting of gold drawn out into a fine wire, and cut afterwards into small pieces.
KAROH, another name for the coss, an Indian itinerant measure.
KAROO-VALUM GUM, an Indian name (at Madura) for the gum of *Acacia Arabica*.
KAROSS, a skin cloak very neatly made by the Kafirs, and which are much esteemed for driving wrappers, railway and carriage rugs, &c.; they are made of the wild cat, silver and red jackal, mixed jackal, antelope, and weasel.
KAR, a horse-hair sieve; a negro drum.
KASSA, a kind of fine catechu in cakes, made in India from the nuts or seeds of the *Areca catechu*.
KATCHUNG-OIL, an Eastern name for groundnut oil, expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*.
KATUMBAR, the Malay name for coriander.
KAUF (German), a purchase or bargain.
KAUFMANN, a merchant or tradesman in Germany.
KAVA, KAWA. See CAVA.
KAVAROO, the Tamil name for *Eleusine coracana*, a species of millet.
KAVEL-MELL, a large sledge-hammer used in Scotland for breaking stones.
KAYLA, the Hindoo name for the banana.
KAYU-MANIS, the Malay name for cinnamon.
KEATIB, a Turkish scribe, who writes letters, petitions, contracts, &c.
KEAVES, CUVES, chemical vessels employed to contain salts.
KEB, a term in Scotland for a premature birth in animals; a slink lamb, &c.
KEBABS, small pieces of roasted meat, dressed with fresh parsley and celery, sold in the Turkish bazaars for dinner.
KEBBUCK, a common name for cheese in Scotland.
KECKLING, a sailor's name for old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing.
KECKLING-PINE, a name in Scotland for wires or needles used in knitting stockings.

KEDEB, used of rivets.
KEEL, the vessel or porting or the T. confal 124 L but is 3 quan
KEELAG, port o
KEELMA and k
KEELFA, cool.
KEELING, codfish
KEELSON, the flo
KEEN, sh
KEEPER, has the person or oth beasts;
KEEPSAK, males,
KEESLIP, of the also for used as
KEEVE, district
KEEVE, in brew
KEFER, the silver,
KEG, a s taining beer, oy will we
KEHUL, p which t
KEHUL, p hds and
KEHLING
KEIR, a ki
KEITH, in of stream
KELINGOO, toes, of v
KELL, vely ke
KEELING
KELCEL, a
KELLA, an part of
KELLACH, used in
KELLAT, a
KELETH, a
KEUPRAT
KELLOW, a
KELOTER
KELP, the obtained sea-weed on the n about th of the se unprofita
KELSON, A

KEDON, a small anchor with an iron stock, used for warping, or for riding in a harbour or river.

KEEL, the lowest and principal timber of a vessel, running the whole length and supporting the frames and hull. A lighter or barge, a flat-bottomed vessel used in the Tyne for carrying coals to colliers, it contains about 8 Newcastle chaldrons = 15½ London chaldrons or 21 tons 4 cwt; but is commonly taken at 21 tons 1 cwt. 3 quarters; the keel of coke is 11 tons.

KEELAGE, dues paid for a ship entering the port of Hartlepool, &c.

KEELMAN, one who manages coal-barges and keels.

KEELPAT, a vessel in which liquor is set to cool.

KEELING, a name in some places for the codfish, *Morhua vulgaris*.

KEELSON, a timber placed over the keel on the floor timbers, and running parallel.

KEEN, sharp; having a fine edge.

KEEPEE, a preserver, a defender; one who has the custody of prisoners, or of deranged persons; one who has the care of a park or other enclosure, or the custody of beasts; a guard ring worn by married females, above the wedding ring.

KEEPSAKE, a remembrance or gift-token.

KEESLIP, a name in Scotland for the stomach of the calf used in curdling milk for cheese; also for the *Galium* plant or cheese rennet, used as a substitute. *See* KESLOR.

KEEVE, a large vat used in the mining districts; a mash-tub or vessel employed in brewing; to tilt a cart, to unload it.

KEFER, the Turkish name for a purse of silver, = 500 piastres.

KEG, a small wooden cask or barrel containing 4 or 5 gallons: paint, lard, Dantzic beer, oysters, &c. are packed in kegs, and will weigh about 28 lbs.

KEHUL, powdered antimony and rosin, with which the Arab women darken their eyelids and eyebrows.

KEHLING (German), fresh cod-fish.

KEIR, a kind of boiler used in a bleachery.

KEITH, in Scotland, a bar laid across a river or stream to prevent the ascent of salmon.

KELINGOO, an Indian name for sweet potatoes, of which there are many varieties; as velly kelingoo, saruy kelingoo, alvally kelingoo, linevally kelingoo, &c.

KELKEL, a slice of sole dried and salted.

KELLA, an Arabian dry measure, the fortieth part of the toman; and equal to 4 1-5th lbs.

KELLACH, a kind of sledge or wicker cart used in Scotland.

KELLAT, a weight at Suez, of four grains, the 15th part of a dram.

KELLET, a kind of raft used on the river Euphrates.

KELLOW, a name for black-lead.

KELONTER, a Persian magistrate.

KELP, the commercial name for the ash obtained by the incineration of various sea-weeds. Kelp was largely manufactured on the northern shores of Scotland until about the year 1817, when the removal of the salt-duty made the manufacture unprofitable.

KELPON. *See* KERLSON.

KELT, a name in Scotland for cloth with the nap, generally made with native black wool; a spawning salmon.

KELTEN, a wine-press in Germany.

KEMELIN, a brewer's vessel.

KEMENGHE, an Arab violincello with two strings.

KEMESTER, the name in Scotland for a wool-comber.

KEMO SHELLS, an eastern name for the large heavy shells of *Tridacna gigas*. *See* CLAM.

KEMP, KEMPTT, the coarse rough hairs of wool, which is avoided by the manufacturer in his purchases of wool, deteriorating, as it does, the appearance of even common fabrics by its inferiority and harshness, and not taking dye readily. The kemp of Cashmere goats' wool is now, however, made into coarse cloth.

KEMPER, a well-known name in Scotland for a competitor among reapers; one who strives to outrun the others in the quantity of work done.

KEMPLE, in Scotland, 40 wisps or bottles of straw or hay.

KEMP-SEEDS, a Scotch term for the sifting or refuse of oats, in making oatmeal.

KEN, a long measure of Siam, the half of the vouah, and equal to 37½ inches.

KENDOO, a vernacular name in Bengal for Indian ebony, the *Diospyros Melanozyon*. The bark is astringent.

KENGUEL, the seeds of *Gundelia Tournefortia*, which are roasted and used as colic in parts of Asia Minor and Scinde.

KENNEL, a watch-dog's house; a building for a pack of hounds; the channel or water-course in a street.

KENNEL-COAL. *See* CANNEL-COAL.

KENNEL-BAKER, a rag-gatherer; a bone-grubber.

KENNETS, a coarse cloth made in Wales.

KENT, a long shepherd's staff or leaping pole. [ship]

KENTLEDGE, pigs of iron used for ballast in a **KEORA-OIL**, **KETGEE-OIL**, an essential oil obtained in the East from the *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

KEPER, KOPER, a name in Germany for marsella, a kind of twilled linen.

KEPOOR, a Hindoo name for amber.

KEPPING, a division of the Spanish dollar in Sumatra, which is divided into 400 keppings; eight therefore are worth about 1*l*.

KEBAN, a Persian silver coin worth about 1*s*.

KERAT, the Egyptian name for the carat.

KERBSTONE, the edge flag-stones of a paved footway or causeway. *See* CURBS.

KERCHIEF. *See* HANDKERCHIEF.

KERE, a notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KERIEH, a Turkish gold coin of 21 plasters under the old coinage, but the kerieh of the reigns of the sultans Mahmood and Abdul Mejid is worth only 18 plasters, or the 6th of a pound sterling.

KERMES, an insect, produced on the *Quercus coccifera*, which furnishes a red colouring matter. Also the name for a brick-red mineral powder, a factitious sulphuret of antimony, for dyeing, and formerly used, in medicine.

KERNED-LETTER, those letters of printing-type which hang over the shank.

KERNEL, the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut.

KEROSENE, a liquid hydro-carbon obtained from a species of bituminous shale in New Brunswick.

KERRA, a name in Cambray for a large package.

KERSET, a very coarse stuff usually ribbed, woven from long wool; chiefly manufactured in the North of England.

KERSETMERE, a thin fabric generally woven plain from the finest wools, and made chiefly in the West of England.

KESHOOB, the Bengalee name for *Rottleria tinctoria*.

KESLOP, a name for rennet, the substance used in curdling milk. See **KERSLIP**.

KESME, a name in Berber, Nubia, for the sum of 2 dollars.

KESSEL-BIER, home-brewed beer in Germany.

KESSELER, a German brazier or tinker.

KESTING, KEELING, a small green plum; a bullace.

KETCH, a two-masted vessel with the main mast placed amidships, and a mizen-mast, ranging from 100 to 250 tons burden.

KETCHUP. See **CATSUP**.

KETTEL (German), a little chain.

KETTPEIDE (German), thrown-silk.

KETTLE, a metal boiler, saucepan, stewpan, or other cooking vessel for heating and boiling water for domestic purposes.

KETTLE-DRUM, a musical instrument used in military bands, consisting of two basins of copper or brass with goatskin, or vellum stretched over them.

KETTLE-DRUMMER, the musician who plays on the kettle-drum.

KEUFTER, a paste made from raisins exported from Turkey.

KEYEL, a strong piece of wood bolted to a stanchion for belaying ropes to; a frame for spreading the main-sail.

KEVINS, a term in Scotland for the refuse separated from grain.

KRY, an instrument by which the bolt of a lock is pushed backward or forward, or clock-work machinery is wound up; an index; that which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood; in flooring, the board last laid down.

KEY-BUGLE, a brass horn or musical instrument.

KEY-HOLE, the perforation in a door or lock for receiving a key.

KEYL, a local name in Scotland for a bag or sack.

KEYS, small shoals or uninhabited islets; the stops of a musical wind instrument; the fingering notes of a piano-forte.

KEY-SCREW, a lever for turning screws.

KEY-STONE, the middle voussoir, or centre-stone of an arch.

KHALSAH, a government rent-roll in India.

KHAM, a name in Turkey for cotton cloth not dyed.

KHANCHAA, an Indian weight, ranging from 204 to 225 grains.

KHANSAMAH, an Indian butler.

KHELI-BOAT, a boat in Assam, the roof of

which is covered with the leaves of the *Leviston Jenkinsiana*, a palm.

KHENNA, a Persian dye for the hair, used in the baths of Constantinople.

KHAMIA, the Malay name for raisins; also a preserve or sweetmeat. See **KISAMISA**.

KHORMA, a Malay name for the date.

KHUNDEE. See **KUNDEE**.

KHUS-KHUS. See **CUSCUS**.

KHUSREH SURVEY, a private or native survey of land in India.

KHWAY, a Burmese measure of capacity, equal to about one gallon.

KIABOOCA-WOOD. See **KYABOOCA**.

KIAT, a name in Rangoon for the teal, a piece of silver money weighing 10 dwts. 10½ grs.

KIBEAR, a small currency of Abyssinia, consisting of 3 borjookes, or glass beads.

KIBBLE, a bucket, usually of iron, for raising ore to the surface from a mine-shaft.

KIBBLING-MILL, a hand-mill of steel, attached to a post, for crushing or grinding beans, pease, malt, &c.

KIBITZKA, a one-horse vehicle on two wheels, used in Siberia.

KID, a young goat; a fagot or bundle of heath and furze.

KIDDER, an engrosser of corn or other merchandise. See **FORESTALLING**.

KIDDERMINSTER, an Ingrain carpeting, originally named from the town where it was principally made, but the largest quantity is now manufactured in Scotland. Kidderminster is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof; the two are interwoven at intervals, to produce the figures, as the two webs are passed at intervals through each other, each part being at one time above, and at the other below. When different colours are used, the figure will be the same on both sides, but the colours will be reversed: these are made entirely of wool. [dog fish.]

KIDDLE, a kind of weir in a river, for catching.

KIDNAPPING, enticing away persons to enter the army or navy, &c.

KIDNEY-BEAN, the common name of plants of the genus *Phaseolus*, much used as a vegetable.

KIDNEYS, glands lying in the lumbar regions of animals: ox and sheep kidneys are often sold separately by butchers.

KIDS, a technical name for bundles of sticks and bushes planted on a sea beach, around which collect the waifs and strays of the ocean, sand, and other matters.

KIEN, a German name for the fir or pine, and rosin obtained from it.

KIERA, a name in India for the seeds of *Amaranthus frumentaceus*, which are ground into flour. The leaves and tender tops of another species are much esteemed by the natives, and eaten by them in their curries, or as a substitute for asparagus.

KIFFEKEL, a name for meerschaum.

KIANG, a Malay name for the roe or hart.

KIKUEL OIL, the produce of the solid part of the seeds of *Salvadora Persica*, imported into Bombay from Gujerat, for local consumption.

KILDERK
kina, of
KILLABE
119,604
acres.
KILL, Kc
and for
KILLAS,
KILLOW,
very v
localit
Winche
okes, 1
4,984
bushels
bushels
KIL-PAI
medicin
KILN, an
grain, i
furnace
ware.
KILOGONT
KILOGRAM
sure of
about 2
exactly
quintal
gramm
To con
gramm
by 2,204
KILOLITH
sure, th
KILOMET
nearly
tenth of
and mil
4 furlon
KILOSTER
cubic fe
KILT, a
dres es
KIMDIN
basket.
KIMMET
archipe
seed.
KIMMEN
a milk
brewer
KIN, anot
weight.
KINCOS,
KINE, an
KING, the
men.
KING-FISH
fishes;
dri, an
East In
KING-PO
KING-WO
hard-w
from B
inches
derived
It is als
in viole
in the
pally u
work, b
and the

leaves of the
n. hair, used in

raisons; also
see Kismis.
e date.

or native sur-
of capacity,

oca.
for the tical, a
ling 10 dwts.

of Abyssinia,
glass beads,
iron, for rais-
cane-shaft,
steel, attached
inding beans,

ncle on two

or bundle of

or other merc-

carpeting, ori-

own where it

ared in Scot-

operate warped

ven at inter-

s, as the two

ivals through

at one time

elow. When

the figure will

ut the colours

made entirely

[ing fish.

er, for catch-

trons to enter

ame of plants

ich used as a

ambar regions

neys are often

adles of sticks

beach, around

strays of the

ers.

he fir or pine,

the seeds of

which are

es and tender

uch esteemed'

KILDERKIN, a beer cask, containing 2 firkins, or 18 gallons.

KILLAR, a measure of 1000 area, equal to 119,604.6 square yards, or 24.71 imperial acres.

KILL, KULL, the Turkish word for bristle, and for the coarse hair on goat skins.

KILLAS, a miner's name for clay slate.

KILLOW, KILO, a Turkish dry measure of very variable dimensions in different localities; in Constantinople equal to the Winchester bushel, and divided into 22 okeas. In Alexandria, however, it is about 4.634 bushels; in Bucharest nearly 11 bushels; and in Ibrail as much as 17½ bushels.

KILL-PAIN, an American specific or quack medicine, so called.

KILN, an oven for roasting or drying malt and grain, burning bricks, tiles, lime, &c.; a furnace for annealing glass and pottery ware. [1000 sides.

KILOONE, a geometrical figure, having

KILOGRAMME, the French pound, a measure of weight of 1000 grammes, equal to about 2.15th lbs. avoirdupois, or more exactly 2.20485 lbs.; 100 kilogrammes, or a quintal, is equal to 1.9686 cwt., 1000 kilogrammes, or the tonneau, to 19.688 cwt. To convert pounds avoirdupois into kilogrammes, or vice versa, divide or multiply by 2.20485.

KILOLITRE, a French dry and grain measure, the muid = 35.3171 cubic feet.

KILOMETRE, a French itinerary measure, nearly 5 furlongs; also called a mille, the tenth of the league, containing one thousand metres, equal to 1.6666 yards, or 4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot, 11 inches.

KILOSTERE, one thousand stères, = 35,317.41 cubic feet.

KILT, a Highlander's petticoat; a loose dress extending to the knee.

KIMDIN, a name in Cambay for a bamboo basket.

KIMBEL, a name in Java and the Eastern archipelago, for a liqueur made from ant-seed.

KIMKEN, KYMOND, a name in Scotland for a milk pail, and for a large shallow brewer's tub.

KIN, another name for the catty, a Chinese weight. See CATTY.

KINCOB, an Indian laced satin.

KINE, an ancient collective name for cows.

KING, the principal piece of a set of chessmen.

KING-FISH, a common name given to several fishes; for instance, to the *Cybbium Solandri*, and the *Polynemus plebeius* in the East Indies.

KING-POST, the middle post of a roof.

KING-WOOD, one of the most beautiful of the hard-woods imported; which reaches us from Brazil in trimmed logs, from 2 to 7 inches in diameter. It is believed to be derived from a species of *Triptolomaea*. It is also called violet-wood, being streaked in violet tints of different intensities, finer in the grain than rosewood, and is principally used in turning and small cabinet-work, being generally hollow in the heart, and therefore too unsound for upholstery.

KINK, a twist or bend in a rope.

KINO, an astringent substance obtained from various Australian and Indian trees, and containing a large proportion of tannic acid. It occurs in shining grains of a rich ruby red colour. In India, kino is used for dyeing cotton a nankeen colour, and is also employed in medicine.

KINRO, bandoline, made in India of the mucilaginous seeds of *Salvia plebeia*, L. Brown, which, moistened with water, is used to plaster back women's hair, and to keep it glossy and in its place.

KINSH, a lever or bar for quarrying or raising stones.

KINTAL. See QUINTAL and CWT.

KIP, a weight for tin in Malacca, of 15 beedors or 80 tampangs, and containing 40 lbs. 11 oz. avoirdupois.

KIPAS, the Malay name for a fan.

KIPE, a basket for catching fish.

KIPFERED FISH, salmon or other fish, salted, peppered, and dried.

KIPS, a name among tanners for the skins of young animals, though many kips belong to full grown cattle of small breed.

KIPSIAT, the Chinese name for a pipkin, also used by the Malays.

KIRK, the Scotch name for their Presbyterian or National church.

KIRLACHE, a kind of Turkish lighter, navigating the Danube, ranging from 30 to 100 tons.

KIRLANGISH, a small Turkish vessel; a tender to the Admiral's ship.

KIRM, a churn; the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field in Scotland.

KIRN-MILK, a Scotch name for butter-milk.

KIRSCH, KIRSCHENWASSER, cherry-brandy, a spirit distilled from cherries in Germany.

KISSMIS, a small kind of grape, from which the Shiraz wine is made in Persia. When dried in the form of raisins, it constitutes a large article of commerce in the Indian markets.

KIST (Hindustani), a stated or agreed payment or instalment; a portion of a tax paid by the ryot.

KISTBUNDEE, an Indian contract or agreement for payments of rent, duties, debts, &c. by instalments.

KISTLER, a trunk-maker in Germany.

KISTNARAZ-BULLAH, a grain-measure in Bangalore, of 2 pucca seers, or 4 lb. 3 oz. 54 drams.

KIT, a small fiddle; a large bottle; a milk-pail or churn; the tools, &c. of a workman; an outfit, as the chest of clothes of a seaman, the knapsack of a soldier; a small keg or wooden vessel, in which fish is occasionally sold.

KITCHEN, the cooking-room or servants' room in a house.

KITCHEN-DRESSER, a frame with shelves and drawers, for keeping crockery ware, &c. for ready use.

KITCHEN-MAID, a cook or servant.

KITCHEN-RANGE, a fire-grate and stove with oven and boiler, &c. for cooking.

KITCHEN-STUFF, a name for the fat and grease, or dripping, collected and sold by servants, and forming an ingredient in the common kinds of soap.

KITE, a boy's plaything for flying, with a string; sometimes used to carry a line over rivers, or elevated heights for engineering purposes; a name given to an accommodation bill.

KITKUTGAR, a table-servant in India.

KITTYBOLLS, paper parasols made in China, which are exported to India and the Straits settlements, packed in boxes of 100 each.

KITZE, the Turkish name for a purse of gold of 20,000 piastres.

KLACK, in Scotland, fishing-ground near the shore, as opposed to the haff or deep-sea fishing.

KLAFTER, an Austrian measure of length, containing 6 Vienna feet, and equal to 6.23 imperial feet, used also for timber.

KLAPA, the Malay name for the coco-nut.

KLEIN-SCHMIED (German), a white-smith.

KLEIN-WAARE, **KLINGEN-WAARE** (German), hardware.

KLEMPNER, a German tinker or tinman.

KLINGENSCHMIED, a German sword-cutler.

KLINGEN-WAARE. See **KLEIN-WAARE**.

KLIIPFINGER, a Dutch name in the Cape colony for the *Antelope oreothragus*.

KLIFF-FISCH (German), lub-fish, dried-cod.

KLIFF-SWEET, a species of bitumen oozing from the rocks of the Winterberger in the Cape colony, used by the natives to cure convulsions, &c.

KLOPFER (German), a lace-maker.

KNACKER'S YARD, a horse-killer's yard; a place where dead carcases are taken to be cut up for their commercial uses.

KNAG, the shoot of a deer's horns.

KNAPPING-HAMMER, a stone-breaker's hammer in Scotland.

KNEAD, to work off a soft mass, as of dough or clay.

KNEADING-MACHINE, an apparatus for working dough by means of a revolving spiral.

KNEADING-TROUGH, a deep tray in which dough is mixed by bakers, and bread-makers.

KNECHT (German), a man-servant; a workman or journeyman.

KNEE, to elbow or bend in the middle; a crank; a bent piece of timber or metal.

KNEE-CAP, a cover or protection for the knee of a stumbling-horse.

KNIFE. See **KNIVES**.

KNIFE-BASKET, a tray for holding table-knives. [the knife].

KNIFE-BLADE, the metal or cutting part of knife-board, a piece of wood, plain, or cased with leather for cleaning and polishing table-knives.

KNIFE-BOX, a box with partitions for keeping superior table or dessert-knives.

KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, a labour-saving machine for polishing knives. It consists of a series of brushes or leather pads which are made to revolve vertically. The knives are arranged in slots on the circumference of the case, and are subjected on each side to the revolving brushes.

KNIFE-HANDLE, the holding part of the knife; that to which the blade is affixed.

KNIFE-REST, a metal or glass article for a dinner table to rest carving-knives on.

KNIFE-SHARPENER, a steel or tool for giving a cutting edge to knives.

KNIFE-TRAY, a servant's tray for depositing knives in.

KNIGHT, a mounted horseman; one of the pieces used in playing the game of chess.

KNISTIR-GOLD, a German name for gold leaf or tinsel.

KNIT, to weave by the hand.

KNITTING-MACHINE, a machine for weaving and making knitted work, as nets, open curtains, &c.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, **KNITTING-PIN**, a metal, wooden, or bone pin for knitting.

KNIVES, cutting instruments for table use, and for various trades, &c. as clasp, drawing, putty, and palette knives, pocket, or spring knives, desk knives, sportsmen's and gardeners' knives, pen-knives, fruit, ham, oyster, bread, butter, cooks', shoe, pruning, paring, plough knives, and other kinds; all of which differ in form or shape.

KNOB, a boss or protuberance; the handle for a door or drawer, &c. made of wood, brass, glass, slate, or some other material.

KNOCKER, an iron rapper or instrument for summoning at a door; a piece of wood to deaden the recoil of a wheel.

KNOLES, a German name for lead ore separated from the smaller parts as they are raised from the shafts.

KNOFF-MACKER (German), a button-maker.

KNOT, a mark or division of the log-line, and name for the nautical mile of 2208 yards, 3 knots making a marine league, and 60 knots a degree. The line knots are placed at distances of 50 feet from each other. Now, as 120 times half a minute make an hour, and 120 times 50 feet make almost a geographical mile, so many knots will run from the reel in one experiment, as the vessel sails miles in an hour. The knot is used for ascertaining the speed of a ship's sailing, and answers to half a minute by the sand-glass, as the log-line runs out, as a mile does to an hour; that is, it is the 120th part of a mile; hence we say the ship is going nine knots, equivalent to nine nautical miles per hour. See **LOG-LINE**. Knot is also a fastening in a rope. See **HITCH** and **BEND**.

KNOT-GRASS, the *Polygonum aviculare*, the small rugose nuts of which are reported to be emetic and purgative.

KNOTT, the ball or piece of wood that is struck in the game of shinty; a kind of Russian leather whip.

KNUBS, a name for the offal or waste silk, in winding off from the cocoon. A large quantity is imported under the names of "knubs and husks," which is carded and spun up into various common silk stuffs.

KOARK, a name in the interior of Persia for the shawl wool obtained from the double-coated goat of Angora.

KOARY, a fine kind of Indian grass, used for making mats.

KOB, **KORA**, a species of African antelope, the *Antelope Senegalensis*.

KOBANG, a gold coin of Japan worth 6s. At the opening of the ports very large ones were in circulation, but are now called in. There are half-pieces of corresponding value. **KOBER** (German), a basket or dorser. [See

KOBIL.

KODA, a

27 lbs.

KODAM

found

trade,

indivi

KODEE,

specie

and th

KODIE,

bahar,

kinds,

and tr

KOFF-B

KOFFER

the fl

KOFFER

specie

Manila

KOIL, t

colow

KOIL-B

with a

rica ol

KOMANG

equal

KOKF,

bags of

KOKRA

KOKUM

from t

purea.

and as

KOLAS,

the Ea

makers

KOLA-NU

Stercu

plecon

teemed

sucked,

flavour

and aia

KOLE, a

equal t

KOMMOD

KOMPOW

made o

curren

lands,

KOMET (C

KONGPU,

foot me

more th

KOODO, a

malis s

horns,

KOOL, a

Ziapha

KOOLINJA

Galang

KOOLTOO

buckwi

KOONGOO

lian mil

KOONGOO

flowers

dyeing.

KOONKEE

chitack

KOORA, a

Mahratt

for depositing

one of the
name of chess.
for gold leaf

for weaving
as nets, open

pin, a metal,
tinting.

for table use,
&c. as clasp,
little knives,
desk knives,
knives, pen-
bread, butter,
string, plough
of which differ

the handle
made of wood,
other material.
instrument for
use of wood to
end ore sepa-
as they are

ton-ton-maker.
of the log-line.
mille of 2208
marine league,
line knots are
set from each
half a minute
to 60 feet make
so many knots
the experiment,
an hour. The
the speed of
ers to half a
is the log-line
in hour; that
ile; hence we
knots, equiva-
per hour. See
fastening in a

articulate, the
are reported

wood that is
ty; a kind of

waste silk, in
pa. A large
the names of
is carded and
in silk stuffs.
of Persia for
in the double-

grass, used for

an antelope,

an horn ds.
ry large ones
now called in
ponding va-
orser. [See

KOBL, a small boat. See COBLE.

KODA, a grain measure of Georgia, about 37 lbs.

KODAMA, a money of Japan, consisting of a round, thick lump of silver, passing in trade, and weighed in payment from one individual to another.

KODEK, a name in Sindo for various species of cowry; the shells are calcined, and the powder sprinkled over sores.

KODIE, a name in Java for the candy or bahar, a weight, of which there are two kinds, the large — to 610 lbs. avoidupois, and the small to 407 lbs. [See.]

KOFF-BEAT, a small two-masted Dutch vessel. KOFFER-MACKER, a trunk maker in Germany. KOFFO-REMP, a name in the Moluccas for the fibres of the *Musa textilis*, a wild species of plantain, which yields the Manila hemp cordage of commerce.

KOHL, the German name for cabbage or colewort.

KOHL-BABI, a curious variety of cabbage, with a bulbous stalk, the rapetole (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongylodes*).

KOLJANG, a name in Java for the coyan, equal to about 60 imperial bushels.

KOKT, a revenue measure of Japan, of 3 000 bags or bales of rice. [wood.]

KOKRA-WOOD, another name for cocum. KOKUM-OIL, a concrete oil, obtained in India from the dried fruit of the *Garcinia pumila*. It is used as an article of food, and as a medicine. See COCUM BUTTER.

KOLAS, glazed earthenware pans, used in the East by sugar-boilers and sweetmeat-makers.

KOLA-NUT, COLAS, the brown seed of the *Sterculia acuminata*, about the size of a pikeon's egg, which are very highly esteemed in Africa. When chewed or sucked, they are said to enhance the flavour of any thing eaten afterwards, and also to purify putrid water.

KOLE, a Malabar long measure for timber, equal to 28½ English inches.

KOMODE (German), a chest of drawers.

KOMPOW, a strong white Chinese linen made of flax, passing as a medium of currency in some of the Philippine islands.

KOMET (German), curdled milk.

KONGRU, Cowrie, a name for the 1 milder's foot measure in China, about ¼ of an inch more than the English foot.

KOODO, a large African antelope, the *Dama strepsiceros*, which has fine long horns, with three elongated spiral turns.

KOOL, a Bengalee name for the fruit of the *Zizyphus jujuba*. See JUJUBE.

KOOLINJAN, a name in Hindustan for the Galanga root. See GALANGAL.

KOOLTOO, a name in Bengal for a species of buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*.

KOONGONTE, a name in Bellary for the Italian millet, *Panicum Italicum*.

KOONGOO-TARO, an Indian name for the flowers of a species of *Tamarix*, used in dyeing.

KOONKEE, a grain-measure of India, of 5 chittacks. See CHITAK.

KOORA, a measure of capacity, in the South Malabar country, of 8½ gallons.

KOOLINGA-FIBRE, a good substitute for flax, prepared in Tanjore from the *Tylophora asihmatica*.

KOOROOMBA, a name in Ceylon for the young of green coco-nut.

KOOSUM, KOOSUMBA, a name in India for a flower; also for the *Schleichera tryugu*, a tree on which the best lac resin is formed.

KOOT, KOOTH, a name in Lahore and the Bengal bazaars for putchuk or costus root.

KOR, the Dutch unit of measures for dry wares, and the cube of the palm, answering to the French litre.

KOPECK. See COPECK.

KOFFEN, an Austrian liquid measure, 70 of which make up the wine elmer. See EIMER.

KOPP-STUCK, a silver coin of Bavaria, worth 8½; also called a slesier; in Brandenburg it passes for 24 kreuzers.

KOPRA. See COPPERAH.

KOQUETTE-BALLI, a native wood of Demerara, which forms excellent rafters and beams for cottages, growing from 20 to 30 feet long, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

KORB (German), a basket or hamper.

KOBETZ, a Galician measure equal to 3½ bushels.

KORREL, a Flemish weight corresponding to the French decigramme, or rather more than 1½ grain (1.543.)

KORZEC, KORZEC, a Polish weight equal to nearly 2 cwt.; also a corn-measure of about 3½ to 3½ bushels.

KOSKOSOO, in Tunis, a dry preparation of semola, or coarse meal.

KOSANG, a petty money of account in the Malay peninsula; the fourth part of the mace.

KOST (German), board, food, or diet; hence the compound words kostganger, a boarder; kosthaus, a boarding-house; kostschule, a boarding-school, &c.

KOTAR, an eastern weight of 15½ lbs.

KOU, an ancient Chinese measure about 17½ gallons. [Russia.]

KOUBANKA, a kind of wheat grown in KOUKAN, an ornamented silver bracelet.

KOU-KOU, a Tartar name for the St. Ignatius bean, the seeds of a species of *Stychnos* (S. *Sancti Ignatii*, the *Ignatia anara* of some authors), which enjoys a high reputation in the Chinese Materia Medica. It is bitter, and believed to be a good vermifuge, but is dangerous from the quantity of strychnine it contains.

KOUMIS, a liquor made in Tartary, from mares' and camels' milk, which has undergone a certain degree of vinous fermentation.

KOURIE, KOWRIE. See COWDIE PINE.

KOUSSEO, a medicinal plant, the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a native of Abyssinia; which is reported to be a very effectual vermifuge.

KOVIGEE, an Indian agrarian measure equal to 4 acres.

KOYAN, a variable weight for dry goods in the East; at Lombok it is equal to 33 piculs, at Batavia to 28, at Samarang, to 30, and at Singapore to 40. See COYAN.

KOYFUL, an Indian name for wild nutmegs.
KRAAL, an enclosure for cattle in the Cape colony; also applied to the huts of the natives.

KRAMA, a woman's wooden clog or sandal.
KRAMER, a German shopkeeper; a merchant trader.

KRAMERGEWICHT (German), avoirdupois weight.

KRAMERMEISTER, an alderman of the Grocer's guild in Germany.

KRAMMES (German), retail wares; commodities; articles of trade.

KRAMPLER, a German wool-carder.

KRANG, a name given by fishermen to the fleshy part of the whale after the blubber has been taken off.

KRAUT (German), colewort or cabbage.

KRAUTER-TABAK (German), herb tobacco.

KRAUTER-THREE, herb tea.

KREAT, **CREAT**, an infusion of the root of *Andropogon paniculata*, which is much esteemed as a tonic and stomachic bitter. In the Peninsula of India, and also used in cholera and dysentery.

KREIDSCHNUR (German), a chalk-line or plumb-line.

KREISAMTMANN, the bailiff of a circle in Germany.

KREMSERWEISS, a pure carbonate of lead, of remarkably bright colour, made in Germany.

KREOSOTE. See **CREASOTE**.

KREUZER, **KREUTZER**, a German coin of variable value, in some places worth about the seventh part of a penny, in others, 30 kreuzers are equal to one shilling. In Frankfurt, and the southern part of Germany, 4 pennings make a kreuzer, and 3 kreuzers are equal to 1 penny sterling; and 35 to one shilling. In Bale, the kreuzer passes for 5 deniers, in the canton of Berne, for 3. The Austrian paper, marked zechn (10) kreuzers passes for 12 kreuzers. The larger kreuzer is worth 1 kreuzer and 1 penning.

KRIS, the Malay name for a dagger.

KRON - **THALER**, a German money; the crown-piece.

KROO, **KROU**, a measure of capacity on the west coast of Africa, varying from 4 to 12½ imperial gallons, in different localities; for palm oil it is 4 gallons, and weighs about 30 lbs.; in Accra and other parts, 50 lbs. A krou of rice weighs from 25 to 30 lbs.

KROOMEN, labourers employed at Sierra Leone, chiefly in boats and vessels; originally natives of the Kroo country, 150 miles to the southward and westward, whence their name.

KROSSAH, another name for the coss, an Indian itinerary measure of two miles.

KRUSE. See **CRUSE**.

KUCHEN (German), a cake or tart; a kitchen.

KUCHEN-WEISTER, the steward of a kitchen in Germany.

KUCHEN-ZETTEL, a German bill of fare.

KUCHOO, a name in Bengal for the large tuberous roots of *Arum Colocasia*, in the West Indies known as cocos or eddoes.

KUCHOOBA, a name in Hindustan for the

long zedoary, the root of *Curcuma Zerumbet*.

KUDA, a Malay name for the horse.

KUDAKUDA, the Malay name for spars.

KUDDIAKHAR, a local name in India for borax.

KUDEI, the Malay name for shop.

KUEPHUL, a name, in Hindustan, for the aromatic and stimulant bark of *Myrica sapida*, a favourite native medicine.

KUGEL-THREE (German), imperial tea.

KUJOOR, an Indian name for dates.

KULACK, **COULACK**, a Chinese grain-measure, in use in Java, = 7½ catties, of 40 measures, each of 5 gantangs, or about 938 lbs. avoirdupois. It is also another name for the bamboo.

KULIT, the Malay name for skin or leather.

KULLANGEE, **CULLINGEY**, an Eastern weight of about 78 grains, but in the Carnatic a little more. See **CULLINGEY**.

KULMET, a dry measure of Rigas: 84 kulmets = 3½ English gallons.

KUMERA, the Maori name in New Zealand for the sweet potato.

KUMKUMA, an aromatic drug and perfume, obtained from *Didymocarpus aromaticus*; also the Malay name for saffron.

KUMLA, a name in Bengal for the sweet orange.

KUMMEL (German), cumin, or caraway seed.

KUMMEL-WASSER, brandy flavoured with cumin seeds.

KUMNYIAN, the name among the Malays for frankincense, or gum olibanum.

KUMON, an Indian name for cumin seed.

KUMPF, a German dry measure of 1½ to 1½ gallon.

KUMUT, a kind of bark cloth, made in the Eastern archipelago, from the fibre of a species of *Artocarpus*.

KUNCHOORA, **KUNKHOORA**, Indian names for the China-grass cloth.

KUNDALOO, a large kind of nettle growing in the Himalayas, from the fibres of which the natives make rope for tying up their cattle, and snow-sandals.

KUNDE (German), a customer; a chapman.

KUNDEE, **KHUNDEE**, an Indian dry measure used for salt, grain, and some other goods, equal to 611 pounds avoirdupois.

KUNDEL, a name in Hindustan for the fetid gum-resin sagapenum.

KUNGGOO, a name in Bengal for the seeds of the *Panicum Italicum*.

KUNJOO, a red powder made by steeping turmeric-root in an alkali, used in India for the forehead marks of the Hindoos.

KUNKUR, a variety of nodular limestone found in India, which is not easily calcined, and forms but a poor cement.

KUPFER (German), copper.

KUPON, a Malayan grain measure. See **COYAN**.

KUPON, the Hindustani name for camphor.

KUPAS, a name in India for cotton in the seed.

KURA-KURA, the Malay name for a land-tortoise.

KURBAU, the Malay name for the buffalo.

KURDEH, **CURDEE**. Indian names for safflower.

KURKEE, the hill downys of plants

KURCHNE

KURTAU, t

KURTAU, t

KURUNDA

Carissa

fruits of

favourit

KURUNJ

of the Pa

dia exte

authorit

duce of

KUSHMUT

Costus

colombo

KUSHNEEZ

KURFUS, a

gold in a

KUSTENFA

KUTCHOOR

roots of

KUTEERA

Sterculio

use, the

unsuitab

solubility

gums for

gum, cal

Cochlosa

Bussora

de Drogu

KUTARAN

for the se

which ar

able febr

KUTRAN, a

L, a Rom

of a cano

made of

LABBANUM

resin, ol

leaves of

is used in

tiles, and

LABELA, n

&c. for v

cially for

LABERDAN

fish.

LABOR, a M

work of

LABORATO

mental o

LABOURER

journey

toll and

not a cr

LABOUR-S

econom

LABRADOR

Curcuma Ze-

se.
spars.
in India for

an, for the
of *Myrica*
line.

tea.
ces.

grain-mea-
tates, of 46
s, or about
also another

or leather.
tern weight
the Carnatic

84 kulmets

ew Zealand

and perfume,
aromaticus;

n,
the sweet

r caraway

oured with

the Malaya

num.

min seed,
of 1½ to 1½

made in the
p fibre of a

lan names

le growing
es of which
ng up their

a chapman.
dry mea-
some other

ardupols.
for the fetid

the seeds of

leeping tur-
in India for

foos.
limestone

easily cal-
ment.

sure. See

r camphor.
ctou in the

or a land-

buffalo.

es for saf-

KURKEE, a coarse kind of blanket, made by the hill people of India, from a curious downy substance, obtained from the leaves of plants.

KURSCHNER (German), a furrier; a skinner.

KURTAAS, the Malay name for paper.

KURTAU, a Malay name for the mulberry.

KURUNDA, the Hindustani name for the *Carissacarandas*, an Indian plant, the acid fruits of which afford the well-known and favourite caranda-jelly.

KURUNJ-OIL, an oil expressed from the nut of the *Pongamia glabra*, and used in India externally as a stimulant; by some authorities this oil is said to be the produce of *Dalbergia arborea*.

KUSHMUT, an Indian name for the root of *Costus speciosus*, used to adulterate Colombo root. [seed.]

KUSHNEEZ, the Persian name for coriander KURUPS, an Eastern name for celery seed, sold in all the bazaars as a stimulant.

KUSTENFAHRER (German), a coasting vessel.

KUTCHOORA, a general Indian name for the roots of the genus *Curcuma*.

KUTTEERA, a gum obtained in India from the *Sterculio urens*, which has but a limited use, the want of adhesiveness rendering it unsuitable for the arts, while its difficult solubility renders it inferior to most of the gums for medicinal purposes. A similar gum, called kutira, is afforded by the *Cochlospermum gossypium*. This is the Bussora gum of Guibourt, in his *Histoire de Drogues*.

KUTKARANGA, KUTKULEGA, Indian names for the seeds of the *Cesalpinia Bonducella*, which are a powerful tonic, and a valuable febrifuge.

KUTRAN, an Indian name for pitch.

KUX (German), a share in a mine.

KWAN, KOUAN, the Cochinchina name for a string of about 600 "cash," the popular coin. Each kouan makes 10 heaps, or "tiens," each of 60 cash. The Spanish dollar averages about 4 kouan; in Upper Cochinchina being worth 3 to 4 kouan, and in Lower Cochinchina, 5 or 6 kouan. As a weight, 500 kuan or catties, of 1½ ounce each, make one kouan.

KWART, KWARTI, a measure of capacity in Poland and Galicia, ranging from 1½ to 1½ pint.

KWARTTEL, KWARTDEEL, a Dutch liquid measure, by which whale and seal oil is vended; ranging from 51 to 88 gallons.

KWATERK, a Polish liquid measure, the fourth of the kwartl.

KYABOCCA, an ornamental fancy wood obtained in the Eastern archipelago, from the knotty excrescences or burs of *Pterospermum Indicum*. It is also called amboyna wood. It is much esteemed in China and India, where it is made into small boxes and writing-desks, and other ornamental works.

KYANIZING, a process of preserving vegetable fibre, by forcing a solution of corrosive sublimate into the pores of the timber. Several other processes have been carried into successful practice since that of the late Mr. Kyan of New York.

KYAR. See COIR.

KYAT, another name in Burmah for the tical, = 252 grains troy.

KYLOES, a name in Scotland for highland cattle, which are usually of small size and black.

KYPOO, an astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu.

L.

L, a Roman numeral denoting 50.

LA, a name in the Pacific for the sail of a canoe, or other vessel, which is usually made of leaves sewed together.

LABRANUM, a scarce and expensive medicinal resin, obtained from the surface of the leaves of *Costus Crelicus* in Candia, &c. It is used in plasters, in perfumery, for pastiles, and as an expectorant.

LABELA, narrow slips of parchment, paper, &c. for writing names for articles, especially for chemists' preparations.

LABERDAN, a German name for salted cod-fish.

LABOR, a Mexican land-measure of 177 acres; work of any kind; a handicraft or trade.

LABORATORY, the workshop of an experimental chemist.

LABOURER, LABOURING-MAN, a workman, a journeyman, one who earns his living by toil and the use of his hands at some work; not a craftsman or artisan.

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES, inventions which economize or diminish human toil.

LABRADOR-STONE, a kind of felspar, exhi-

biting a play of colours, supposed to be produced by microscopic crystals of quartz in the labradorite. It receives a good polish, and is valued for ornamental purposes on account of its beautiful colours. LABRADOR TEA, a popular name for the leaves of the *Ledum latifolium*, which, from their narcotic properties are used medicinally, and to render beer heady.

L. A. C., an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a "licentiate of the Apothecaries Company."

LAC, in Hindoo numeration, 100,000; a lac of rupees is therefore £10,000; a crore is 100 lacs; a resinous incrustation produced on the boughs of trees by the punctures of the *Coccus lacca* insect; and which forms the basis of dyes, varnishes, and sealing-wax, entering largely into commerce. Our imports of crude lac, and lac dye, amount to about 1500 tons a year, worth about £38,000.

LAC-DYE, small square cakes of lac, for dyeing red colours.

LACE, a tie or string; a delicate kind of net-work, consisting of silk, cotton, or flax; fine threads woven into narrow strips for ladies' use, as an ornament in dress, and for trimmings. The annual value of the home manufacture has been estimated at £3,000,000. See the different kinds of lace under their separate names.

LACE-BARK, the reticulated bark of the *Laetia lintearia*, a West Indian tree, which splits into layers with delicate transverse fibres, exactly resembling beautiful lace.

LACE-BOOT, a boot which laces at the side or in front.

LACE-CLEANER, a laundress; one who renovates the colour of antique or choice lace, or brightens gold or silver lace.

LACED-STOCKING, a bandage-support or laced protection for weak legs, varicose veins, &c.

LACE-DYER, a dyer of lace in common with other fabrics.

LACE-FRAME, a machine for making lace.

LACEMAN, a dealer in gold lace, or in lace for ladies' wear.

LACE-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of lace; one who has looms and workmen engaged in making lace.

LACERET, **LISSERET** (French), a borer or auger; a sort of gimblet.

LACERON, **LAITERON**, *sonchus*, sowthistle.

LACE-RUNNER, a female who embroiders patterns on net, stretched on a frame, following the stamped device imprinted on it.

LACE-WAREHOUSE, a shop where lace is sold, usually combined with the trade of silkmonger and linen-draper.

LACHS, the German name for salmon.

LACHTER (Scotch), a lock or flake of wool; the eggslaid by a fowl at one time; a fathom measure employed in the German mines, varying in different districts, from 6½ to nearly 7 feet.

LACKER, **LACQUER**, a varnish for metals; lac-resin dissolved in alcohol, and coloured.

LACKSA, a weight in the Sooloo islands, the half of the picul, or 66½ lbs.

LAC-LAKE, a kind of lac dye.

LACQUERED-WARE, articles coated or varnished with lacquer, which stand the effect of washing well.

LACQUERER, one who varnishes metals or wood.

LACQUER-MAKER, a manufacturer of thick varnishing substances, termed lacquers.

LACSAN, a money of Java, the tenth part of a caty.

LACTARENE, a preparation of casein from milk, in extensive use among calico-printers.

LACTOMETER, an instrument for determining the proportion of cream in milk, consisting of four or five glass tubes, about half an inch in diameter, and eleven inches long, fitted into an upright mahogany frame, each tube having a fine line drawn round it, ten inches from the bottom; three inches from the line downwards it is graduated into inches and tenths of inches. After standing twelve hours, the quantity of cream which floats upon the surface of the milk, is shown by

the scale of inches and tenths; each division will therefore represent one per cent. of the whole.

LACTOSCOPE, a kind of eye-glass; an instrument invented by M. Donne, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream.

LADA, the Malay name for pepper.

LADANG, a name in the Eastern archipelago for a newly cleared piece of ground; a plantation for pepper.

LADANUM-GUM. See **LADANUM**.

LADDER, a frame of wood or iron with connecting rungs; a flight of wooden or rope steps for climbing.

LADDER-MAKER, a manufacturer of ladders, of which there are many kinds, as long round ladders, step ladders, rule-joint ladders, rope ladders, chain ladders, &c.

LADDER-WORK, among artificers, painting, stuccoing, &c., which has to be done on a ladder, and is generally charged double.

LADDE, to load; a freight; in Germany, a trunk or box.

LADDEMAN, in Scotland, a man who has the charge of a pack-horse; the servant of a mill who returns the loads of meal to the owners of the corn sent to be ground.

LADEN, a shop or stall in Germany.

LADEN-MASTER, in Germany, the master of a company; one who has the charge of the chest or funds.

LADEN-PREIS, the publication or announced price in Germany.

LADING, a freight or cargo for a ship, barge, lighter, &c.

LADING, BILL OF. See **BILL OF LADING**.

LADLE, a dipping spoon for serving soup at table; an iron founder's utensil for removing molten metal; an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LADLE-BOARD, a mill-wheel float.

LADRONE (Italian), a pirate; a robber.

LADY'S BOOT-MAKER, a maker of kid, cloth, or other boots for females.

LADY'S-MAID, the personal dress attendant on a lady.

LADY'S-SADDLE, a quilted saddle, with a pommel for lady equestrians.

LAEGEL, **LAGEI**, a weight for steel used in Germany; in Styria, 254.34 lbs.; in Prussia, 103.11 lbs.

LAGAN-GOODS, a name given to merchandise thrown overboard, and sunk with a buoy attached for recovery. See **LIGAN**.

LAGATENIE, a money of account in Cochinchina, of fluctuating value; two lagatenies are generally, however, equal to one dollar.

LAGER (German), a camp; a harbour; a warehouse, or resting-place.

LAGER-BEER, store beer; a popular strong German beer, now largely manufactured in the United States.

LAGER-MIETHE, warehouse rent.

LAGER-WINE, old bottled wine, that has been kept in the cellar.

LAGOON, a salt-water pond; land occasionally covered by the sea.

LAHN, a German name for plated wire; tinsel, thin metal foil.

LAIN-PAP, surface; laid, &c.

LAIN, a coat of arms.

LAKE, a body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAKE, a lake, or body of water.

LAIN-PAPERS, writing papers with a ribbed surface, which are either cream-laid, blue-laid, &c.

LAIN, a covered shed for cattle.

LAIZE (French), a width of manufactured stuff.

LAKE, a pigment of a fine crimson red colour, of which there are several kinds. Common lake is obtained from Brazil wood, which affords a very fugitive colour. Superior red lakes are prepared from lac, cochineal, or kermes, and the best from madder root. See **GARANCINE**.

LAKHRAI, lands held rent-free in India, or of which the dues are assigned or appropriated to some public or private object.

LAMANEUR (French), a coasting pilot.

LAMANTIN, the manatee or sea-cow. See **DULAMB**, the young of the sheep kind. [GONG.]

LAMBSKINS, the skins of the lamb, which with the fleece on are extensively used for clothing, for door-mats, &c.; the grey and black Russian lambs are mostly used for coat and cloak linings, collars, caps, &c. the Astracan lamb is a rich glossy, black skin, with short fur, having the appearance of watered silk. The Hungarian lamb is produced in that country in immense numbers; of it is made the national coat; the woolly part is worn outside in summer, inside in winter; they are often highly decorated. The Spanish lamb furnishes the well-known short jacket of that country. About a million of lambskins a year are imported from abroad, chiefly for glove-making.

LAMBS-WOOL, the fleece of the lamb; a kind of woollen stuff; a name for a beverage composed of ale with the pulp of roasted apples added.

LAME-DUCK, a slang term applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who fails to meet his engagements.

LAME-MAKER, a foil maker.

LANETTA, brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

LAMEY, LAMYEY, a small Burmese measure of capacity, about half a pint.

LAMINATED, disposed in layers or plates.

LAMP, a utensil or apparatus for giving light, of which there are many kinds, as the argand lamp, the sperm oil lamp, the moderator for vegetable oil, the camphine lamp, the spirit lamp for chemical operations; the reflecting lamp for light-houses, the miner's safety-lamp, &c.

LAMP-BLACK, the carbon or smoke formed by burning vegetable substances in confined air. It constitutes the basis of lithographic and printing inks, and also of an oil paint.

LAMP-COTTON MANUFACTURER, a maker of cotton wicks for lamps. These are chiefly made in London.

LAMPERN. See **LAMPREY**.

LAMP-GLASS, the upright glass tube, or chimney for a lamp; the circular glass shade for a lamp, or gas-burner.

LAMP-LIGHTER, an itinerant employed by gas companies or individuals to light lamps. [kinds of lamps.]

LAMP-MAKER, a manufacturer of various lamp-post, the iron column or pillar for carrying a lamp.

LAMPREY, a small eel-like fish, the freshwater species of which, *Petromyzon Americanus*, was formerly of great importance as a delicacy, and also largely used as bait by fishermen. In Germany they are taken in large quantities, fried, packed in barrels by layers, with bay leaves and spices, and sprinkled with vinegar; and thus exported to other countries.

LAMP-SELLER, a vender of lamps, often combined with the trade of gas-fitter.

LAN, the Burmese name for the fathom.

LANA, a close-grained wool obtained in Demerara from *Genipa Americana*, which is not liable to split. The tree will frequently square from 14 to 18 inches. The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons. Lana is also the Italian for wool; and a Russian weight of 52½ grains.

LANA-DYE, a bluish-black colour used by the Indians of Guiana for staining their persons. See **CARUTO**.

LANAIUOLO (Italian), a clothier.

LANCASTER-GUN, a gun with a very long range named after the inventor. The bore is slightly oval, and some of these guns in use will throw a conoidal projectile, weighing 100 lbs., to an enormous distance.

LANCE, a long spear, or sharp-pointed offensive weapon.

LANCE-CORPORAL, a soldier from the ranks, fulfilling the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.

LANCER, a horse soldier armed with a spear or lance.

LANCEET, a surgeon's instrument for letting blood.

LANCEET-CASE, a case for keeping lancets in.

LANCEWOOD, a slender tree, the *Duguetia quitarensis*, of Lindley, the *Guatteria virgata* of others; found in tolerable abundance in the interior of Guiana, and also imported from Cuba and Jamaica. The wood possesses much toughness and elasticity, and is used for gig shafts, archery bows, billiard cues, and other purposes. Its native name is yarri-yarri.

LAND, ground; soil; real estate; also to disembark.

LAND-AGENT, a bailiff or assistant to the steward of an estate; a manager of landed property.

LANDAU, a carriage which may be opened.

LANDAULET, a small landau.

LAND-CHAIN. See **CHAIN**, and **GUNTER'S-CHAIN**.

LANDED-ESTATE, property in land.

LANDED-PROPRIETOR, an owner of houses or land.

LANDER, a miner who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble or bucket with ore, &c.

LAND-FALL, the first land seen after a voyage.

LANDIER (French), a large kitchen-grate or range; a kitchen andiron.

LANDING, a quay or steps, &c. for disembarking from a boat; the level space on a staircase at the top of a flight of stairs; a platform at a railway station.

LANDING-PIER, LANDING-STAGE, a jetty or wharf for landing passengers or goods.

LANDING-SURVEYOR, a customs-officer; one who has the superintendence of landing-waiters, or of the discharging of vessels in docks.

LANDING-WAITER, a custom-house officer, or searcher who examines and registers the articles of a ship's cargo discharged in the docks or harbour.

LAND-JOBBER, a dealer in land; one who buys to sell again at an enhanced price.

LAND-MARK, a boundary stone; some object seen from the sea which guides a navigator.

LAND-REEVE, an assistant to the steward on a large landed estate.

LAND-ROLL, a cloth-crusher and seam-presser.

LAND-SALES FUND, the money accruing in the colonies from the sale of Crown lands, a large portion of which is usually applied to the introduction of labourers and useful settlers.

LANDSCAPE, a picture representing the scenery of nature.

LANDSCAPE-GARDENER, an artistic gardener; one who plots and lays out flower-gardens, shrubberies, park-grounds, &c.

LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, one who practises the art of landscape-painting.

LANDSMAN, a new hand at sea; not an able seaman, or conversant with the routine of ship's work.

LAND-STEWARD, the agent of a land-owner.

LAND-SURVEYING CHAIN-MAKER, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

LAND-SURVEYOR, one who measures and draws plans of landed estates, parishes, &c.

LAND-TAX, a government impost on rent. See PROPERTY-TAX.

LAND-TORTOISE, a tortoise that lives on land, several species of which are sought for as food, or for their shell, which is used for inlaying work, while others form excellent scavengers in wells.

LAND-WARRANT, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers.

LANGOUSTINS (French), prawns.

LANGRAGE, LANGREL, pieces of iron of any kind used as shot for great guns; chain-shot.

LANIFICIO (Italian), woollen manufactures.

LANTERN, LANTHORN, a circular case or frame for holding a light; a light-house frame.

LANTHORN-LEAF AND HORN-PLATE MANUFACTURER, a horn-presser.

LANYARD, a piece of small line or rope used for fastening tackle, &c.

LANZO, a German foot-soldier.

LAP, a roll or silver of cotton for feeding the cards of a spinning-machine; a wooden disk or metal wheel, on which leather, &c. is secured, used for grinding, burnishing, or polishing by the turner.

LAPEL, a facing; the part of a man's coat turned over.

LAPIDARY, a jeweller; a gem cutter; one who shapes and smoothes precious stones.

LAPIS-LAZULI, a valuable deep-blue ornamental stone. It was formerly the only source of ultramarine, but this beautiful pigment is now artificially manufactured.

LAPPA, a kind of Indian brocade.

LAPPET, a broad string to a lady's cap or head-dress.

LAPPET-MUSLIN, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped, muslin for dresses, &c.

LAPPET-WHEEL-CUTTER, a machine for making welds.

LAPPING, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers &c. and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

LAPPING-KNIFE, a doubling machine; an engine for making folds or welds.

LAPPIER, a miner who dresses the refuse ores which are left.

LAPMUDE, a dress made of reindeer's skin.

LAPSTONE, a shoemaker's stone for hammering his leather on.

LARBOARD, the left hand side of a ship, looking forward.

LARCENY, theft; the stealing any thing below the value of a shilling is termed petty larceny.

LARCH, a tree of the fir tribe, (*Abies Larix*), which has been introduced and largely cultivated in Scotland, where its timber is useful for many purposes, and the bark is employed in tanning. From the inner bark very excellent soft gloves are made in Russia. The tree also yields Venice turpentine, Orenburgh gum, and larch manna.

LARD, the fat of the omentum and mesentery of the pig, which enters extensively into commerce, being used in pharmacy and for culinary purposes; our imports from the United States in some years exceed 11,000 tons.

LARD AND GREASE MANUFACTURER, a melter and purifier of animal fats.

LARDER, a pantry; a room where victuals are kept.

LARD-OIL, the oleine from lard, after the stearine has been removed, which is used for burning, and for lubricating machinery.

LARIN, a money of silver wire, formerly current in several Eastern countries, and worth about 6d. In Arabia and Persia it was the eighteenth part of the toman, and in Goa passed for about 84 bazarachi.

LARK, a singing bird, sometimes kept as a cage bird, and often caught and spitted by the dozen, and sold for eating.

LARRY, LORRY, a coal truck on a railway; a long wagon set on low wheels.

LASCAR, a Hindoo seaman, employed on board vessels trading to the East Indian ports; marials employed to do the dirty work of the artillery, and the arsenals in India. The term is derived from luskur, literally, an army man.

LASE, a land-measure of 324 square feet, used in Cornwall.

LASHES, the thongs of whips, made of cord, or twisted strips of hide. [packages.]

LASHING, baling cord; rope for binding

LASSO, a strong rope of leather thongs with a running noose, carried by the gauchos or mounted herdsmen, in Patagonia and Buenos Ayres, for catching wild cattle.

LASSUN, and onli

LAST, a m

a load;

to vari

as 12

codfish,

of flux

barrels,

of 364 li

England

imperial

For whe

at 2 loc

thient it

parts bu

last of b

lils. Th

the last

feet.

LAST AND

wooden

shoes.

LASTING, t

leather

making;

women's

LASTING-M

woollen

LATAKIA, a

taking it

LATCH, a d

LATCHET, a

LATCH-KEY,

LATHEN-SAL

long incl

LATER, a b

LATERITE,

stance us

and grou

in hydrat

LATH, a ti

house-bu

to suppor

LATH-BRICK

by 6, used

laths or

LATHE, a r

ing, drilli

LATHERING

LATHING, a

in; bed

bedstead.

LATH-RENT

wood int

LATH-WOO

outside

splitting

the fath

8 feet; 4

ported.

LATH-WOR

sides of

ceiving f

LATTITUDE,

the equa

LATTA (Ita

LATTE (Ita

LATTEN, s

of mixed

milled s

zinc, us

into wir

LASSUN, LUSHOONA, Indian names for garlic and onions.

LAST, a metrical term of German origin for a load: hence in commerce it is applied to various quantities of merchandise: as 12 barrels of tar or pitch, ashes, codfish, white herrings or meal. A last of flax is 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, of 100 lbs. each; of wool, 12 sacks of 364 lbs. each. As a grain-measure in England, the last usually consists of 104 imperial quarters; 12 sacks, or 4363 lbs. For wheat and rape-seed, it is calculated at 2 loads or 10 quarters. On the Continent it varies, the last of grain in several parts being as much as 14 quarters. The last of ballast in Amsterdam is but 2000 lbs. The Prussian ship last is 4124 lbs.; the last of timber at Dantzic, 80 cubic feet.

LAST AND BOOT-TREE MAKER, a maker of wooden moulds, or shapes, for boots and shoes.

LASTING, the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoe-making; a worsted fabric, used in making women's shoes.

LASTING-MANUFACTURER, a maker of the woollen fabric termed lasting.

LATAKIA, a fine kind of Turkish tobacco taking its name from the port of shipment.

LATCH, a door catch or fastening.

LATCHET, a shoe-buckle. [door.]

LATCH-KEY, a small private key for a street.

LATHEN-SAIL, a triangular main-sail with a long inclined yard.

LATER, a brick or tile.

LATERITE, a conglomerate mineral substance used for road-making in Madras, and ground up to form a chief ingredient in hydraulic cements.

LATH, a thin cleft strip of wood, used in house-building; a runner nailed to a roof to support tiles.

LATH-BRICK, a long kind of brick, 22 inches by 6, used in hopoasts or kilns instead of laths or spars.

LATH, a revolving machine used for turning, drilling, or burnishing.

LATHERKIN, a glazier's tool; a tringlette.

LATHING, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on.

LATH-RENDER, LATH-SPLITTER, a cutter of wood into laths.

LATH-WOOD, straight-grained wood, the outside cuttings of fir-trees, used for splitting into laths. Lathwood is sold by the fathom, and varies in length from 3 to 8 feet: 4000 to 5000 tons are annually imported.

LATH-WORK, thin battened work at the sides of rooms, or at the ceilings, for receiving plaster.

LATITUDE, in navigation, the distance from the equator north or south.

LATTA (Italian), tinned iron; tin.

LATTE (Italian), milk.

LATTEN, sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal; black latten is brass in milled sheets, composed of copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire. Shaven latten is a thinner

article: roll latten is polished on both sides ready for use.

LATTEN-WIRE, wire made from the plates.

LATTICE, a trellis or cross-barr'd work; a net-work window.

LATTICE-MAKER, a maker of light cross-barr'd wooden frames for training creeping plants to, for the sides of walls or footpaths, or of windows for dairies, &c.

LAUDANUM, a preparation of opium; a soporific and anodyne tincture used medicinally. [LAUNCE.]

LAUNCE, a fish. See **HORN-PIKE** and **SAND-LAUNCH**, the long-boat, or large boat of a ship; the sending of a new vessel into the water, which is usually attended with some ceremony.

LAUNDERS, in the mining districts, wooden tubes or gutters for the conveyance of water; a long shallow trough to receive the powdered ore from the stamping-mill.

LAUNDRESS, a washerwoman.

LAUNDRY, the place where washing is carried on; an ironing-room.

LAUNDRY-MAID, a servant who attends to the laundry.

LAUOK, the Malay name for a curry, stew, &c.

LAUREATE (Scotch), to confer a literary degree.

LAUREL, a handsome and interesting genus of trees, furnishing many important articles of commerce, as benzoin, sassafras, &c. See also **BAY-BERRIES** and **BAY-LEAVES**.

LAUREL-WATER, the leaves of the *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*, distilled with water, which is used medicinally, as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid, in palpitation of the heart, &c.

LAVA, the scoria from active volcanoes, which is used for several purposes.

LAVA-MILLSTONES, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine.

LAVANDARA (Italian), a washerwoman.

LAVARET, a species of salmon.

LAVATORY, a washing-place.

LAVENDER, the floral leaves of the *Lavandula vera*, which are very fragrant. The compound spirit or tincture of lavender, is given in faintness or lowness of spirits, as a stimulant cordial. It is known as red lavender drops.

LAVENDER, FRENCH. From the floral leaves of *Lavandula spica*, the oil of spike is obtained, which is used by painters on porcelain, and by artists in the preparation of varnish.

LAVENDER-OIL, a yellow essential oil, distilled from the leaves and flowers of various species of lavender.

LAYER, the name for an edible sea-weed. See **SLOKE**.

LAVUNCHA, an Indian name for *Andropogon muricatum*, which is esteemed for its medicinal properties.

LAWEK, a Polish long measure, equal to 1·7 inch.

LAWN, a species of very fine linen, approaching cambric in texture; a grass-plot in a garden, or in front of a dwelling-house; an open green space between trees.

LEAGUE, an itinerary measure, varying in different countries. The English league is three geographical miles, or 6076 yards. The French astronomical league is 4860 yards; but the French legal or posting league is 4968 yards; and the marine league 6076 yards. The Portuguese league is 6761 yards. The Spanish common league 7419 yards; and the judicial league 4637 yards. Also a confederacy or union for some specific object, as the anti-corn-law league.

LEAGUER, LEGGER, an old Dutch measure for liquids still used in the Dutch eastern colonies; at Amsterdam it was about 126 gallons; in Batavia it is about 138 gallons.

LEAK, a hole or breach in a vessel at which the water comes in, or goes out.

LEAKAGE, an allowance made in the docks, &c. for waste or loss in liquors.

LEAK, an artificial out or drain in a fen district.

LEANG, another name for the tael, a Chinese weight.

LEAN-TO, a shed attached to another building.

LEASE, to let for a term upon rental.

LEASEHOLD, a house, a landed estate, &c. held for a term of years at a rent.

LEASEHOLDER, one who holds property under a lease.

LEASH, a leather thong to hold birds or dogs by; among sportsmen three birds or animals, as pheasants, partridges, and hares.

LEASON, a pasture.

LEAT, an artificial water-course or channel.

LEATHER, the skins of animals, which have been prepared for commercial use by tanning, tawing, or other processes. The foreign imports of leather are valued at about 8 million sterling per annum, while the home production and the manufactured products bring up the annual value of the leather trade to nearly 18 millions. Leather enters into commerce in the form of hides, stained leather, oiled or chamouis leather, rough tanned leather, curried leather, enamelled leather, dyed leather, embossed or stamped leather, shoes and boots, saddlery and harness, &c.

LEATHER, AMERICAN, a kind of japanned and enamelled cloth imitating leather, used as a seating material for chairs, couches, &c. See **AMERICAN-LEATHER**.

LEATHER-APRON, an apron used by different persons, as blacksmiths, freemasons, &c., but of different texture.

LEATHER-BREECHES, men's strong garments of leather for riding or for hard service.

LEATHER-BUCKET, a bucket made of leather, used, for irrigation in India, by firemen and others.

LEATHER-CAP MAKER, a manufacturer of seal-skin caps and other coverings of leather for the head.

LEATHER-COAT, a popular name for a fish in the West India, a species of *Chorizemus*; a tough-skinned apple.

LEATHER-CUTTER, a worker in leather.

LEATHER-DEALER, a vender of leather of various kinds.

LEATHER-DRESSER, a currier; one who prepares leather for use in various ways.

LEATHER-DYER, a stainer of leather; one who colours the outer surface.

LEATHER-EMBOSSEUR, one who stamps leather in patterns for bookbinding, covering furniture or room hangings.

LEATHER-ENAMELLER, a varnisher of leather; the workman who gives the glossy surface for which patent leather is remarkable.

LEATHER-GILDER, an ornamentor of leather.

LEATHER-JAPANNER. See **LEATHER-ENAMELLER**.

LEATHER-MERCHANT AND CURRIER, a wholesale dealer in leather, sometimes combined with the business of tanning or currying.

LEATHER-PIPE-AND-BUCKET MAKER, a manufacturer of leather hose and pails.

LEATHER-SELLERS' COMPANY, one of the literary companies of London, whose hall is in St. Helen's Place.

LEATHER-SPLITTER, a mechanic, who divides the skin, splitting it into thin sections by a machine-cutting knife.

LEATHER-STAINER, one who dyes leather.

LEATHER-STRAP MAKER, a cutter of leather into strips, for straps of different kinds.

LEATHER-STRIPER, a workman who marks leather with coloured lines for the use of shoe-binders and others.

LEAVEN, dough in a state of ferment; yeast.

LEBAN, a fermented liquor, or milk-beer, similar to the koumiss made by the Arabs.

LEBO, in the Pacific islands, leaves of the bread-fruit tree sowed together, for the purpose of covering food in cooking to keep in the steam.

LECTURER, a professor; one who instructs or amuses a public audience by a discourse.

LEDGER, the principal account-book kept by tradesmen, banks, or companies, for entering the debit and credit transactions of individuals; a large flat tombstone; horizontal timber used in scaffolding.

LEE, in navigation, the side of the ship under shelter, and opposite to that from which the wind blows.

LEE-BOARD, a board fitted to the lee side of flat-bottomed boats, to prevent their drifting to leeward.

LEECH, a worm used for drawing blood, the *Hirudo medicinalis*; eleven or twelve millions a-year are annually imported into France, and fully as many into this country.

LEECH, ARTIFICIAL, a mechanical contrivance for drawing blood in place of the worm usually employed.

LEECH-ROPE, that part of the bolt-rope at the side of the sails.

LEEFANCE, an iron bar upon which the sheets of fore and aft sails traverse.

LEEK, a well-known pot-herb, the *Allium porrum*, used in soups.

LEER, an annealing furnace in a glass-house; a long arched building, in which glass articles are placed to assume hardness and temper.

LEER-BOOM, a Dutch name in the Cape colony for the tops of the masts of a wagon.

LEET, one portion of many; a court-leet is an assemblage of persons to nominate for an election to some office; a jurisdiction for a township; a petty inquest for local police.

LEWARD, the side towards which the wind blows. *See* **LEE**.

LEEWAY, a deviation from the course laid down on the chart; a drifting with the current and wind to leeward.

LEGACY-DUTY, a government tax on bequests, or the transfer of property; which varies in amount, according to the consanguinity of the receiver.

LEGALIZATION, an authoritative document issued from the office of the chief secretary in Malta.

LEGAL-TENDER, the authorized coins or payment that can be lawfully offered and received in a country; which varies. In 1816 gold coins were declared to be the only legal tender for Great Britain in all payments of more than 40s.; silver is therefore now a merely subsidiary currency below that sum, and a legal tender up to 40s., and no higher. Copper coins are only a legal tender to the extent of a shilling in any one payment. Bank of England notes are a legal tender without limit, except for payments due by the bank itself. In France silver is the legal tender.

LEGATE, one to whom a legacy is left.

LEGATION, an embassy; a deputation.

LEGGERS, large casks. *See* **LEAGUER**.

LEGGINS, long gaiters reaching to the knees.

LEGHORN, one of the names for a Tuscan plait for bonnets and hats, obtained from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat, cut when green, and bleached.

LEGHORN-HAT PRESSER, a cleaner and presser of hats made of straw plait.

LEGHORN-PLAIT DEALER, one who sells straw chip and plait for hats.

LEGISTA (Italian), a lawyer.

LEGUMINOUS, pertaining to pulse; plants that produce pods, as peas, beans, &c.

LEISTER, **LISTER**, a pronged fish spear.

LEMON, a fruit. *See* **LEMONS** and **LIMES**.

LEMONADE, a cooling drink made from the juice of lemons, or some acidulated compound.

LEMONADE-MAKER, a manufacturer of aerated waters, who makes a pleasant beverage with citric acid, or tartaric acid, and essence of lemon, &c.

LEMON-GRASS, a name for the *Andropogon citratus* of Decandolle. From its fragrant smell and pleasant taste, it is in common use in the West Indies as a substitute for Chinese tea, and is frequently employed as a sudorific in febrile diseases. The white succulent centre or pith of the leaves is used in India to give an agreeable flavour to curries. It is largely cultivated in Ceylon and the Moluccas, and the otto obtained by distillation, and known in commerce as citronella oil, is employed for perfuming soaps and grease, and making artificial essence of verberna.

LEMON-JUICE, the expressed juice of limes and lemons, justly esteemed as a valuable

antiscorbutic remedy, and which is therefore required to be included in all ships' stores in regulated quantities.

LEMON-KALI, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid.

LEMON-PEEL, the rind of the lemon sold either dried or preserved and candied. The rind of the *Citrus Bergamia* is forced by violent pressure in the shape of proper moulds into small boxes.

LEMONS and **LIMES**, acid fruits, the produce of *Citrus Limonum* and *C. acida*. The rind is aromatic, and the pulp or juice refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

LENDING-LIBRARY, one which gives books out to be read.

LENITIVE-ELECTUARY, an agreeable confection, prescribed as a mild laxative.

LENO, a kind of cotton gauze, used for window-blinds, which is thinner and clearer than buke muslin, and is made bordered and figured for long curtains.

LENSES, glasses for conveying light to a focus in telescopes, &c.

LENTIL, a pulse, the *Ervum lens*, the seeds of which are amylaceous and nutritious, but difficult of digestion. It is much used as food in southern countries, and the meal forms the base of a popular substance vended under the name of *Revvalenta Arabica*.

LEOPARD-WOOD, a fancy wood obtained from one of the palm tribe.

LEPTA, **LEPTON**, a small Greek copper coin, and money of account, the hundredth part of the drachma. There are pieces of one, two, five and ten lepta. *See* **LIPTA**.

LESH-PUND, a weight used in Orkney, containing 30 lbs. Scots Troy, = 32 6306 lbs. avoirdupois.

LESSEE, one to whom a lease is given.

LESSON, a piece of instruction.

LET, to lease; to put to hire.

LETTER, a type; an epistle; the transmitted correspondence through the post is very large. *See* **GENERAL POST-OFFICE**.

LETTER-BOX, a post-office box for receiving letters; a box in a street-door for depositing letters.

LETTER-CARRIER, a post-office distributor; a postman who delivers letters.

LETTER-CASE, a box for holding letters; a compositor's case of type.

LETTER-CLASP, **LETTER-CLIP**, a kind of spring-file or hold-fast, for letters or papers.

LETTER-COPYING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of copying machines.

LETTER-CUTTER, a die-sinker; a type-cutter; a maker of projecting letters in brass, glass, porcelain, or wood.

LETTER-FOUNDER, a founder who casts printing-type. *Letters, &c.*

LETTERING, marking books or pages with **LETTER OF ADVICE**, a letter giving notice of any transaction.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY, a power or legal authority to act for another, and to proceed with his affairs. The power may be special for a particular purpose, or general.

LETTER OF CREDIT, an order or circular note from a bank or mercantile firm, on some foreign correspondent, given to a

traveller
to advance
to the
usually
security
LETTERS
a species
LETTER
of permission
or to use
property
to a person
by his
payment
business
LETTER
of licence,
granted
of private
LETTER-PRESS
writing
LETTER-PRESS
from type
LETTER-PRESS
in printing
copper-plate
LETTERS
right.
LETTER-SOFT
a local or
general post
flying letter
LETTER-WAY
yard, for the
posting mail
rate of postage
foreign letters
United Kingdom
half an hour
every four
followed by
being 218
Colonies.
The following
—a sheet of
about 120
grains; a
grains; the
20 dips of
4 grains—
drop of water
letter ex-
minutes.
LETTER-WORK
which Gu
Piratinere
a beautiful
which has
phics. The
wood, which
inches in diameter
cabinet work
neering or
LETTER-WORK
other letter
respondent
countries,
ral, this is
LETTER-BOOK
the agreeable
of which the
the coast is

traveller (who requires to be identified); to advance money to a specified amount, to the bearer or a third party named; usually in return for money deposited, or security lodged.

LETTERS OF HORNING, a Scotch law term for a species of outlawry.

LETTER OF LICENCE, a customs permit; a permission from a patentee to make goods, or to use an invention, of which he has the property or right; an instrument granted to a person in embarrassed circumstances by his creditors, granting him time for payment, or permission to continue his business.

LETTER OF MARQUE, a public or private licence, or extraordinary permission granted to subjects for reprisals; a kind of privateering.

LETTER-PAPER, foolscap or post paper, for writing letters on.

LETTER-PRESS, print or impression taken from type.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTER, one who uses type in printing, contradistinguished from a copper-plate or lithographic printer.

LETTERS PATENT, a royal grant; a patent right.

LETTER-SORTER, a subordinate employed in a local or colonial post-office, or at the general post-office, looking out and classifying letters for despatch or delivery.

LETTER-WEIGHTER, a poising scale or steelyard, for weighing letters, to ascertain the postage they will be subject to on being mailed; a balance for calculating the rate of postage chargeable on English and foreign letters. The rate is uniform in the United Kingdom at 1d. for letters under half an ounce; and so on in proportion for every further half-ounce, the weight allowed by the post-office for a single rate, being 2½ grains. The sea-postage to the Colonies is also now pretty general at 6d. The following facts may be borne in mind:—a sheet of common 4to letter paper weighs about 120 grains; a sheet of thick 4to, 180 grains; a sheet of small foreign post, 65 grains; the usual quantity of wax, 6 grains; 20 dips of ink from a steel pen, when wet, 4 grains—reduced when dry to 1 grain; a drop of water will add another grain. A letter exposed to a slight rain for 5 minutes, will gain in weight 15 grains.

LETTER-WOOD, one of the costliest woods which Guiana possesses, obtained from *Piratinera guianensis*. It is very hard, of a beautiful brown colour, with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphics. The spotted part is only the heart-wood, which is seldom more than 12 or 15 inches in circumference. It is adapted for cabinet work of small size, and for veneering only.

LETTER-WRITER, one who writes official or other letters, for persons less skilled in correspondence. In India, Turkey, and other countries, where education is less general, this is a recognised profession.

LETTUCE, the *Lactuca sativa*, a cooling and agreeable vegetable, used as a salad plant, of which there are two principal varieties, the coss lettuce, and the cabbage lettuce.

LEVEE, a public assemblage, or official gathering; in the United States an artificial embankment near rivers or the sea, for the convenience of commerce.

LEVEE-DUES, shipping or landing dues paid at a levee.

LEVEL, a gallery in a coal mine, named in fathoms according to its depth below the surface; a workman's tool with a plumb-line or a plummet; a surveyor's instrument for determining the height of one place with another. The spirit-level is a more accurate mode of determining the plane of the sensible horizon.

LEVELLING, removing the inequalities of the surface for roads, railways, &c.

LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS, the spirit-level, theodolite, staves, and other instruments used by the surveyor.

LEVER, a bar for raising a weight; a footmat; a basket.

LEVERET, the young of the hare, during the first year of its age.

LEVER-WATCH, a watch with a lever balance.

LEVIGATION, the process of grinding or reducing hard bodies to an impalpable powder.

LEVY, a name in Pennsylvania for the eighth part of a dollar, about 8d.; it is called in New York a shilling; a distraint; an assessment; raising recruits for military service.

LEWER, a local name in Scotland for a lever; a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French.

LEWIS, a mechanical appliance for raising stone; thin wedges of iron indented into the stone forming a dove-tail.

LEX, a detergent wash composed of urine, soap, &c. for freeing wool from the animal grease; a standard of metal; grass sward or herbage for cattle.

LI, another name for the Chinese copper cash, ten of which make a sandaren, 100 a mas, and 1000 a tael worth about 6s. See CASH. Also a Chinese linear measure equal 0.360 mile, sometimes called Le.

LIARD, the French farthing, a copper coin; the quarter of a sou, 3 deniers, and equal to half an English farthing.

LIAS, a division of the bank of cambric yarn spun by hand; a hank of 30 to the pound contains 360 lias; hydraulic lime used for making cement.

LIBBRA-GROSSA, the Italian name for the avoirdupois pound used in the Ionian islands and other localities; libbra-sottile being the troy pound.

LIBDAR, a brown felt-cap worn by the poorer class of Arabs.

LIBEL, a malicious publication reflecting on character, &c.

LIBI-DIBI, a name for Divi-divi. See DIVI-DIVI.

LIBIA, the best kind of tobacco grown in the western part of Cuba, selected for its good colour, flavour, elasticity, and the entireness of the leaves; a Continental name for a pound weight, a balance or pair of scales; also a money of account, varying in different provinces. In medicine when the abbreviation for libra is preceded by

Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight or pint measure is intended.

LIBRA-PICCOLA, the silk measure of Austria.

LIBRARIAN, the custodian of a public or private library; the owner of a circulating library who lets out books on hire to subscribers.

LIBRARY, a collection of books; one or more rooms appropriated to books, arranged or classified.

LIBRETTO, the words of an opera; a small book.

LICENCE, a grant; an official authority to act; a permission to sell excisable articles, or to keep a public-house.

LICENSED VICTUALER, an innkeeper who sells wines and spirits.

LICENSED VICTUALERS' SOCIETY, an association supported by the subscriptions of the licensed victualers of London and the Province, which supports a metropolitan daily paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, and large schools for the children of its members, as well as almshouses for decayed victualers, &c.

LICENSER, one authorized to grant licences or permits; an officer appointed by the Crown to read plays, and who, if they contain nothing immoral or objectionable, permits them to be publicly represented.

LICENSING-DAY, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans.

LICENTIATE, a graduate; one authorized to follow a profession; a medical man; a barrister.

LICHENINE, a starch prepared from lichens.

LICHENS, cryptogamous plants, several of which enter into commerce, as the Iceland moss, liverwort and the orchella weeds.

LICHNITE, a transparent and brilliant white marble obtained in the island of Paros; it is sometimes found flesh-coloured.

LICHTER (French), to sell a house or an estate by auction.

LICORION. See **LICORICE**.

LIENCELLO, the name in Venezuela for a striped cotton handkerchief.

LIEUE, the French league; a measure of length. See **LEAGUE**.

LIEUTENANT, a deputy; as Lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-governor; Lieutenant-general; a commissioned officer in the army or navy next to a captain.

LIE, LIEF, LOOF, a name for the fibre by which the petioles of the date palm are bound together. All sorts of cordage is made of it, and it serves for a rubber or drying towel after the bath.

LIFE-ANNUITY, a pension receivable during life.

LIFE-ASSURANCE, a money payment secured to relatives or creditors, after a person's death, by a yearly premium paid during life to an assurance office, varying in percentage amount according to age, health, or risk of accidental death.

LIFE-BELT, an air-inflated or cork belt for floating in the sea. See **LIFE-PRESERVER**.

LIFE-BOAT, a boat constructed to float in a stormy sea, and many of which are kept at certain parts of the coast to proceed to the assistance of vessels in distress.

LIFE-BUOY, an apparatus thrown overboard from a ship to a person in the water, consisting of a pair of hollow copper cylinders with an erect pole, bearing a flag by day and a light at night; and on which a person can rest till released by a boat.

LIFE-GUARD, a heavy mounted soldier; the Queen's household cavalry-guard.

LIFE-LINES, ropes carried along yards, booms, &c., or any part of a vessel, for men to hold on by.

LIFE-PRESERVER, a cork or other floating buoy; an air jacket or belt, to be worn on the person as a protection at sea; a loaded weapon; a sword-stick.

LIFT, a hoist; a support or tackle running from the yard-arms to the mast-head; an elevator for sending dishes, &c. up or down from a kitchen.

LIFT-HAMMER, a large hammer.

LIFTING-BRIDGE, a swing or draw-bridge over a dock entrance, moat, or canal.

LIFT-PUMP, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water.

LIGAN, goods cast into the sea, from a ship in stress of weather, and sunk, but having a float or buoy attached by a line, in order that they may be subsequently found and recovered. See **LAGAN-GOODS**.

LIGATURE, a bandage.

LIGHT-DUES, passing tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, towards the maintenance of the lights, shown for their guidance or warning.

LIGHTER, a small licensed vessel or large barge, employed in the transhipment of goods; a taper.

LIGHTERAGE, the charges paid for conveying goods in a lighter.

LIGHTERMAN, the owner of a lighter, or a sailor employed in one.

LIGHTHOUSE-BUILDER, an engineer; a maker of iron structures for transport to rocks, capes, &c. for erection.

LIGHTHOUSE - KEEPER, the resident in a lighthouse, who attends to the lamps.

LIGHTHOUSE-LAMP MANUFACTURER, a constructor of the reflecting plates, lantern, and other apparatus necessary for the brilliant light required in a lighthouse.

LIGHT INFANTRY, sharp-shooters; soldiers not heavily armed.

LIGHTING-RATE, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish.

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTOR, a rod or wire from the top of a chimney-stack, steeple, or mast-head, to carry off the electric fluid.

LIGHTS, the lungs of animals, some of which are cooked and eaten as food.

LIGHT-SHIP, a vessel bearing a light at night, anchored by moorings on a bank, or in the proximity of shoals, to guide navigators.

LAGNITE, fossil wood carbonised. It is found in various parts of England, and on the Continent, and supplies, in the districts in which it occurs, a bad substitute for coal.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, a very hard and heavy wood, the produce of two species of *Guaiacum*, obtained in the West Indies. It is much used in machinery, for rollers, presses, mills, pestles and mortars, sheaves for ship-blocks, skittle-balls, and a great variety of other works requiring hardness and strength.

LILLE LACE, **LISLE LACE**, a light, fine, and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called "clear foundation," taking its name from the French town where it is made. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plaited to a perpendicular line.

LIMA-BEAN, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. perennis*.

LIMAN, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made.

LIMA-WOOD, the finest description of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America.

LIMBELLO, **LIMBELLUCCIO** (Italian), the shavings of leather.

LIMBER, a two-wheeled carriage, bearing boxes of ammunition, fastened to a field-piece, which can be "unlimbered," or detached, when in action.

LIME-TAR, the blige-water, or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

LIME, cement; calcined chalk or limestone, also called quicklime; a fruit so called. See **LEMONS** and **LIMES**.

LIME-BURNER, one who prepares lime for cement, &c., in a kiln.

LIME-JUICE. See **LEMON-JUICE**.

LIME-KILN, a furnace of different kinds, but usually a funnel-shaped chamber, in which limestone is mixed with coal or wood, and ignited, to prepare lime for mortar and manure, by driving off the carbonic acid and water which it contains.

LIME-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in lime.

LIME-QUARRY, a pit or quarry where limestone is dug.

LIME-STONE, calcareous spar, chalk, or other mineral substance, used for making lime.

LIME-TREE, **LINDEN-TREE**, the *Tilia Europea*, an ornamental lofty tree. The white soft wood is fine and close-grained, and is used for harps and piano-fortes, &c., and is particularly suitable for carving. The charcoal is not inferior to that of the alder and willow, for making gunpowder. The bark, when stripped off, is made into shoes, corlages, sacks for corn, matting, &c. See **BARK**.

LIME-WASH, a coating given with lime water; whitewash.

LIME-WATER, water impregnated with lime, used as a steep for skins in tan-yards, for whitewashing, and for various other purposes.

LEMONADIÈRE, a barmaid at a French coffee-house; a maker or seller of lemonade.

LIMONITE, a name for bog iron ore; the hydrous oxide of iron, which, containing upwards of 50 per cent of metal, is much worked in France, and makes excellent iron.

LIMOO, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for sea-weed.

LIMPET, a marine edible mollusc, the common species of which, *Patella vulgaris*, is well known on the British coasts.

LINCH, a boundary wall; an unploughed ridge of land.

LINCH-PIN, a small iron pin put into the end of the axle-tree, to confine the wheels on carts, &c.

LINDEN TREE. See **LIME**.

LINE, the tenth or twelfth part of an inch; a row of type, or of soldiers, &c.; a railway track.

LINEAR MEASURES, the measures of length used in a country. See **INCH**, **FOOT**, **MILE**, &c.

LINED GOLD, gold lined with copper, used for jewellery and ornamental articles. It consists of a standard gold leaf, affixed to a leaf of some other metal, either by means of pressure when hot, or by a chemical process.

LINE-MAKER, a manufacturer of rope, sail-lines, clothes-lines, &c.

LINE-MEN, men employed on a railway; persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

LINEN, under clothing; a woven fabric made of flax. Our exports of linen are now large. The shipments in 1856, reached about 146 million yards, besides about 43 million yards of thread for sewing, and lace thread.

LINEN-AGENT, a factor or agent for Irish linen manufacturers.

LINEN-DRAPEE, a retail dealer in linen, calico, and other articles usually purchased by females.

LINEN-YARN, spun flax. Besides our large home consumption, we exported, in 1856, about 25 million pounds of linen yarn.

LINEN-YARN-MEASURE. See **YARN-MEASURE**.

LINE-OF-BATTLE-SHIP, a vessel of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel with two or more gun decks, and carrying, at the lowest, 64 guns.

LINER, a person who measures land, or marks out intended roads, railways, or plots of land for digging trenches for sugar cane, or for planting; one of a line of ocean traders; a vessel of war.

LINEs, small cordage or large twine, used for various purposes.

LING, a valuable fish of the cod tribe, the *Lota motwa*, Cuv.; besides those consumed fresh, considerable quantities are cured for exportation. The name ling is also applied to the hake, when cured.

LINGAN, **LINGEL**, a name for shoemakers' thread in Scotland.

LINGERIA (Italian), linen.

LINGOT (Spanish), an ingot.

LINIMENT, an ointment, a balsamic lotion. **LINING**, any covering for an interior surface, as to garments, &c.

LINK, a torch; a ring or connection; a portion of a chain; each link of Gunter's surveying chain with the connecting ring measures exactly 7.92 inches. See **CHAIN** and **GUNTER'S CHAIN**.

LINK-BOY, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather or dark nights.

LINK-MOTION, an apparatus for reversing steam engines.

LINSEED, the seed of the flax-plant which is largely imported for sowing, and for crushing into oil for painters' use, the refuse cake is employed to feed cattle and sheep. Our imports have been largely increasing of late years. See **FLAX-SEED**.

LINSEED-MEAL, the meal of flax-seed which is used for poultices.

LINSEED-OIL, a well-known commercial yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flax-plant (*Linum usitatissimum*).

LINSEED TEA, a mucilaginous drink; an infusion of linseed sweetened with liquorice root, and sometimes with honey.

LINSEY, **LINSEY WOOLSET**, a material made from flax and wool, formerly much used by the middle classes for aprons and petticoats; now chiefly worn in union work-houses and charitable institutions. Linseys are made either plain blue, or plain white, or striped blue and white.

LINSTOCK, a gunner's match.

LINT, linen cloth scraped so as to raise a nap or pile, in order to make a soft and smooth surface suited for bandages for wounds. It is usually prepared by hand, but has sometimes been done by machine.

LINTEL, **LINTOL**, a horizontal piece of timber or stone, placed over a doorway, to bear the superincumbent weight.

LINT-MANUFACTURE, one who gets lint scraped for supplying large quantities to hospitals and army surgeons, &c.

LIPP, a delicate fish, the *Labrus*, of which there are eight or nine species, much esteemed about the Crimea.

LIPPY, a term in Scotland for the fourth part of a peck, also called a forpet, = 137-334 cubic inches.

LIPSALVE, glycerine or cold cream; some softening solution applied to chapped lips.

LEPTA, a Greek copper coin, the hundredth part of the silver phoenix; which is worth eightpence halfpenny. See **LEPTA**.

LIQUEUR-MANUFACTURE, a maker of cordials or sweet liquors, compounded of alcohol, water, sugar, and different aromatic flavouring substances.

LIQUEUR-STAND, a metal frame for holding spirit bottles.

LIQUIDATION, an arrangement or settlement of the affairs of a merchant or company; the clearing up or paying off accounts.

LIQUID-MANURE, urine; a solution of guano or some other fertilizer to be applied to land.

LIQUID-MANURE CART, a watering cart to diffuse liquid manure over a field.

LIQUOR, strong drink; a name among workmen for dyes or solutions used; any thing flowing.

LIQUORICE, the roots of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, a perennial plant common to the south of Europe, considerable quantities of which are imported. Liquorice is much used in the Levant in making a decoction which is drunk cold in summer, and liquorice water is a favourite beverage in this country with children. See **GOONCH**.

LIQUORICE-JUICE, the inspissated juice of the liquorice root, boiled to a consistency

for rolling into paste, and used for confectionery purposes. It is often termed Spanish Juice. [pounder of liqueurs.

LIQUORISTE, **LIQUEURISTE** (French), a com-
LIRA, a Venetian coin worth about 10d.

LISBONNINE, another name for the moldore, a Portuguese coin, and worth about 27s.

LISLE-GLOVES, fine thread gloves for summer wear.

LISLE-LACE. See **LILLE-LACE**.

LISPFUND, **LISPOND**, a Dutch weight, also used in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, varying from 14 to 18 lbs.; in Hamburg, the eighth part of the centner, which is equal to 112 lbs.

LISSE (French), silk; boiled sugar; "amandes lissées" is sugared almonds, almond comfits.

LIST, an inventory; detailed particulars; a narrow selvage strip torn from the edge of cloth, used for various purposes.

LIST-DEALER, a piece-dealer, also called a fent dealer; one who vends strips of cloth.

LIST-SHOES, a kind of easy slippers made of strips of cloth woven together.

LITCH, an elegant scarlet fruit, the produce of *Euphoria (Dimocarpus) Litchi*.

LITER, a name for the rotolo in Abyssinia, rather more than 10 ounces.

LITHARGE, semi-crystalline or fused protoxide of lead, obtained in separating silver from lead ore, which enters largely into the composition of flint glass.

LITHOGRAPHER, a writer or designer on stone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones.

LITHOGRAPHIC-PAPER, gelatinous or sized paper, tinted with gamboge and rolled very smooth.

LITHOGRAPHIC-PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of the presses for lithographic work.

LITHOGRAPHIC-PRINTER, a workman who takes impressions on paper, from drawings, maps, plans, and writings previously traced upon stone.

LITHOGRAPHIC-ROLLER, an inking roller for a lithographic press.

LITHOGRAPHIC-STONE, a fine coillite or granular limestone used in lithography; good stone should be of a uniform yellowish gray hue, free from veins and spots, cut by a steel point with difficulty, and in splintering it should show a conchoidal fracture. The best stone was long obtained exclusively from Germany, but it is now found in other quarters.

LITHOGRAPHIC-STONE IMPORTER, a merchant who receives for sale the fine yellowish gray limestones suited for the purpose of the lithographer.

LITHOSTROLE, a sort of mosaic pavement.

LITHOTINT, a tint obtained by a brush used on the lithographic stone instead of a crayon.

LITMUS, cakes of blue dye prepared in Holland from the *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens, and chiefly used for chemical tests.

LITMUS-PAPER, unsized paper stained with litmus, used as a delicate test of acidity.

LITRAMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

LITRE
surs
sys.
LITRO
part
LITTE
of w
by h
or b
sma
cave
LITTO
sho
LIVA
dict
tall
LIVER
whi
calv
LIVER
wor
hou
high
me
LIVER
par
LIVER
lacc
var
LIVE
in
des
the
clue
dis
gar
cle
cal
LIVE
sh
LIVE
tic
LIVE
nu
lis
co
go
re
wi
LIVE
sy
A
do
tic
th
liv
it
an
LIVE
n
th
LIZ
n
v
w
n
LIZ
C
v
1

used for con-
often termed
r of liqueurs
rich), a comb-
about 100,
the moldore,
about 27s.
es for summer

weight, also
and Denmark,
n Hamburgh,
ner, which is

gar; "aman-
onda, almond

particulars; a
from the edge
posies.

also called a
strips of cloth.
pers made of

it, the produce
ticht.

In Abyssinia,

r fused pro-
parating silver
largely into

designer on
s impressions

ous or sized
e and rolled

a manufac-
lithographic

orkman who
from draw-
ings previ-

ing roller for

lite or granu-
laphy: good
orm yellow-
s and spots,
culity, and in
a conchoidal
as long ob-
ranch, but it

s, a merchant
ne yellowish
e purpose of

pavement.
a brush used
instead of a

ared in Hol-
rec and other
or chemical

etained with
of acidity,
ascertaining

LITRE, a cubic decimetre, the unit of mea-
sures of capacity in the French metrical
sys. m.; about 1½ pint (1760).

LITRON, a French dry measure, the sixteenth
part of the old French bushel.

LITTER, a carriage with a bed for an invalid
or wounded person, conveyed by hand or
by horse; scattered straw, &c., as a couch
or bed for beasts; the young produced by
small animals at one birth; confusion or a
careless arrangement.

LITTORAL, belonging to or growing on the
shore of the sea; extending along a coast.

LIVA, a Turkish province, under the juris-
diction of a Mirimiran or Pacha with two
talis.

LIVER, an organ of the body of animals,
which is eaten as food; as the liver of
calves, of lambs, of codfish, &c.

LIVERY, the particular dress or uniform
worn by male servants in a gentleman's
household; the garb worn by citizens of
high rank, or officers; the body of livery-
men or superior freemen of a city.

LIVERY COMPANY, any incorporated com-
pany of London having the right of livery.

LIVERY-JACK MAKER, a manufacturer of the
lace for state liveries, and for official ser-
vants, &c.

LIVERY-STABLE KEEPER, a job-master; one
who lets out horses and carriages, or takes
in horses at livery and bait.

LIVE-STOCK, animals kept for use, to be
dealt in, or vended, or for their produce;
the term chiefly applies to cattle, but in-
cludes poultry, and even rabbits, in some
districts; while in many countries, fish,
game, bees, silk-worms, &c., are of suffi-
cient importance to be included in the
category of live stock.

LIVE-STOCK DEALER, a dealer in cattle,
sheep, and other animals vended for food.
LIVING, maintenance; a clergyman's bene-
fice.

LIVRAISON (French), a serial issue; the
number or part of a literary work pub-
lished and delivered periodically; the
commercial name for a partial transfer of
goods, in contradistinction to the actual
receipt and acceptance by the purchaser,
which constitutes a delivery.

LIVRE, the integer of account in the old
system of France, equivalent to 9½d. nearly.
At first the livre was divided into 20 soli-
dos, afterwards into 10 sous. The revolution
changed the name into franc. Also the
name for a pound weight. The French
livre usuelle, was equal to 7117 grains, but
it was prohibited to be used after 1st Janu-
ary, 1840.

LIVRE TOURNOIS, a money of Tours, for-
merly in use, which was one-fifth less
than that of Paris.

LIZARD-STONE, a name for the serpentine
marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the
vicinity of the Lizard Point, which is
worked up into chimney-pieces, orna-
ments, &c.

LOYDS, an establishment in London for the
classification and certifying of British
merchant ships; also a place where under-
writers and merchants, engaged in marine
insurance, &c. assemble.

LOYDS' AGENT, an agent acting for the
committee of underwriters at Lloyds, who
transmits all kinds of maritime informa-
tion; reports upon accidents, and per-
forms other duties.

LOYDS' REGISTER, a society formed from
among the underwriters, shipowners,
and others, established in London for the
purpose of obtaining a faithful and accu-
rate classification of the mercantile ma-
rine of the United Kingdom, and of the
foreign vessels trading thereto. They
publish a corrected register-book annually,
for the use of subscribers, containing
ample details, respecting the character of
ships, and these books are periodically
posted up, with the necessary alterations
and changes. The affairs of the society
are managed by a committee of 24 mem-
bers.

LOYDS' SURVEYOR, a skilled shipwright, or
person having a thorough knowledge of
ship-building, employed by the com-
mittee of Lloyds' Register to survey
ships, or superintend their construction.

LOYDS, THE COMMITTEE OF, the managing
body elected from among the shipowners,
underwriters, and subscribers to Lloyds,
to manage, in conjunction with a secre-
tary, clerks, and outlying agents at sea-
ports, the general business affairs of the
mercantile marine. They receive notice
of, and register in their books, all move-
ments of vessels, arrivals, departures,
accidents, &c.; and publish these each
evening in a daily sheet, termed "Lloyds'
List," for the information of subscribers
and the public. The business affairs of
Lloyds occupy the upper part of the Royal
Exchange, and include a reading-room,
underwriters'-room, captains'-room, and
suites of offices.

LOAD, the charge of a gun; a burthen or
freight; a defined quantity of different
commodities or bulky merchandise:
namely, 5 quarters, or 40 bushels of corn;
36 trusses of hay or straw; 18 cwt. of old
hay; 19 cwt. 32 lbs. of new hay; 11 cwt. 64
lbs. of straw; 500 bricks; 1000 tiles; 9
dishes, or nearly 3 cwt. of lead ore; 63
bundles of bulrushes; 27 feet of mortar.
In the North American colonies, a load of
coals is half a chaldron; of grain, 15
bushels; of coffee in bags, 12 cwt. of
flour, 8 barrels; of rice, half a ton; of
dried fish, a hoghead, or 15 cwt. In Mar-
seilles, 8 loads are equal to two English
quarters. All timber is bought and sold
by the load, and a load or quarter of a
cord, is estimated at 40 cubic feet of un-
bewn or rough timber, and 50 feet of
bewn or squared timber, which is sup-
posed to weigh a ton. A load of 1 inch
plank is 600 square feet; of 1½ inch, 400;
of 2 inch, 300; of 2½ inch, 240; of 3 inch, 200;
of 3½ inch, 170; and of 4 inch, 150 square feet.
In the Cape colony, two loops of wagon
wood; 50 planks of yellow-wood, and 10
planks of stink-wood; each make a load.
See CART-LOAD.

LOADED CUSHION, a lady's table pincushion,
for fastening work to, and which is loaded
with lead.

LOADING TURN, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo.

LOADSTONE, a magnet.

LOAF, a thick mass of any thing; a large cake or shape of bread, of different weights and kinds; as the quarter, or 4 lb. loaf; the half-quarter; the cottage loaf; thin loaves; bricks, &c.

LOAFER, an American term for an idler or vagrant.

LOAF-SUGAR, solid white or refined bleached sugar, which has been run into long moulds or shapes, and purified from the molasses.

LOAM, a clay containing a large proportion of silex, and occasionally used for polishing common articles by manufacturers.

LOAN, a national debt; money lent at interest; any thing lent.

LOAN-OFFICE, an office, of which there are many now established in town and country for lending sums of money to individuals, at high rates of interest, to be repaid by weekly or other instalments, guaranteed by the security of one or more sureties.

LOBBY, a small hall or waiting-room; the entrance into a principal apartment.

LOBELIA, a handsome genus of plants, some of the American species of which, although dangerous in their properties, are used medicinally, especially *L. cardinalis* and *L. siphilitica*; spirit or ethereal tinctures of the Indian tobacco herb (*L. inflata*) are medicinally prescribed in spasmodic and asthmatic attacks, as an expectorant, and as an emetic; but should only be given in very small doses, or may else prove fatal.

LOBSTER, a crustaceous animal, the *Asacus gummatus* (*A. marinus* of Fabr.), in the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on, from 2½ to 3 millions being brought to London annually.

LOCANDIERE (Italian), one who lets furnished lodgings.

LOCATION, a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement; leasing on rent.

LOCH, the name in Scotland for a lake; a French ship-building wood; also a French sea-term for the log.

LOCK, part of a gun; an instrument to secure doors, &c.; a tuft of hair or wool; part of a canal between a sluice and a flood-gate to confine water, and to facilitate the ascent or descent of barges.

LOCK AND HINGE MANUFACTURER, a maker of mechanical metal contrivances for fastening and hanging doors.

LOCK-CHAMBER, the space of a canal between two lock-gates.

LOCKER, a small fixed chest or closet to stow any thing away in on board ship; a custom-house officer of the water-wards.

LOCKER'S-ORDER, a customs order, the counterpart or slip of which is delivered to a warehouse-keeper, being his authority to deliver goods to a searcher. There are two kinds of these orders, one for wet goods, and the other for dry.

LOCKET, a small neck ornament worn by a lady, to keep a lock of hair or small miniature or other memento in.

LOCK-GATE, the entrance into a lock-chamber on a canal, for the admission, &c. of boats or vessels.

LOCK-KEEPER, one who opens a canal lock.

LOCK-MAKER, a constructor of patent or ordinary locks.

LOCK-SAW. See SAW.

LOCK-SMITH, a fixer and repainer of locks, who usually combines with it the business of bell-hanger.

LOCOMOTIVE, a self-moving travelling steam-engine, running by inward machinery on land; one that propels or draws a train of railway carriages, or ballast vans, &c.

LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE BUILDER, a mechanical engineer; a constructor of steam-engines.

LOCUST, a predatory insect, the *Gryllus migratorius*, which, in many countries, commits great devastation on crops, devouring every green herb that it comes across. In Africa locusts are largely consumed in many districts for food, either roasted, or pounded and baked into bread. They are also saited. A common West-Indian tree, the *Hymenaea Courbaril*, which often attains a height of from 60 to 80 feet, with a trunk from 7 to 8 feet in diameter. The wood is hard and compact, and its durability recommends it for mill-rollers and similar purposes. Also a name for the *Robinia pseud-acacia*.

LOCUST-BEANS, a name for the sweet pods of the carob tree. See CAROB-BEAN.

LODE, a mining term for a regular vein producing or yielding ore or metal.

LODGE, a porter's room; a cottage at the entrance-gate of a park; a small dwelling-house.

LODGE-GATE, a park or entrance-gate, situated, near the lodge.

LODGER, one who occupies an apartment, and lives in another person's house; a tenant of part of a house.

LODGING-HOUSE, a house let out by the owner or tenant in apartments.

LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER, the tenant of a house who makes a profit or living by letting lodgings, casual or permanent.

LODGINGS, rooms which are for hire in a house, and are let either furnished or unfurnished.

LOF, LOOF, a Russian weight and dry-measure: as a weight in Russia it is 92·17 lbs.; as a measure it ranges in different localities from one to 1½ bushel. It is also called a looper in some districts.

LOFT, a storehouse on an elevated story; a room immediately under the roof.

LOG, a large shapless junk of wood; a journal kept on board ship, in which the situation of the vessel, weather, and every thing of importance is noted down; a flat piece of wood loaded with lead at one of its edges to make it float upright, to which is attached a line about 150 fathoms long, divided into equal lengths by little pieces of knotted twine rove into it. The line is wound upon a reel, and cast into the sea, for ascertaining the ship's rate of sailing by the time a certain quantity takes in running off the reel. See KNOT. [**LOG**.

LOG-BOOK, a journal of proceedings. See LOGGERS, a local name in Scotland for stockings without feet.

LOGGERS

LOG-GL

board

by the

time

LOG-HU

wood

LOG-LI

ship v

rate

line is

190th

by a

of kno

the nu

hour

LOG-RE

a ship

Logwood

printer

Hemo

afford

black

increa

ceived

LOHER (

LOHNAR

LOLO, th

for coo

LOMBAR

money

LOMBAR

tablish

LOMBAR

discou

the Cit

marke

LONGAN

Nephel

from C

acid vi

LONG-BE

See BA

epiph

LONG-BO

LONG-BO

LONG-BO

of the

London

no hall

LONG-CL

or cot

and ph

LONG-DO

LONG-DO

LONGITU

place o

from A

Observ

many

ture in

French

LONG-ME

country

LONG-PE

in size

LONG-RO

don Cu

ness is

LONG-SH

to a lar

class, v

bribes v

LOGGER-HEAD, an iron for heating tar.

LOG-GLASS, a half-minute sandglass, used on board ship in timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time.

LOG-HUT, a settler's rude cabin in the back-woods, &c.; a lime burner's shanty.

LOG-LINE, a line thrown over the stern of a ship with a float attached, to measure the rate at which she is proceeding. The line is usually marked with a knot at each 120th part of a mile, and when measured by a half-minute sandglass, the number of knots carried off during that time shows the number of miles the vessel runs in an hour. See *LOG* and *KNOT*.

LOG-REEL, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound.

LOGWOOD, a dye-wood used by the calico printer and others, obtained from the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, which affords the most durable deep red and black dye. Our imports have been on the increase of late years, and in 1856 we received about 39,000 tons.

LOHER (German), a tanner.

LOHNARBEITER, a labourer in Germany.

LOLO, the name in some parts of the Pacific for coco-nut oil.

LOMBARD, on the Continent a banker or money-lender.

LOMBARD-HOUSE, a public pawnbroking establishment; a *mont de piété*.

LOMBARD-STREET, the chief street of banks, discount-brokers, and bullion-dealers, in the City of London; a term for the money-market.

LONGAN, an agreeable fruit, the produce of *Nephelium Longan*, sometimes imported from China for the sake of the sweet sub-acid vinous pulp which covers the seed.

LONG-BEARD, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. See *BARBA HISPANICA*. [ship.]

LONG-BOAT, the largest boat of a merchant.

LONG-BOW, an archery bow for shooting.

LONG-BOW-STRING MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated companies of London, not on the livery, and which has no hall.

LONG-CLOTH, a peculiar kind of fine calico or cotton fabric, which is made milled and plain.

LONG-DOZEN, thirteen articles to the dozen.

LONG-HUNDRED, six score, or 120.

LONGITUDE, in navigation the distance of a place on the earth's surface east or west from a meridional point. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich has been for many years taken as the point of departure in English maps and charts. The French take theirs from Paris.

LONG-MEASURE, the measure of length of a country.

LONG-PRIMER, a printing-type intermediate in size between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-ROOM, the principal room in the London Custom-House, where shipping business is transacted.

LONG-SHOREMEN, a name given in London to a large body of liverymen, of the lower class, who have the reputation of taking bribes to vote at civic elections.

LONG-TOM, a cradle used for washing out gold by miners at the gold fields.

LONG-VACATION, in law the intervening period between Trinity and Michaelmas term.

LONTAR, one of the names of the palmyra. **LONTAR SUGAR**, sugar made from the sap of the Palmyra palm (*Borassus raphis flabelliformis*).

LOOPS, tin slime or sludge containing ore.

LOOP, a Russian corn-measure nearly equal to the chetwert, which is now generally used instead; 48 loop are equal to 1½ imperial quarters.

LOOFIES, a name in Scotland for mittens for the hands.

LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, a maker of looking-glasses and mirrors, &c. for bedroom or parlour use.

LOOKING-GLASS MOUNTER, a frame maker and glider.

LOOKING-GLASS SILVERER, a workman who covers the back of glass with quicksilver for mirrors, &c.

LOOL, a vessel used in the mining districts to receive the washings of the ore.

LOOM, one of the most useful of machines, employed by weavers for crossing and weaving threads. There are various kinds of looms according to the pattern and fabric to be worked; some are still worked by hand, although the larger number are now moved by water or steam power; the part of an ear held in the hand and within the boat, contradistinguished from the blade.

LOOM-CARDS, perforated cards with patterns for Jacquard weaving.

LOOM-MAKER, a manufacturer of frames for weaving, worked either by hand or by steam-power, &c.

LOONGHIE, an Indian waist cloth; a mixed fabric of rich-coloured silk and cotton, made in Sindh, about four yards long by two feet wide.

LOOP, a noose; a double or fold of string; a dry measure of Rhenish—48 going to the last—80 loops being equal to 14 imperial quarters; part of a row of cast iron; in the Cape colony sufficient wood to make a wagon out of, two loops going to a load.

LOOP-LINE, a connecting line of railway, with each end joining the trunk line.

LOOT, an Indian name for theft or plunder.

LOO-TABLE, a round table for a sitting-room; originally so named from its convenient adaptation for a circle of persons playing the game of loo.

LOOTAH, a brass water vessel used in India of variable dimensions, holding from a pint to half a gallon.

LOP, the cuttings or branches from a tree; thus in a sale of standing timber trees they are advertised with their "lop, top, and bark."

LOPATNY, a description of Russian tallow, known as second candle tallow.

LORCHA, a peculiar class of trading vessel in the Eastern seas.

LORD MAYOR, the chief magistrate of the cities of London, Dublin, and York, each of whom has the title of lord.

LOBNETTE, a spy-glass; an opera-glass.
LOBNER, **LORINER**, a bridle-cutter; a bit-maker.

LORINER'S COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London which has no hall.
LOBBY, a coal truck. [but simply oiled.

LOSH HIDE, a hide not dressed in any way.
LOT, a division; a share, a term much used in the United States, as for instance, timber-lot, water-lot, residence-lot, garden-lot, building-lot, &c.; a parcel of goods offered for sale at an auction, &c.; a liquid measure of Dunkirk, equal to half a gallon.

LOTH, a Dutch light weight used for quills and other small commodities, equal to half an ounce; the sixteenth part of the Prussian marc = 225 grs. troy; in Russia it is the thirty-second part of the bercheroor.
LOTION, a wash.

LOTMAN, in Scotland, one who thraves corn for an agreed proportion of the grain.

LOTTERY, an allotment; a distribution of prizes and blanks by a chance drawing.

LOUIS, **LOUIS D'OR**, a French gold coin; the old Louis was 24 francs; the new one is only 20.

LOURDIER, a kind of mattress.

LOUVRE, a lantern; an opening in the roof of a house for smoke to escape.

LOVAGE, a liqueur or cordial; a plant, the *Ligusticum Scoticum*, the acrid leaves of which are eaten crude as a salad, or boiled as greens, and, though aromatic and stomachic, are very nauseous; the stem yields English opoponax, and the roots are reported to be carminative.

LOVE-APPLE, another name for the tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, Miller. See **TOMATO**.

LOVE-BIRD, a name for the small parrotlet, *Psittacus passerinus*, found in both Continents, and esteemed as a cage bird.

LOVE-RIBBON, a thin gauze ribbon.

LOWER-CASE, in letter-press printing, an oblong case of about a yard long, and half a yard broad. It is composed of about 60 boxes of different sizes, in which are separately deposited the whole letters of the alphabet, as also the points, double letters, and, in some offices, the figures. The case containing the capital letters, small capitals, and accents, is placed on a frame directly above, and called, in contradistinction to the other, the Upper-case.

LOW-PRESSURE ENGINE, an engine where the steam is drawn off into a condenser.

LOW-WATER MARK, the lowest state of the tide, after the ebb is completed.

LOW WINE, the weak spirit remaining after the first distillation of alcohol.

LOXA, a measure for betel nuts. See **LAXAR**.

LOXA BARK, a pale Peruvian bark, also called crown bark, the produce of *Cinchona Condaminæ*. There is another kind with a white epidermis.

LOY, a long narrow spade used in the stony lands of Munster, Ireland.

LOZENGE, a rhomb or oblique four-sided figure, as a glass quarry in a casement; a cake or sweetmeat rolled and cut familiarly into any shape.

L.R.C.S., "Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons."

LUBBER'S HOLE, a hole in the top of a vessel next to the mast.

LUBRICATION, the oiling of the joints and bearings of machinery, axles, &c. in order to diminish friction.

LUBRICATOR, an oil-cup or other contrivance for supplying grease, &c. to ease the friction of rubbing surfaces.

LUCERNE, a name formerly given to the skin of the lynx; an artificial fodder grass, the *Medicago sativa*.

LUCET, a lady's lace loom, made of bone-ivory, or wood.

LUCIFER-BOX, a box or case with phosphoric matches.

LUCIFER-MATCHES, splints of wood, dipped in a solution of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, gum, or glue.

LUCIFER-MATCH MAKER, a manufacturer of the matches so named.

LUFFER, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the turret on a hall or kitchen roof; the wooden window in a church steeple.

LUFF-TACKLE, a purchase, composed of a double and single block.

LUG, the projecting slip of a mould or flask, used in casting operations; a local name for the pole or perch; in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards; a square sail used in large boats.

LUCCAGE, personal baggage; any thing cumbrous carried about by a traveller, but now applied to goods of any kind or quantity transported, belonging to an individual.

LUGGAGE-TRAIN, a slow or night train on a railway; that by which goods and merchandise are transported.

LUGGAGE-VAN, a baggage-wagon, for conveying heavy goods and merchandise.

LUGGER, a decked boat for fishing; a vessel with two or three low masts and lug sail.

LUGGIE, the name for a measuring cord or chain in Bengal; in some places six feet; in Tirhoot and Sarun, 8½ to 10 feet; in the northern and western parts, from 12 to 14 feet.

LUG-MARK, a mark cut in the ear of a sheep or dog to identify it.

LUGS, a classification of American tobacco; thus there are factory lugs and planters' lugs.

LUM, a name in Scotland for a cottage chimney.

LUMACHELLA, or fine marble, a kind of limestone obtained in Florence.

LUMBARDAR, a cultivator of the poppy in Benuhal, who has signed articles with the government.

LUMBER, a name in North America for rough timber; loose spars on shipboard.

LUMBER-DEALER, a wood merchant; a dealer in hard and soft woods.

LUMBERER, a backwoodsman in North America; one who fells and shapes timber.

LUMBER-WHAFF, a timber-yard.

LUMPER, one who furnishes ballast for ships.

LUMPS, a kind of brick or tile; dock-yard barges.

LUMP, into
LUNAT, used
LUNAT, of a
LUNAT, of a
LUNCH, take
LUNET, open
LUNET, glass
LUNET, open
LUNT, wood
LUPINE, which
LUPPE, ing g
LURCH, at sea
LURCH, watch
LUTER, watch
LUTER, watch
LUTE, with
LUTE, with
LUTRO, pear
LUST-SO, pear
LUTE, fatty
LUTE, tubes
It is n
seed-d
MAA, ex
MAANA, 34 lbs.
MAAP, rather
MAAS, a Bav
MAAS, and 60
lons, Germ
little
name
which
acidu
MAATJE
Frenc
MACAD
made
granit
a solid
MACAR
BONT
MACAR
MACAW
oil pa
MACAW

LUMP-SUGAR, white or loaf sugar broken into small pieces.

LUNAR CAUSTIC, a name for nitrate of silver, used medicinally outwardly and inwardly.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, a house for the insane.

LUNATIC ASYLUM PROPRIETOR, the keeper of a licensed house for the care of insane persons.

LUNCHBOX, a mid-day meal; a refreshment taken between breakfast and dinner.

LUNETTE, the rim of a watch glass; a small opening in the roof of a house; an eyeglass.

LUNETTIER, a spectacle-maker. [uns.]

LUNT (German), a match-cord for firing

LUPINE, a leguminous plant, the seeds of which are eaten in Turkey.

LUPPE (German), a microscope or magnifying glass.

LURCH, the sudden heavy rolling of a vessel at sea to one side.

LURCHER, a hunting dog that lies in wait, or watches for his game.

LURSTER, a scone or chandelier.

LUTERIN SEAL, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal.

LUTE, a lamp-mal or.

LUTE, a shining silk; often corruptly written and pronounced lutestring. See LUTESTRING.

LUSTROUS, having a shining or glossy appearance, like silk. [yacht.]

LUST-SCHIFF (German), a pleasure-boat or

LUTE, a cement; a pasty or loamy and fatty matter, used to keep the joints of tubes and chemical apparatus, &c. tight. It is made either with pipe-clay and linseed-oil, or chalk, flour, and water; but

the material varies with the substance to be cemented; a musical instrument so named.

LUTESTRING, often but very erroneously so spelled for luteing, a shining silk; the string of a lute.

LUTESTRING-MAKER, a silk manufacturer; a maker of strings for lutes or harps.

LY, a Chinese land-measure, about the third part of an English mile.

LYANG, another name for the Chinese tael.

LYCEUM, a theatre; a grammar-school; a literary institution.

LYCOPODIUM, a species of cryptogamous plants; a decoction is used in Sweden to destroy vermin in cattle. It is also employed for dyeing purposes, to fix the colour of woollen cloth, and also by pyrotechnists.

LYDIAN-STONE, a name for the blood stones, and jasper varieties of quartz, used by jewellers as burnishing stones, and also as a touchstone, to determine the amount of alloy in jewellers' gold. The best pebbles are obtained from Lydia. See BASANITE.

LYE, **LEY**, water alkaliized with wood ashes.

LYNX, the skin of this animal is of a greyish white, with dark spots. Being very soft, warm, and light, it is much used by the Chinese, Greeks, Persians, and others, for cloaks, linings, facings, &c. When dyed and prepared, the skins of the lynx and lynx cat, are exported in large numbers to the United States.

LYRE, a musical instrument.

LYSPUND, SETTER, an Orkney weight. See LESH-PUND.

M.

MAAFEE, a term in Bengal for land exempt from revenue duty.

MAANAE, an Eastern grain-measure, about 34 lbs. 8 oz.

MAAP, a liquid measure used in Baden, rather more than a gallon.

MAAS, a division of the wine-measure in Bavaria, 48 making a muid of 18-08, and 60 a wine cimer, of 8-12 imperial gallons. In Frankfurt and the South of Germany, the maas, or gescheid, is a little more than 3 pints. A Persian name for curds of milk dried in the sun, which are mixed with water, to make an acidulous beverage.

MAATJE, the Netherlands name for the French declitre.

MACADAMIZED ROAD, a road prepared and made durable, level, and firm, by pounded granite, &c. which binds the earth into a solid mass: named after the introducer.

MACCARONI, a paste of flour. See MACCARONI.

MACCAROONS, small sweet wine cakes.

MACAW-FAT, a West-Indian name for the oil palm, *Elaeis guineensis*.

MACAW - PALM, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*

of Martius, occurring in considerable abundance in some of the West-India islands, and the eastern parts of South America. The fruit yields an oil of a golden yellow hue, of the consistence of butter, which has an odour like violet, and a sweetish taste. It enters into the composition of toilet soaps. The nuts, which are susceptible of a high polish, are sometimes fancifully carved by the negroes. The tree is also called the grougrou palm by the negroes.

MACCARONI, a delicate food-product made from wheat flour, the dough of which is dried in the shape of pipes. It is often termed Genoese paste. We receive imports in small boxes of from 6 to 28 lbs. from the Mediterranean, for consumption at table, with cheese, in soup, and for puddings, &c. Vermicelli is the same substance, rolled smaller than macaroni.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI MAKER, a manufacturer of the dough paste in pipes so named.

MACCO, an Italian mess, which consists of beans boiled to a mash.

MACCOBOT, MACCOBAU, a kind of snuff.

MALE, the arillus, or branching membrane covering the nutmeg, used as a spice; an ornamented staff borne before a magistrate, and some other functionaries. A Chinese money and weight; the former is the tenth part of the tael, nearly 73d., and consists of 100 to 140 copper cash; as a weight, it is about 58 grains; a fish measure, a mace or maize of herrings being 500 in number.

MACELLARO, an Italian butcher; macello being a slaughter-house or shambles.

MACERATE, to wear away by steeping in water; to make lean; to mortify or fret.

MACHEAT, **MACHETTE**, the negro name for a cutlass.

MACHETA, a kind of violin used in Brazil.

MACHINE, an engine, a piece of mechanism or contrivance for performing some work; of which there are numberless kinds employed for different purposes.

MACHINE-MAKER and **MILL-WRIGHT**, an engineer; a constructive builder, who designs or supplies machines and engines to order.

MACHINE-RULER, a person who lines or rules paper, according to patterns.

MACHINERY, engines of all kinds, which are put into action to perform certain effective work which supercedes manual labour; such as for spinning and weaving, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, &c. There were stated to be, a few years ago, 15,000 stationary engines in the kingdom, working in mines, &c. valued at £25,000,000; 4000 wind, water, and steam mills, and 6000 horse, and other small mills. Besides what is used at home, we export machinery and mill-work, to the value of £2,500,000 a-year.

MACHINE-STRAP MAKER, a manufacturer of leather and other connecting bands, &c. for the moving power of machinery.

MACHINING, working off newspaper or book sheets at a steam press, often contracted for at an agreed rate per thousand.

MACHINIST, one engaged in the manufacture of machines; an employé at a theatre, who attends to the working of the moveable scenery.

MACHO, a Spanish weight, equal to about 150 French pounds.

MACHOOTI, a name in Hindustan for the knot-grass.

MACHINATOIO, an oil-mill in Italy.

MACHINOSH, a solution of caoutchouc in coal naphtha, applied to linen cloths and other substances, to render them waterproof; so called from the name of the patentee.

MACK, the Burmese name for a hand-breadth or measure of 4 inches. *See* **MAIK**. **MACKEREL**, a well-known useful fish, the *Scomber scombrus*, which frequents the British coasts, and is either netted or caught by the hook; about 24,000,000, weighing nearly 10,500 tons, are brought to Billingsgate in a year.

MACKEREL-BOAT, a boat pursuing the mackerel fishery.

MACKLE, to sell weavers' goods to the shopkeepers.

MACON, a kind of wine.

MACUQUINA, a silver cut money of debased quality, circulating in Guatemala.

MACUTO, a money of account in Sierra Leone, equivalent to about 9d. There are silver coins current, circulating for 2 and 10 macutos.

MADA, an Indian weight of 1 drachm 20 grains.

MADAPOLLAM, a kind of fine long cloth, shipped to the Eastern markets.

MADDER, the root of *Rubia tinctoria*, which enters largely into commerce, furnishing a fine scarlet colour to dyers and calico-printers.

MADEGA, a Spanish name for a skeln or bank.

MADEIRA, an esteemed dry light wine, produced in the Portuguese island from which it receives its name.

MAD-HOUSE, an asylum for the insane.

MADHOUSE-KEEPER, the licensed registered owner of a private lunatic asylum; a superintendent of insane persons.

MADOOKA, an Indian name for the *Bassia latifolia*. *See* **MOWHA**.

MADREPORE, a petrification, or species of coral; a variety of limestone.

MADRIERS (French), thick boards or planks.

MAGAZINE, a warehouse or store-room; a secure place for keeping powder in, ashore or afloat; a periodical publication.

MAGAZINE-DAY, the publication-day for monthlies and serials when they are supplied to the trade; the last day of the month.

MAGIC LANTERN, an optical machine, with a lamp and lenses for reflecting magnified pictures on the wall from painted glass slides.

MAGISTRATE, a public civil officer who has legal jurisdiction in certain cases.

MAGNANER (French), the manager or proprietor of a nursery for silkworms.

MAGNANO, an Italian locksmith.

MAGNESIA, one of the primitive earths, having a metallic base. The sulphate is Epsom salts—the carbonate is compounded with carbonic acid gas. Magnesia is now generally prepared artificially, and is used to purify oils; in the manufacture of glass, and for medicinal purposes.

MAGNET, a kind of rich iron-stone, which has the property of attracting light pieces of iron towards it; a bar of iron made artificially magnetic by electricity.

MAGNETIC-NEEDLE. *See* **MAGNET**.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. *See* **TELEGRAPH**.

MAGNETOMETER, a measurer of the force of magnetism.

MAGNIFYING-GLASS, a lens that magnifies or enlarges the object looked at.

MAHALLAH, a petty brass coin current in some parts of Arabia, the 66th part of a dollar.

MAHARMAH, a muslin wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian ladies when they appear abroad.

MAHARUNGA, a name in the Himalayas for the *Onosma emodi*, which furnishes a dye-stuff like alkanet.

MAHA, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHIL, the

MAHASEER, a delicious fresh-water fish of the Indian rivers.

MAHLE, MELUR, the fragrant kernels of *Ceratus Mahale* of Linnaeus, strung as necklaces, which are much valued by the women of Sindh and other parts of India.

MAHON, an *Hibiscus* furnishing a useful fibre. The common mahoe of the West Indies is *H. elatus* of Swartz; the East Indian mahoe, *H. latifolia*; the sea-side mahoe, *H. tikoussu*. The strong fibre is used in the East for making cordage, coffee-bags, &c.

MAHOGANY, a well-known valuable furniture wood, chiefly imported from Honduras, where it is obtained from a large forest tree, the *Suietenia Mahagani*. African mahogany is the wood of *Khaya senegalensis*. The wood of the Toon-tree (*Cedrela Toona*) is sometimes called Indian mahogany. Our imports of mahogany average about 38,000 tons per annum. The astringent bark is used in the West Indies as a substitute for cinchona, but contains no alkaline principle.

MAHOGANY BROKER AND MERCHANT, an importer or dealer in mahogany.

MAHONK, a large Turkish boat.

MAHOREE, a name for aniseed in Bengal.

MAHOUB, MAHBOUB, a name in Tunis for the sequin, a small thin gold coin of 4½ piastres, worth about 8s. 9d. sterling. In Egypt the mahoub passes for 90 paras.

MAIDAN, a market-place in the Levant.

MAID OF HONOUR, a kind of bun or cake sold at Richmond.

MAID-SERVANT, a female domestic.

MAIL-COACH, a travelling-carriage which carries the mails for the post-office from one town to another. The great bulk of the inland mails are now, however, forwarded by railway, except on a few by-roads to cross post towns or villages.

MAILLOT (French), a piece of marble on which blenchers beat the linen.

MAILS, a common term for communications and matter transmitted by the post-office, comprising letters, newspapers, books, &c.

MAIN (French), the hand; the chief or principal; hence a common prefix to some sails, yards, and parts of a ship; a great channel or ditch; a large cast-iron supply-pipe under ground for distributing water or gas over a town or district; a banker's shovel; the gross or bulk of any thing.

MAIN-BOOM, the spar of a small vessel's main-sail.

MAIN-CHAINS. See CHAIN-PLATES.

MAIN-HAMPER, a hand-basket for grapes.

MAIN-MAST, the chief or middle mast of a ship; the after-mast of a brig.

MAIN-SAIL, the lower course or largest sail in a ship; that set on the main-yard, and extending towards the deck.

MAIN-SHEET, the rope attached to the lower corners of the main-sail.

MAINTENANCE, support, as of seamen, paupers, prisoners, or apprentices.

MAIN-TOP, the resting-place or junction between the main-mast and the main-top-mast.

MAIN-YARD, the largest or principal yard in a ship; that on which the main-sail is extended.

MAIOLICA (Italian), earthenware.

MAISONNAGE (French), timber for building.

MAISTRANCE (French), warrant-officers; non-commissioned-officers.

MAIZE, the general name for the seeds of Indian corn, (*Zea May*); the principal grain crop of the United States; a Scotch fish-measure of 500 herrings. See MAZE.

MAJON, a confection of hemp, being a compound of butter, sugar, flour, milk, and bhanga. It is largely consumed as an intoxicating drug by all classes of natives in the East.

MAJOR, a field-officer in the army above a captain.

MAJOR-DOMO, a house-steward.

MAKANA, a name in Bengal for the *Euryale ferox*, found in lakes and ponds. The seeds of the berry being farinaceous, are a favourite article of diet among the natives; they are deemed powerful tonics.

MALABOORONG, a small weight used in Borneo, equal to about 3 grains.

MALACCA-BEAN, a name in the East for the marking-nut.

MALACHITE, a valuable green ore or massive carbonate of copper, much prized by the lapidary in consequence of the beauty of its colour and marking, and the high polish it will take.

MALAGA, a kind of wine; also called mountain.

MALAGUETTA PEPPER. See GRAINS OF PARADISE.

MALAMBO-BARK, a bark found in Colombia, possessed of strong, bitter, and aromatic properties, the produce of *Croton Makmbo*. It is also frequently called *Matus bark*.

MALEK, a gardener in India.

MALE-FERN, a wild plant, the *Aspidium filix mas* of Swartz, which has astringent and emetic properties, and is used as an antihelmintic; an oil is also prepared from it.

MALE-SCREW, a screw which has the spiral threads on the outside of the cylinder.

MAJ ET, a portmanteau.

MAL-ENT, a heavy tax levied on the export of wool some centuries ago.

MALGOOZAREE, a name in India for land subject to assessment; unassessed land is termed *Minhaee*.

MALKUNGUNEE, an Indian name for the *Celastrus paniculatus*, from the seeds of which an empyreumatic black oily fluid is distilled, used beneficially in rheumatism. Large quantities would doubtless yield paraffine and creasote. [game.]

MALL, a public walk, named from an ancient MALLARD (French), a small grindstone; a drake.

MALLE-MOLLE (French), mull-muslin; very thin muslin.

MALLET, a small maul made of wood, used for caulking, serving rope, &c.

MALETTE (French), a portmanteau-maker.

MALLIER (French), a sumpter horse; a pack-horse.

MALMS, MARLE-STOCKS, a kind of brick. See CUTTERS.

MALMSEY, a luscious and high-flavoured wine made in Madeira and Tenerife from grapes in the last stage of ripeness.

MALT, prepared barley, which has been steeped in water and then kiln-dried. It is used for making malt-liquors. Malt is sold at a duty of 2s. 7d. per bushel and 5 per cent. The quantity made in 1886 was about 34½ million bushels.

MALT-DISTILLER, one who makes a decoction or preparation from malt.

MALT-DUST, small growing radicles of barley.

MALTEB, a German grain-measure, varying in different localities, but usually reckoned, in the southern parts of Germany, to be equal to 3 bushels and 1½ gallon.

MALTESE STONE, a soft stone quarried in Malta, used for carving, and for making large jars, &c.

MALT-FACTOR, a dealer in malt.

MALT-FLOOR, a perforated floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the barley laid upon it.

MALT-GRINDER, a machine for crushing or cutting malted barley.

MALTHA, mineral pitch; thickened petroleum or rock oil.

MALT-LIQUORS, ale, beer, and porter, which are prepared with malt.

MALT-ROASTER MAKER, a manufacturer of machines for roasting barley on a small scale.

MALT-SHOVEL, a large flat wooden shovel for turning over malt.

MALTSTER, a manufacturer of malt from barley; there are about 9000 maltsters in the kingdom.

MALT-VINEGAR, the ordinary kind of vinegar made for domestic use in this country.

MALVADA, a small Spanish coin, thirteen of which make an English farthing. [wine.]

MALVAGIA, the Italian name for Malmsey.

MALWA OPIUM, one of the leading descriptions of Indian opium, which is inferior in quality to the Benares and Behar kinds.

MAMALIGA, a sort of hasty pudding or grout made from maize, on which the lower classes in the Danubian provinces almost exclusively subsist.

MAMMEE, a tropical fruit, the *Mammea Americana*, which has a sweet and very agreeable taste, accompanied with an aromatic pleasant odour.

MAMMODIS, a coarse muslin.

MAMMOTY, a road hoe, used in Ceylon.

MAN, a corrupted name for the Indian mand.

MANAGER, a director; a superintendant; the lessee or director of a theatre.

MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, a sale depository for all kinds of cotton goods.

MANCHINEEL, a large tree, the *Hippomane Mancinella*, a native of the West Indies, the wood of which is hard and durable; very close, yellow-brown, and beautifully clouded. The sap is, however, a most deadly poison.

MANDANGO, a mixture of the buds and roots of an aromatic plant, used in Ceylon in the preparation of betel.

MANDATAIRE, a French agent or attorney. **MANDATE**, a national paper-money, issued in the early part of the century, in France, to replace the assignats which had become wretchedly depreciated.

MANDAVALLI, an Indian name for the *Convolvulus reptans*, affording a milky juice, which, when dried, is equal to scammony in purgative effect. The tops and leaves are eaten in stews by the natives.

MANDEEL, a name in Turkey for black and coloured cotton handkerchiefs.

MANDEL, a term in Germany for 15 articles of any kind.

MANDILION, a loose garment; a sleeveless jacket.

MANDIOC, a Brazilian name for the root and starch of the cassava. See CASSAVA.

MANDOLA (Italian), a cithern, a musical instrument; an almond.

MANDOLINE, a sort of lute.

MANDORE, a four-stringed lute.

MANDRAKE, the root of *Mandragora officinarum*, an old ingredient in philtres, but of dangerous properties. See MAY-APPLE.

MANDREL, a pulley in a turner's lathe.

MANEGE, a French riding school.

MANEH, a Scripture weight equal to 2 lbs. 3 ounces, 10 dwts., 3 grains; when applied to money it consisted of 60 shekels, and was worth £3 16s. 7½d.

MANEQUIN, an artist's model of wood or wax.

MANGAL, a kind of portable copper stove or brasier used in Turkey.

MANGANESE, a black metallic ore, consumed to the amount of 4000 to 5000 tons per annum, being used in glass-making, for glazing black earthenware, giving colour to enamels, making chlorine for forming bleaching liquor, as a dryer for painters' colours, and preparations of it are used in medicine.

MANGEL WURZEL, one of the common names of a variety of the beet-root grown for feeding cattle; the *Beta vulgaris*, var. *macrorrhiza*.

MANGER, a trough or rack for feeding horses.

MANGLE, a machine or rolling-press for smoothing linen by pressure.

MANGLE AND PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of machines so named.

MANGLE-KEEPER, the owner of a mangle; a smoother of linen.

MANGO, a tropical fruit, the produce of trees of the *Mangifera* family, of which there are many cultivated varieties, although only two distinct species of tree. The fruit of the finer kinds have a rich perfumed grateful flavour; while others are so stringy and unpleasant as not to be eatable. The fruit is pickled and preserved, and made into a chutney.

MANGO-FISH, a small fish eight or nine inches in length and two in depth, the *Polynemus longifilis* of Cuvier, the *P. paradisius* of Linnaeus, esteemed as a delicacy in India, where it is also called the Tupsee. Isinglass is made of the swimming-bladder.

MANGO-GINGER, an Indian name for the *Curcuma amado*, used as an article for seasoning food.

MANGO
produ
rind d
of gar
MANGR
borde
phera
for ta
attach
in the
used a
ship-h
MANOU
Chinc
the h
MANHO
boller
a pers
MANI, R
MANICR
MANIFR
tainin
of eac
and co
MANIFO
taking
ment
or tra
olled
MANIKA
measu
MANILA
to the
textile
from v
is mad
MANILAL
made
the na
shipped
MANILLA
shape,
native
coast;
on the
thick p
African
NANTOC
MANIVE
MANJAD
troy g
parts.
MANJEE
a boat
MANJIRI
seeds
cum, u
MAN-MIL
milline
MANNA,
several
produc
the Fr
obtaine
florifer
desert
is used
MANNA C
ported
semoli
MANNETT
MAN OF
a Gove

MANGOSTEEN, a delicious eastern fruit, the produce of *Garcinia Mangostana*. The rind of the fruit furnishes small quantities of gamboge.

MANGROVE, a tropical tree frequenting the borders of seas and swamps, the *Rhizophora Mangle*, the bark of which is used for tanning. The mangrove or tree-oyster attaches itself to the boughs which droop in the water. The wood of this tree is used for making sugar hogsheads, and for ship-building.

MANGUERA, a canvas shoot, used at the Chinchá Islands for discharging guano into the holds of ships, or into boats.

MANHOLE, an opening in the top of the boiler of an engine or tun, made to admit a person to clean the interior.

MANI, **MANIBILLA**. See **BUCK-WAX**.

MANICRISTO, an Italian confection.

MANIFEST, the list of a ship's cargo, containing the mark, number, and description of each package of goods, the shipper's and consignee's name, &c.

MANIFOLD-WRITER, a writing apparatus, for taking several copies of a letter or document at once by a stylus, upon thin tissue or tracing paper interleaved with black oiled sheets.

MANIKA, **MANNIKAH**, an Indian grain, measure of 2 seers or about 4½ pints.

MANILA-HEMP, a name given in commerce to the fibre of the wild plantain, *Musa textilis*, brought from the Philippines, and from which the white rope so much prized is made.

MANILAS, a name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines, so called from the name of the city from which they are shipped.

MANILLA, a piece of copper, of a horse-shoe shape, passing as money among the natives on parts of the West African coast; a metal ring worn as an ornament on the small part of the leg, or on the thick part of the arm above the elbow, by African chiefs and others.

MANIOO. See **CASSAVA**. [France for fish.

MANIVEAU, a small flat basket, used in **MANJADU**, a Ceylon weight for pearls, of 72 troy grains, and divided into 320 fractional parts.

MANJEE, the helmsman or superintendent of a boat in the river Ganges.

MANJERKA, an Indian name for the small seeds of the sweet basil, *Ocimum Basilicum*, used in disease of the kidneys, &c.

MAN-MILLINER, a man who makes or sells millinery.

MANNA, a sweet gummy exudation from several plants: the Calabrian manna is produced in tears from a species of ash, the *Fraxinus rotundifolia*, while some is obtained from another species, the *F. florifera*. The oriental manna of the desert is from *Athagi Maurorum*. Manna is used medicinally.

MANNA CROUF, a preparation of wheat imported from Russia to compete with semolina.

MANNETTE (French), a small hamper.

MAN OF WAR, an armed vessel belonging to a Government or State.

MANOMETER, an instrument intended to measure the rarefaction and condensation of elastic fluids in confined circumstances. It is also called a manoscope.

MANONIM, a name for wild rice in Minnesota, America.

MANOSCOPE. See **MANOMETER**.

MANOVALE, **MANUALE**, a bricklayer's labourer in Italy; a hodman.

MAN-ROPE, side ropes to the gangway of a ship.

MANSANA, a division of land in some of the States of Central America, equal to 100 Spanish or 88 8-9th English square yards.

MANSARDE (French), an attic or garret with a curved roof, so called from Mansard, the architect who introduced them.

MANSE, a Scotch parsonage; a farm-house and land.

MANSION, a large dwelling; a manor-house.

MANSIONNAIRE, the porter to a Greek church.

MAN'S-MERCER, a vender of small articles of men's dress, such as braces, hose, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c.

MANTEL-PIECE, **MANTEL-SHELF**, a projecting beam or ledge in a room, resting on the jambs of a fire-place. Mantel-pieces are of wood, marble, slate, or iron.

MANTILLA, a small mantle.

MANTLE, a lady's wrapper or cloak.

MANTLE AND CLOAK WAREHOUSE, a show-room, or repository for ladies' wrapping garments, cloaks, shawls, and mantles.

MANTUA-MAKER, a sempstress, a maker of women's dresses and gowns.

MANUAL, a hand-book or instructive guide; a book of reference.

MANUFACTORY, a building where a manufacture or trade is carried on.

MANUFACTURE, to make up goods; to work up raw material.

MANUFACTURERS, fabricators, or makers of goods by hand or with art; employers of workmen and machinery.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, a working chemist; one who has a laboratory and prepares chemicals, &c.

MANUGUDU, an Indian weight of 30 lbs.

MANURE, any thing applied to fertilize land.

In this and some European countries where the soil has been much exhausted by repeated cropping, a large trade is carried on in natural and artificial manures. Several of these, as guano, super-phosphate of lime, &c., are noticed under their separate heads.

MANURE MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificial manures, such as super-phosphate of lime and other compounds used as fertilizers.

MANURE MERCHANT, an agricultural agent; a vender of guano or artificial manures to farmers.

MANUSCRIPT, a letter or document written by the hand.

MANT-ROOT, a name for the *Ruellia tuberosa*, a native of Jamaica, the roots of which are emetic.

MANZANA, a Spanish term for a solid square of buildings formed by the intersection of streets and right angles. It varies in extent from 150 to 350 yards' frontage.

MAP, a delineation of the surface of the earth, or part of a country, with its position, boundaries, and geographical peculiarities defined.

MAP AND CHART SELLER AND PUBLISHER, a vender and preparer of maps, charts, and plans.

MAP AND PRINT COLOURER, a person who defines more clearly the boundaries, districts or states on a map by different colours; a tinter and colourer of black prints or engravings.

MAP-DISSECTER AND PUZZLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of maps and drawings, &c. in pieces, mounted, which can be united into one whole by children.

MAP-ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, a worker on copperplate, who draws or engraves maps and prints, &c.

MAP-MAKER, a constructor of maps from the information of travellers or of published works.

MAP-MOUNTER, a workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes and fixes them on rollers, &c.

MAPLE, a family of trees, of which several have a commercial value. The common maple (*Acer campestre*) is much used in America for house carpentry and furniture. *A. saccharinum*, furnishes the bird's eye maple and curled maple. See **BIRD'S EYE MAPLE**. *A. pseudo-platanus* is used in making Tunbridge-ware, and for boxes, butter-prints, &c.

MAPLE-HONEY, a name in British North America, for the uncrystallizable portion of the sap of the sugar-maple, which is consumed in the form of molasses.

MAPLE-SUGAR, sugar prepared from the sap of the *Acer saccharinum*, which is largely made for home consumption by the settlers in parts of the United States and British North American Provinces: usually it is of a dark treacle colour, as it does not granulate readily; but it is occasionally refined and bleached.

MAQUILA, a term used in Mexico for reducing ores for mine-owners who do not possess hacienda or mill power, and for which a certain sum, according to agreement, is paid by the mine-owner to the proprietors of the reduction establishment.

MARABOT-FEATHERS, the under tail-coverts of the *Ciconia argala* and *C. Marabou*; the former, the adjutant-crane of tropical India, furnishes the best; the latter inhabits Africa and Asia; both birds are very large, being sometimes six feet high. The feathers are very light, and are much worn for head-dresses, the white kinds being exceedingly valuable.

MARABOUT (French), a very large coffee-pot.

MARACAUBA, a furniture-wood imported from the Brazilia, in appearance between mahogany and tulip-wood.

MARACHEE (French), a kitchen gardener.

MARAJAH, MAHARAJAH, a Hindoo sovereign prince.

MARANY NUTS, a name under which the marking-nut has been occasionally imported into Liverpool.

MARASCHINO, a liqueur prepared in Italy

and Dalmatia from a variety of cherry. The fruit and seed are crushed together, one part to the hundred of honey added, and the whole subjected to fermentation, and then distilled and rectified. Sugar and water are subsequently added to flavour it, and it is then stored for some months to free it of empyreumatic flavour.

MARAVEDI, a Spanish copper coin and petty money of account, the 4th of a penny and the 272nd part of the dollar: 84 maravedis make a real, which is the legal money of account.

MARBLE, a description of variegated limestone used for ornamental purposes by builders, sculptors, and others. Large quantities are imported in blocks or slabs, and consist of statuary, veils, and Sicilian. Some of the commercial varieties used are Sienna, Bardilla, black, and dove, St. Ann's, Emperor's red, and Sarpian, Hrocatella, amber, verd antique, serpentine, rouge royal, black, and gold. In Spain three-fourths of the mountains are composed of beautiful marble and alabaster. In Catalonia alone there are 177 kinds. The green marble of Granada and the flesh-coloured, have a brilliancy to the eye, and a fineness to the touch, which rank them with the most recherché oriental substances.

MARBLE-CUTTER, a stone-mason, a worker in marble.

MARBLE-PAPER MANUFACTURER, a maker of veined or marbled paper for covering boxes, books, wall-hangings, &c.

MARBLER, one who veins paper, paint-work, or other material in imitation of marble.

MARBLER for Children, are made of clay baked and glazed, of alabaster, of glass, of marble, and of a hard stone found near Coburg in Saxony, which is broken into small pieces with a hammer, and then ground in a mill and reduced to accurate smooth spheres in about a quarter of an hour.

MARC, the cake or refuse after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds, as of apples, olives, grapes, &c., mostly used for manure; the half pound of 8 ounces in the old weights of France.

MARCAL, an Indian dry-measure containing 8 measures or puddies: 400 marcals make one garco of 9280 lbs.

MARCELINE, a thin silk tissue called Persian.

MARCELLA, a quilted cotton fabric.

MARCHAND, a French shopkeeper or dealer.

MARCHETTO, a current money of Venice, 124 making a ducat.

MARCITE MEADOWS, a name for irrigated fields in Italy.

MARCO, a weight for silver in South America of 8 ounces, or 64 otaivos.

MARCUS, a large iron-headed hammer.

MARE, the female of the horse.

MARENA, a kind of dry salt fish in Turkey.

MARENGO, a name for the 20 franc gold piece in Piedmont.

MARE'S-MILK. The milk of the mare is richer in sugar than that of the cow, and is usually employed by the Kalmucks and others for the manufacture of milk beer. By distillation, ardent spirits are obtained from this koumiss, and, when carefully

made
ounc
only
East
from
hasty
MAREY
mon
MARGH
unpri
MARGO
expro
Melia
MARION
MARIE
Naple
MARIEN
worth
MARFIL
tusks
MARGOT
MARGUT
MARIGO
well-f
officin
and b
tive, b
saftro
MARIGR
ing, in
the Ho
MARINA
salted
with s
MARINAI
MARINE,
sea. A
pling, a
martin
MARINE
ships a
MARINE
engine
MARINE
turer v
of boile
MARINE
MARINET
MARINES
The R
artiller
MARINE
sea-wa
cocon-
MARINE
materi
junk, in
MARINE
vender
to deal
MARIONE
dolls.
MARINIA
is used
from 13
length
MARTIN
MARJOR
a seas
erri'ne
plant a
thyme
for too

made, a pint of liquor will yield half an ounce of spirit. To this milk-brandy, when only once distilled, they give the common Eastern name for spirit, of arraca, and from the residue in the still a kind of hasty-pudding is made.

MAREYEUR (French), a fish-carrier or fishmonger.

MARGIN, an edge or border; the blank unprinted sides of a book page.

MARGOSA-OIL, a native name for the oil expressed in India from the seeds of *Melia azadirachta*.

MARICHU, a Sanscrit name for pepper.

MARIELLE, a kind of vessel employed at Naples in the coasting or foreign trade.

MARIEN-GROSCHE, a coin of Hamburg worth about 1d.

MARFIL (French, Italian), an elephant's tusks. [fragots.]

MARGOTIN (French), a small bundle of *MARGUILLIER*, a churchwarden in France.

MARGOLD, a genus of showy plants; the well-known common marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, was formerly used in soups and broths, and employed as a carminative, but is now chiefly used to adulterate saffron.

MARIGRAPH, a French machine for registering, in a permanent manner, the height of the tides, &c.

MARINADE (French), pickled meat fried; fish salted and prepared; or baked in vinegar with spice.

MARINARE (Italian), to pickle.

MARINE, frequenting or appertaining to the sea. A general collective term for shipping, as the mercantile marine, the Royal marine, &c.

MARINE-ENGINE, a steam-engine for use in ships at sea.

MARINE-ENGINE BUILDER, a mechanical engineer who makes engines for steamers.

MARINE-ENGINE BOILER-MAKER, a manufacturer who contracts for the construction of boilers made of iron plates.

MARINE-GLUE. See **GLUE**.

MARINER, a seaman.

MARINES, soldiers who serve on board ship. The Royal Marine corps has also an artillery branch.

MARINE-SOAP, soap suited for washing in sea-water, which is made chiefly with cocoa-nut oil.

MARINE-STORE, a place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c.

MARINE-STORE DEALER, a purchaser and vender of marine stores, who is permitted to deal in certain articles.

MARIONETTES, a puppet-show; dancing-dolls.

MARISHALLI, a South American tree, which is used chiefly for spars. It will square from 12 to 14 inches, from 30 to 40 feet in length.

MARITIME, naval; relating to the sea.

MARJORAM, the *Origanum vulgare*, used as a seasoning in cookery, the powder as an emetic, the tea for nervousness. This plant also yields what is called the oil of thyme in the shops, a common remedy for tooth-ache.

MARK, a stamp; a badge; a letter, number, or device, put upon boxes or packages shipped; in archery or gunnery a butt or point aimed at; a Spanish half-pound weight; a coin of 1s. 4d. in Germany.

MARKER, a counter; one who registers the score at a billiard-table.

MARKET, a public place in a city or town, where provisions and merchandise are sold: the right to hold a market was formerly a chartered right or privilege.

MARKETABLE, what may be readily sold.

MARKETAINE, a name in the Danubian Provinces for nails, locks, kettles, and other small wares. [to market.]

MARKET-BOAT, a boat which conveys goods

MARKET-CART, a cart travelling to a market with goods for sale.

MARKET-DAY, the fixed day on which a market is held in towns under a chartered privilege.

MARKET-GARDENER, one who raises vegetables, fruit, and flowers for sale. Flowers are usually, however, cultivated by nurserymen and florists.

MARKET-PLACE, an open square or ground, where stalls are pitched, or goods exposed for sale in a town.

MARKING-INK MAKER, a maker of indelible inks for linen, the basis of which is nitrate of silver, although there are various compounds and ingredients used.

MARKING-NUT, a name for the seed of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, the pure black acid juice of the pulp is universally employed in the East, for marking cotton cloth, the colour being improved and prevented from running by its being mixed with lime water. The fleshy receptacle on which the seeds rest, is roasted and eaten, and tastes very like roasted apples.

MARL, an earthy carbonate of lime, forming a valuable addition to many soils; a term among sailors, to wind or twist a small line or rope round another.

MARLE-STOCKS, a builder's name for a kind of brick sometimes called firsts or cutters. See **CUTTERS**.

MARLI (French), Scotch gauze.

MARLINE, a fine kind of spun-yarn; small two-stranded stuff, used for twisting or winding round rope.

MARLINE-SPIKE, a pointed iron pin, suspended to a lanyard, used by sailors and others to make an opening in rope, &c.

MARLING-HITCH, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun-yarn.

MARMALADE, a confection; preserved or sweetened fruit. Scotch marmalade is presumed to be of oranges, and there are also marmalades of lemon, quince, and shaddock.

MARMALADE-TREE, the *Lucuma mammosa*, which yields a delicious fruit, like marmalade. The hard tough wood is used for making pestles.

MARMALA-WATER, a fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon, from the flowers of the Bengal quince, *Egle marmelos*, and much used as a perfume for sprinkling by the natives.

MARMORATUM, a cement of pounded marble.

MARON, a brownish crimson or claret colour.

MAROOI, a name for the long fine fibre of the *Sansevieria zeylanica*.

MAROUCHIN (French), an inferior sort of wood, a plant used by dyers.

MARQUEE-MAKER, a manufacturer of strong field booths or tents, of a long form, differing from the small circular tents.

MARQUETERIE-MANUFACTURE. See **BUHL-CUTTER**.

MARQUETRY, a general name applied to inlaid works of various materials, as buhl, repanel, parquetry, mosaic, &c.; a kind of cabinet work, in which the surface of the wood is ornamented with inlaid pieces of gold, silver, pearl, tortoiseshell, ivory, horn, or rare woods.

MARQUETTE, a cake of bee's-wax.

MARQUES, an Indian coin worth about 3s. 4d.

MARROW, a large chestnut; a work printed clandestinely. [in Italy.]

MARRONETO, an orchard of chestnut trees.

MARROW, the fat in the long hollow bones of animals. Beef marrow is eaten as a culinary delicacy, and also considered useful as a pomatum for the hair.

MARROW-FAT, a choice but late variety of pea.

MARROW-FUDDING, a pudding made with beef marrow.

MARROW-SPOON, a long thin shaped bone or metal spoon, for scooping out marrow.

MARRYAT'S SIGNALS, a particular code of marine signals, very generally adopted by merchant vessels, as laid down in *Marryat's Signal Book*.

MARSALEA, a Sicilian light wine.

MARSEILLES QUILT. See **COUNTERPANE**.

MARSEILLES SOAP. *Marseilles* is the chief seat of the soap manufacture in France, and olive oil is principally used in this manufacture.

MARSELLA, a kind of twilled linen.

MARSH-MALLOW; the leaves of the *Athaea officinalis*, being demulcent and pectoral, are used by herbalists, and like those of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, made into poultices for use in external inflammation.

MARSHLANE, a Venetian vessel.

MARTELLO TOWERS, buildings formerly erected along the coast, within sight of each other, for observation and defence.

MARTINGALE, a perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, for guying down the head-stays of a ship; part of a horse's bridle, a strap from the noseband to the girth, to prevent him tossing up his head and rearing. [Naples.]

MARTINGANE, a kind of vessel employed at **MARVEL OF PERU**, a very handsome flower, the *Mirabilis*. The roots of one species, *M. Jalapa*, are drastic and purgative, when old.

MARZUOTO, a kind of Tuscan spring corn, supplying straw for bonnets.

MAS, a money of account, by which calculations are made in Cochín China, equal to about 8d. In Indian numeration, the mas is 100 crores of rupees, the crore being one million pounds sterling. Mas is also the Malay name for gold; mas-urei being gold dust.

MASCULIT, a vessel used on shipboard in the East Indies.

MASDEU, a kind of red wine.

MASH, the Hindustani name for a species of pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; a mixed food for horses; malt and water.

MASHA, an Eastern weight of 18-375 troy grains, used for the precious metals by native goldsmiths.

MASH-TUN, one of the most important vessels in the brew-house, made of cast iron, in a circular shape, and provided with an inner pierced bottom.

MASK, a cover for the face in fencing, &c.

MASLIN. See **MESLIN**. [in stone or brick.]

MASON, a stone-cutter; a worker or builder.

MASON'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situated in Basinghall-street.

MASQUERADE AND FANCY-DRESS WAREHOUSE, a shop where dresses, masks, and disguises are sold for revels, fancy-dress balls, &c.

MASSICOT, a manufacturing name for a tolerably pure oxide of lead, the protoxide used by glass-makers.

MASSOY BARK, a bark obtained from a lofty tree in New Guinea and Java, which has tonic properties, and is rich in essential oil.

MAST, a spar set upright from the deck to support yards, sails, and rigging. See **MASTS**.

The fruit or nut of the beech-tree, on which swine are extensively fed in Europe and America, but the pork is not much esteemed.

MASTELLO (Italian), a bucket or pail; a liquid measure of Italy, in some places 12 gallons; in others 23.

MASTER, a manager or superintendent; as respects vessels, it applies to the person who has the permanent command or charge; a chief officer in many public departments, as master of the mint, master of the rolls, &c.; an employer of labourers; a chief teacher; the head of a shop or school; the commander of a trading vessel; a departmental superintendent in a theatre, as a property-master, chorus-master, ballet-master, &c.

MASTER-BAKER, **MASTER-BRICKLAYER**, **MASTER-BUILDER**, &c., persons who carry on trades on their own account, and employ workmen.

MASTER-KEY, a key that opens many locks.

MASTER-MARINER, the commander of a merchant vessel; a skilled mariner holding a certificate of competency to take charge of a vessel.

MASTER-WORT, a common name for the *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, the root of which is acrid and bitter; it has been used for tooth-ache, and commended as a remedy for intermittent fever.

MAST-HOUSE, **MAST-LOFT**, a large roofed building, in which masts are shaped, bound, and fitted, which is usually situated near a mast-pond so that the masts can be easily floated in and out.

MASTIC, a choice and valuable white resin obtained from the *Pistacia lentiscus*, which forms the basis of a varnish for paper; a building cement made from Portland stone, sand, and a small quantity of litharge.

MAST
from

MAST
prep

MAST
with

MAST
ship

MAST
whole

MAST
of w

MAST
one

MAST
of sh

MAST
it he

MAST
at th

MAST
faste

MAST
hoop

MAST
one

MAST
of sh

MAST
rush

MAST
from

MAST
and c

MAST
fight

MAST
cress

MAST
the r

MAST
leathe

MAST
match

MAST
thing

MAST
floori

MAST
MATCH

MAST
MATCH

MAST
match

MAST
of the

MAST
cantile

MAST
maste

MAST
in the

MAST
has pa

MAST
an ass

MAST
swain

MAST
the be

MAST
MATELA

MAST
MATELO

MAST
to a la

MAST
MATELO

MAST
fishes.

MAST
MATERI

MAST
which

MAST
mater

MAST
import

MAST
tion an

MAST
MATERI

MAST
their

MAST
ing of

MAST
ceutic

MAST
and m

MAST
MATERI

MAST
manu

MAST
instru

MAST
tific m

MAST
and m

MAST
in the

MAST
part o

MAST
hands

MAST
lenses.

board in the

for a species of
mixed food

of 12-375 troy
is metals by

important ves-
els of cast iron,
lined with an

encing, &c.
stone or brick,
maker or builder
a lively com-
is situated

WAREHOUSE,
sks, and dis-
fancy-dress

name for a
the protoxide

d from a lofty
va, which has
essential oil.
on the deck to
rigging. See
the beech-tree,
sively fed in
the pork is not

et or pall;
some places 12

intendent; as
to the person
command or
many public
the mint, mas-
employer of
the head of a
order of a trad-
superintendent
aster, chorus-

SLAYER, MAS-
who carry on
to, and employ

many locks.
mander of a
narriner hold-
ency to take

ame for the
root of which
been used for
as a remedy

large roofed
are shaped,
usually situa-
at the masts
t.

white resin
Mus, which
for paper; a
rtlandstone,
litharge.

MASTICOOT, a light yellow pigment prepared from tin.

MAST-MAKER, one who shapes, joins, and prepares spars for masts; often combined with the manufacture of oars, sculls, and ships' blocks.

MASTS, the erect spars of a ship or boat on which the yards and sails are suspended, of which a vessel has one, two, three, or more, according to her rig; and large vessels have several tiers of masts, rising one above another. For the lower-masts of ships one spar is seldom thick enough; it has, therefore, to be padded or fitted at the sides with other pieces of timber fastened and banded together by iron hoops. [Clear Lens.

MASUR, MUSOOR, the Hindoo name for the MAT, a floor-cloth for wiping the feet, of yarn, or sheep's skin, &c.; a texture of flags or rushes; a protection for yards and shrouds from chafing, made of strands of old rope and oakum. See MATS.

MATADORE, the officer in a Spanish bull-fight, who kills the animal when disabled.

MATAPI, the Indian name in Guiana for a casava squeezer to press the juice from the root.

MATAR, MUTTIR, an Indian name for pease.
MATARA, a Turkish water-bottle made of leather, often embrodered in gold.

MATCH, a game or contest; as a rowing-match, a cricket-match; a lucifer; something that will readily ignite.

MATCH-BOARDS, a kind of plank used for flooring.

MATCH-BOX, a box or case to hold matches.

MATCH CLOTH, a coarse kind of cloth.

MATCHLOCK, a long musket fired by a rope-mat; still used by many of the natives of the East.

MATE, a helper or companion; in the mercantile marine an officer under the master as first-mate, second-mate, &c.; in the Royal Navy a midshipman who has passed his examination for lieutenant; an assistant, as a carpenter's mate, boat-swain's mate, gunner's mate; a name for the beverage made from the Paraguay tea.

MATELASSIER (French), a mattress-maker.

MATELOT (French), a seaman; the tender to a large vessel.

MATELOTE (French), a stew of different fishes.

MATERIALS, the substances or fabrics from which any thing is to be made up. Raw materials is a trade term for products imported or sold for subsequent preparation and use in manufactures.

MATERIA MEDICA, a knowledge of drugs and their uses; a dispensatory or work treating of the properties and uses of pharmaceutical preparations, animal or mineral, and medicinal plants.

MATHEMATICAL - INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer and vender of the various instruments and machines used by scientific men, in which there is a large trade, and much skill and precision is required in their construction. The manufacturing part of the trade is divided into different hands, some making only parts, as the lenses, brass work, &c.; others mounting

and finishing, while other workmen merely make the cases.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, a collective trade name for a variety of instruments, including compasses, slide-rules, theodolites, chains, &c., and the sale of which is usually combined with philosophical instruments, or those used in the physical sciences.

MATIAS-BARK. See MALAMBO-BARK.

MATICO, the leaves of a Peruvian plant, the *Artanthe elongata* of Miquel, used as a powerful styptic, and for other medicinal purposes.

MATTES, a name for the first quality of Scotch cured herrings, being those fish in which the roes and melts are perfectly but not largely developed.

MAT-MAKER, a weaver of mats; a worker in rope, yarn, or rushes. See MATS.

MATRIX, plural MATRICES, a mould for casting, used by type-founders and others; a cavity or shape in which any thing is formed.

MATRON, a female superintendant.

MATS, floor covers, of which various kinds are imported from Africa, India, and China. The grass mats from Africa are of all sizes, and very neatly made of fancy-coloured patterns. Kattan floor mats from China, are usually made 7 feet long by 5 broad. Those of rushes are of various sizes and colours, some beautifully checkered. Plain and coloured table mats to stand dishes on are made in sets of six, of three different sizes, both plain and coloured.

MATT, a name given to the bale of flax; the Russian matt is about 5 or 6 cwt., the Dutch matt is only 125 lbs.

MATTARO, an oil measure of Tripoli, considered equal to 47 lbs. weight.

MATTING and **HASSOCK MAKER**, a manufacturer of the articles so named.

MATTOCK, a pickaxe with broad ends.

MATTONIERO, an Italian brickmaker.

MATRESS, a hard under-bed filled with flocks, horsehair, straw, or other stuffing.
MATRESS-MAKER, a manufacturer of mattresses.

MATTY, a servant of all work in Southern India; usually a native servant is required for each special class of work.

MAUD, a species of wrapping plaid or shawl, made of undyed or natural brown wool, of different kinds and countries. Mauds are used as a wrapper for the shoulders in walking, or for the knees in driving; also, a gray striped plaid, worn by shepherds in the south of Scotland.

MAUL, a heavy wooden hammer; also an iron hammer used in driving bolts.

MAULSTICK, a writing-painter's stick to steady his hand.

MAUN, a Persian weight of about 7½ lbs.

MAUND, a hand basket; 8 bushels of apples; a variable Indian weight in different localities, but divided into 40 seers. The ordinary Indian bazaar-maund is 32-7½ lbs. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10 drachms. The Madras-maund is only 25 lbs., the Bombay-maund is 28 lbs., while the Surat-maund is 41 lbs.

MAUNDRILL, a pick with two shanks.
MAUNDY MONKEY, a name given to certain special small silver coins, distributed as aims by the sovereign on Maundy Thursday, or the day before Good Friday.
MAUNSEY, an Indian land-measure of 2400 square feet; the 24th part of a cawney; it is also called a ground.
MACRITUS WEDD, a name for the *Rocella tuckermanni*, a dye-lichen.
MAW, the stomach of an animal; the stomach of the calf furnishes rennet; the stomach of fishes enter into commerce in the East, under the name of fishmaws.
MAXIMILIAN, a gold coin of Bavaria, worth about 13s. 6d.
MAY-DUKE, a kind of cherry.
MAY-PLIE, the *Ephemeris vulgata*, which are used in some parts of Hungary and Carinthia as manure, many farmers in some seasons using more than thirty cart loads on their farms.
MAYO, a Brazilian dry measure of 15 fanegas, and equal to 23½ bushels; as a liquid measure the Spanish mayo is 16 cantari.
MAY-POLE, a decorated pole, &c. carried about and danced round by chimney-sweepers on the first of May.
MAYOR, the chief magistrate of a town.
MAZAGAN, a kind of bean.
MAZARD, a small dark black cherry.
MAZARINE, a deep blue.
MAZE, a place made with many windings and turnings.
MAZER, a drinking cup made of maple-wood.
MAZI, the Turkish name for gulls.
MAZZACAVALLLO, an engine used in Italy to draw water.
M.C.P., the abbreviation for a "Member of the College of Preceptors," and for a "Member of a Colonial Parliament."
M.C.S., "Member of the Chemical Society."
M.D., "Doctor of Medicine;" also, in Roman numerals, 1500.
MEAD, a wine made with honey; metheglin.
MEADOW, a field under grass cultivation; grass land mown for hay.
MEADOW-SWEET, a wild plant, the *Spiraea Ulmaria*, or, queen of the meadows, the roots of which are astringent, and the flowers yield a fragrant distilled water, which is said to be used by wine-merchants to improve the flavour of home made wines.
MEAK, a hook with a long handle.
MEAL, the flour of corn or pulse, which has been ground for food. [for maize].
MEALIES, an African name for Indian corn.
MEALMAN, a miller; a dealer in meal.
MEAR, a boundary.
MEASE, 500 herrings. See **MAZE**.
MEASURE, a standard; an instrument for finding weight or length; the size of a suit of clothes, or shoes, hat, &c.; applied to strata or beds, as the coal measures; an Indian term for the puddy, a dry measure, but used also for oil and ghee; in Austria, two bushels.
MEASUREMENT-GOODS, light goods taken on freight by bulk or the cubic dimensions of the packages, in contradistinction to ponderous goods, which are usually charged by weight.

MEASURES, one who computes dimensions; a surveyor.
MEASURING-LINE, **MEASURING-TAPE**, measures of length, used for different purposes.
MEAT, food; the flesh of animals. Preserved meat is meat parboiled, prepared, or potted.
MEAT-BISCUIT, a portable or concentrated preparation of meat, pounded and dried, and mixed with meal and baked.
MEAT-DISH, a large dish of crockery-ware or metal, for serving meat at table.
MEAT-HOOK, a hook for hanging meat on.
MEAT-PIE, **MEAT-PUDDING**, meat covered or encased with dough.
MEAT-SALESMAN, an agent for cattle breeders; one who receives in towns carcasses from the provinces for sale, or vendors them whole, or dissected, to retail-butchers.
MEAT-SCREEN, a metal screen placed behind meat roasting at the fire, to keep in the heat.
MECCA BALSAM, a choice oleo-resin, obtained from the *Balsamodendron Gileadenae*.
MECHANIC, a skilled workman or artisan; a handicraftsman; one who plans or makes machinery.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a practical mechanist; an engineer who understands the construction and working of machinery.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, an institution for the instruction and amusement of working men, supported by small subscriptions from the members.
MECHLIN LACE, a beautiful light Belgian lace, which has a six-sided mesh, of three flax threads, twisted and plaited to a perpendicular line, the pattern being worked in the net, and the plait thread surrounding the flowers.
MEDAL, an ancient or imitation coin; an honorary reward given for scientific merit; a distinction granted for public service, to be worn on the breast.
MEDALLION, a small painting or carving; a medal of a large size.
MEDALLION-WAFER MAKER, a manufacturer of stamped adhesive wafers; imprinted from a die, with some fancy device.
MEDALLIST, one skilled in the art of making medals; a seal engraver; a coin-dealer, &c.
MEDAL-MACHINE, a coining press, with dies for striking medals.
MEDICAL-AGENT, a person who makes a business of buying or selling the good-will, &c. of chemists and surgeons, keeping a register for reference of business transfers open for negotiation.
MEDICAL-BOOKSELLER, a vender or publisher of works on pharmacy and medicine.
MEDICAL-GALVANIST, a person who applies galvanism for the cure of diseased action.
MEDICAL GLASS-DEALER, a vender of glass jars, bottles, and other fittings for surgeries and chemists' shops.
MEDICAL-LABELLER, a maker of labels for bottles; a painter who writes the names on drawers, jars, and other surgeons' and chemists' fixtures.
MEDICAL-MAN, a physician or surgeon.

MEDIC
 flax
 ate
 MEDIC
 some
 be fr
 MEDIC
 take
 MEDIC
 cases
 chem
 MEDIC
 canin
 MEDIN
 worth
 MEDING
 para,
 Alex
 MEDIO,
 MEDIUM
 17 inch
 MEDLA
 nica;
 for we
 MEDLEY
 MEDLEY
 all wo
 black.
 MEDOC,
 found
 MEERSCH
 nesia,
 pipe be
 pressed
 in milk
 with so
 into pip
 unguen
 MEET, an
 and a po
 MEETING-
 of work
 MEGAMET
 mining
 MEGASCO
 the star
 MEGASCO
 pt sent
 MEGASS,
 stems of
 used as
 boilers,
 MEGISSIER
 MEIDEN,
 consistin
 Spanish
 MELARANC
 MELASSES,
 MELATA, an
 MELAYE, M
 veil
 MELET, the
 MELICOTOT
 stock of t
 MELICA, a
 the corn
 MELLOT, a
 MELLAGHO
 pepper.
 MELLAROSA
 the *Citrus*
 the essent
 MELLIFEROUS

MEDICAL-RUBBERS, a coarse unbleached flax towelling, used for drying the body after bathing. See **HADEN RUBBERS**.

MEDICATED-SPIRITS, alcohol flavoured with some strong ingredient, and permitted to be imported duty free.

MEDICINAL-WATERS. See **MINERAL-WATERS**.

MEDICINE, a drug or tincture prescribed, or taken, for ailments of the body.

MEDICINE-CHEST MAKER, a manufacturer of cases with bottles, &c. to hold drugs and chemicals, for ship or family use.

MEDIDA, a Portuguese wine measure, the Canada = 700 of a wine gallon.

MEDINE, an old Turkish money of 8 aspers, worth 1/10.

MEDINO, another name for the Egyptian papyrus, 40 of which go to the papyrus in Alexandria and 33 in Cairo.

MEDIO, a Spanish silver coin, worth about 6d.

MEDIUM-SIZED, a kind of paper 22 inches by 17 inches.

MEDLAR, the fruit of the *Mespilus Germanica*; the white soft wood of the tree is used for walking-sticks.

MEDLEY, a mixture.

MEDLEYS, a technical term which includes all wool-dyed colours, excepting blue and black.

MEDOC, a French red wine; a shining pebble found in France.

MERSCHAUM, a hydrated silicate of magnesia, largely used for making ornamental pipe bowls. When found it is usually pressed into moulds, dried by heat, boiled in milk, and afterwards rudely polished with soft leather. Before being moulded into pipe bowls, it is soaked in a liquefied unguent.

MERT, an appointed place for fox-hunters, and a pack of hounds, &c. to assemble.

MEETING-HOUSE, a dissenter's chapel or place of worship.

MEGAMETRE, a French instrument for determining the longitude by measurement of the stars.

MEGASCOPE, an optical instrument for representing objects on a large scale.

MEGASS, a name given to the dried cane stems after the juice has been expressed, used as fuel in the furnaces of sugar boilers, and also called trash. See **BAGAZO**.

MEGASSIER, a French leather dresser.

MEIDEN, a former coin of Constantinople, consisting of 3 aspers, and 30 making a Spanish dollar. See **MEDINE**.

MELARANCIO (Italian), an orange-tree.

MELASSES. See **MOLASSES**.

MELATA, an apple marmalade made in Italy.

MELATE, **MELAZE**, a Turkish woman's silk veil.

MELLET, the French name for the sprat.

MELICOTON, a peach grafted on a quince stock or tree.

MELIGA, a name in Italy for millet or dhurra, the corn grown in Turkey.

MELILOT, a sweet-scented clover.

MELLAGHO, a common Indian name for pepper.

MELLABOSA, a name for the bergamot orange, the *Citrus Bergamot* of Kiseo, which yields the essential oil of bergamot.

MELLIFEROUS, producing honey.

MELODEON, a reed organ; the keys open valves, by which the wind from the bellows, worked by the feet of the performer, is allowed to act on the reeds. Seraphine, harmonicon, reed-organ, &c. are names for essentially the same instrument. The concertina is much on the same principle, with a different arrangement of details.

MELODRAMA, a play with songs, music, or pantomime.

MELON, the Indian name for one of the blistering flies (*Myiabras dichore*), the Tellini of the Hindus.

MELON, a grateful and delicious fruit, the *Cucumis Melo*, of which there are several cultivated varieties, as the water-melon, musk-melon, &c.

MELON-FRAME, a glazed frame for raising cord-wood, to make or preserve liquid; the soft roe of a fish; the spawn of an animal.

MELTED-BUTTER, boiling water with butter and flour added, used for sauce.

MELTER, a soap boiler; a purifier of land; a tallow-chandler.

MELTING-POT AND CRUCIBLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of the utensils so named.

See **CRUCIBLE**.

MELTON, a kind of broad cloth.

MEMBER, one of a fellowship or society; the representative in Parliament for a borough or county.

MEMBRURE, a French frame for measuring cord-wood; a panel square; the rib or frame of a ship.

MEMOIR, a statement; a biographical notice.

MEMORANDUM, a reminder; a note to refresh the memory.

MEMORANDUM-BOOK, a note-book; a common-place book.

MEMORIAL, a statement of facts and petition.

MENDE, an Indian name for henina. See **HENNA**.

MENDICANT, a beggar; one who solicits alms.

MENDICITY SOCIETY, a society established in London to suppress begging, and to put a stop to fraudulent impostors preying upon the charitable disposed.

MENDO, a wild sweet potato of North America.

MENIAL, a hireling; a domestic servant.

MENSURATION, the art of measuring.

METOOLOO, an Indian name for *Trigonella Fenum Græcum*. See **FENUGREEK**.

MENUSIER, a French joiner.

MERCAL, an Indian grain-measure. See **MARCAL**.

MERCANTILE, relating to trade.

MERCATOR'S CHART, a chart where the earth is treated as a cylinder or long round body.

MERCER, a dealer in silks and cloths, laces and small wares.

MERCERIE, a French commercial Custom's classification for a variety of goods, not including merely small haberdashery wares, as hooks and eyes, knitting-needles, buckles, necklaces of berries, wooden beads, reels, &c. but comprising under common mercerie, a very wide range of articles, too numerous to particularize, including, for instance, such things as sabots, snuff-boxes, mariners' compasses, spectacles, snufflers, whips, &c. Fine

was patronized and practised, there were royal mews, which are, however, now only stables, although the name remains.

MEZERON-BARK, the bark of *Daphne Mezereum*, which is employed medicinally, having acrid, laxative, and poisonous qualities. It is also used as a masticatory.

MEZQUITE, a soluble gum obtained from the *Robinia*, a species of acacia in Texas, and other parts of North America.

MEZZAUOLO, a farmer in Italy.

MEZZANINE, a small intermediate story or floor; the attic story of a house.

MEZZO, an Italian word for half.

MEZZOTINT, a particular mode of engraving on copper plates by punching and scraping.

MICA, a transparent mineral in flakes, largely used in America, and, to some extent, in this country, for the openings of stoves, in order to afford a view of the fire. It is often confounded with talc.

MICHAELMAS DAY, one of the usual quarter-days of the year, falling on the 29th September.

MICHAELMAS TERM, among lawyers the interval between November 2nd and 25th.

MICO, *MICO*, a vegetable butter or solid oil, made from *Soya hispida*, in Japan.

MICROMETER, an instrument employed for measuring very small spaces; usually attached to a telescope, microscope, &c.

MICROSCOPE, an instrument for magnifying and examining minute objects.

MIDDEN, a dunghill.

MIDDLE-MAN, one who stands in the middle, as, between buyer and seller, or landlord and tenant.

MIDDLING, of mediocre quality; passable.

MIDLINGS, a miller's name for the finest kind of bran. See **SHARPS**.

MIDSHIP, in the middle of the vessel, equidistant from the bulwarks.

MIDSHIPMAN, a non-commissioned naval officer in a vessel of war, or in an East Indiaman.

MIDSUMMER'S-DAY, one of the quarter-days of the year, falling on the 24th June.

MIDWIFE, a female accoucheur.

MIGLIACCIO, a kind of millet pudding, eaten in Italy.

MIGRATE, to pass or remove from one region or climate to another; the term is generally applied to birds and fishes, many species of which are migratory. Emigrate implies to go out, and immigrate, to come in.

MILCH-COW, a cow yielding milk.

MILD ALE, mellow ale; not sharp or hard-flavoured.

MILDEW, a disease in plants; a blight or rust in wheat, &c.

MILE, an itinerary or long measure; in England, the statute mile is 1760 yards; in Holland, 1093.63; the nautical or geographical mile is the third of the marine league, or 2025.66 yards; in Scotland, 184 yards; in Spain, 1521.97 yards; in France, 2181.63; in Italy, 2025.66; in Portugal, 2250.74; in Rome, 1628.97. The linear measure corresponding to the British mile bears different names in various

countries, and must therefore be looked for under the special title.

MILEAGE, the rate of fare per mile; fees paid for travelling, when posting or proceeding by rail.

MILE-POST, **MILE-STONE**, a mark for a mile.

MILHO, a Brazilian name for maize.

MILITARY-ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, an army outfitter; one who supplies belts, sashes, swords, shacoos, &c.

MILITARY-EMBROIDERY, gold and silver lace and other ornaments for the facings, collars, and skirts, of soldiers' coats, &c.

MILITARY-MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of horns, kettle-drums, fifes, or other instruments.

MILITARY-PLUME MAKER, a maker of feather ornaments for the hats of field and staff officers, army-surgeons, &c.

MILITIA, a kind of volunteer troops, not an embodied corps; citizens trained to arms for local defence.

MILK, a fluid secreted by certain glands of mammiferous animals to nourish their young; it is sold raw, or skimmed, and is also artificially imitated for sea voyages.

MILK-CAN, a large tin vessel holding several gallons, in which milk is brought by railway or other conveyance from the farms to dairies. There are also other smaller cans of a quart or less carried round daily for supplying families.

MILK-MAID, a woman who milks cows, or carries round milk for sale.

MILK-PAIL, a large tin bucket with a handle, used for carrying out milk for sale.

MILK-PAN, a shallow dairy vessel for holding milk.

MILK-PUNCH, a luscious liqueur.

MILK-SCORE, a bill for milk supplied.

MILK-WALK, the district served by a milkman, often yielding a large and profitable return, and the good-will of which is frequently sold.

MILK-WOOD, a common plant in the West Indies, the *Brosimum spurius*, which furnishes a useful fibre.

MILK-WORT, a wild plant with bitter properties, the *Polygala vulgaris*, used in pulmonary affections, and as a remedy in spitting of blood.

MILL, an engine for grinding, &c.; a building or factory containing machinery; the 1000th part of a dollar; a lapidary's term for his different wheels, which are called roughing-mill, cloth-mill, &c.; to serrate or dent the edge of coin; to mull or throw silk before it is dyed.

MILL-BAND MAKER, a manufacturer of bands for machine shops, and for driving wheels.

MILL-BOARD, a stout pasteboard.

MILL-BOARD-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of stout paper or card-board boxes for the trade. Under this name are comprehended paper-boxes, hat and bonnet boxes, pill-boxes, snuff-boxes, match-boxes, fancy-boxes, muff-boxes, linen drapers'-boxes, &c. See **CARTON-PIERRE**.

MILL-COG, the tooth of a water-wheel.

MILL-CROFT, a small field or enclosure near a mill.

MILL-DAM, a mound or embankment to keep a mill.

MILLER, one who grinds corn.

MILLEBOLE, a liquid measure of Marseilles, Tunis, &c., = 14.18 imperial gallons.

MILLET, a common name for several species of small seed corn. In the Mediterranean the millets are generally called *Dhurra*. On the Western African coast the chief millets grown are *Holcus lanatus*, *mollis*, and *spicatus*. In the West Indies millet passes under the name of Guinea corn.

MILLET BEER, a drink made of fermented millet-seed, with substances added to render it astringent, used by the Crim-Tartars, and also called *murwa* or *bouza*.

MILLET RICE, a grain grown in India, the *Panicum colonum*.

MILL-GEARING, the shaft, wheels, &c. by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any manufacturing machine.

MILL-HAND, a workman employed in a factory.

MILLILITRE, the thousandth part of the litre.

MILLIMETRE, a nominal French lineal measure, the thousandth part of a metre, and equal to 0.0009371 inch.

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, one who makes bonnets, head-dresses, and gowns, and other articles of female attire.

MILLING, a process of rolling steel into bars; denting the edge of coin.

MILL-MAKER, a constructor of grinding or pulverizing machines of different kinds, chiefly of steel.

MILLOCO, a tuberous plant growing in Ecuador, which has the taste and shape of the best potatoes.

MILSEY, a sieve for straining milk.

MILLSTONE-GRIT, a coarse-grained quartz-sand-stone.

MILLSTONE-MAKER, a shaper and binder of stones for grinding purposes in mills.

MILLSTONE, a stone for grinding corn, minerals, paints, drugs, &c., which forms an important branch of trade. There are upwards of thirty makers of millstones in the United Kingdom, who produce about 1100 pairs of large millstones annually, besides about as many more smaller makers spread over the country, and others who are engaged in preparing burr-stones, making and dressing the millstones, &c. The weight of the stones annually made is estimated at 2,500 tons. An ordinary sized pair of millstones measures 4 feet diameter, by 10 inches thick, is composed of twenty to thirty burr stones, and weighs probably 12 to 15 cwt. or more. Good millstones will last 30 or 40 years, and when worn can be fresh cut. In America, millstones are largely obtained from the conglomerates of the coal measure, from red sandstone, and the finer stone, shales, and argillites.

MILLWRIGHT, an engineer, or one skilled in the mechanical construction and repairs of machinery.

MILREIS, the integer of account in Brazil and Portugal, consisting of 1000 reis. The value fluctuates according to the rate of exchange on England, but is usually equivalent to 2s. 3d. See *CONTO*. Also a Portuguese gold money, coined in 1775, for its African colonies, and worth about 3s. 3d. It is written thus, *rs. 13000*.

MILT, the soft roe of fish. See *MELT*.

MILTER, a male salmon.

MINA, *EMINA*, an Italian grain-measure of 4 stari, and equal to 3.145 bushels.

MINAGE, a duty on grain brought to market in France.

MINCE-MEAT, meat chopped up fine, with MINCE-PIE, a small pie made of mince-meat.

MINCING-MACHINE, a chopping-machine.

MINE, a workman's term in the iron districts, for the crude ore or iron-stone, which is variously designated raw-mine, green-mine, burnt-mine, &c.; an underground work for obtaining minerals, or for blowing up with gunpowder; another name for the asper, a nominal petty money of account in Turkey, 120 making a piastre. The mine was also a dry-measure used in France.

MINE-CAPTAIN, the overseer of a mine.

MINER, a searcher for ores; a workman underground.

MINERAL CHARCOAL, a combination of charcoal and coal, which is sometimes met with.

MINERALOGIST, one possessing a knowledge of minerals.

MINERAL SURVEYOR, an inspector of mines; one who understands the appearance of lodes, and the prospects of working for ores.

MINERAL-TEETH MAKER, a manufacturer of artificial teeth of ground quartz, China clay, and other substances, pressed into moulds, coloured, and then burnt to harden them. Mineral teeth are largely made in the United States.

MINERAL-WATER WAREHOUSE, a manufactory or depot of mineral aerated waters.

MINERAL-WATERS, waters impregnated with any mineral, many of which are prescribed medicinally.

MINESTRA, pottage or soup in Italy.

MINGEL, a German liquid measure, about 9 pints, 13 of which make a stockan.

MINHARE, a term for unassessed land in India. See *MAAFEE*.

MINIATURE PAINTER, an artist who takes likenesses on a small scale.

MINIM, in apothecaries' weight, a division of the fluid drachm, which is made up of 60 minims; a measure of time in music.

MINING AGENT AND BROKER, a dealer in shares; a secretary or manager for mines.

MINING COMPANY, a joint-stock association for carrying on operations in a mine.

MINION, a kind of type intermediate between brevier and nonpareil; a piece of ordnance, the bore of which was $\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter.

MINISTER, a high officer of state; a priest; an ambassador.

MINIUM, a kind of red lead obtained by exposing lead or its protoxide to heat, till it is converted to a red oxide.

MINIVER, the white fur of the ermine, prepared spotted with black tails, which is a distinguishing mark of nobility.

MINX, *MINX*, a commercial name for the fur of the *Mustela vison*, a species of weasel, which is extensively used in the manufacture of ladies' victorines, muffs, capes, &c. From 150,000 to 250,000 skins are imported annually.

MINCOMO

Mungo.

MINOT, an

used in

bushel,

than a

MINSTREL

self on

MINT, an

There is

cutta, a

San Fr

other m

most ev

for loca

tha viri

and ple

as a cul

aromatic

medicin

tuined fi

MINT-JUL

water fi

MINT-SAU

egar and

lamb.

MINUTE, t

MINUTE-B

ing a sh

commit

public c

MINUTE-G

MINUTE-H

watch c

cates t

short h

MINYAK, f

MIRA, an

MIRABILI

among

used as

facture

MIRBANE,

and nitr

almonds

flavouri

MIRBOR, a

or circu

MIRALTA,

MISCAL, a

of 73.37

MISCU, an

MISE-EN-

MISER, an

MISERABLE

factoriel

of the c

in large

in the

patched

yield a v

to the p

MISHK, ar

MISHKEE

gold thr

in neat

contain

THREAD

MISHMISH

MISHPOKEE

alloy of

MISSELO,

the *Vico*

MIMOOMOOLOO, an Indian name for *Phaseolus Mungo*.

MINT, an old French grain-measure, chiefly used in Lower Canada, equal to 1073 bushel, but by some stated to be 1-8th less than a bushel.

MINTRELL, a vocalist who accompanies himself on an instrument.

MINT, an official place for coining money. There is a British mint in London, at Calcutta, and in Sydney. There is a mint at San Francisco, California, and several other mints in the American States. Almost every civilized country coins money for local circulation. A plant, the *Mentha viridis*, which has a strong, peculiar, and pleasant odour. The leaves are used as a culinary sauce and salad, and being aromatic and carminative, are prescribed medicinally, and an essential oil is obtained from them.

MINT-JULEP, an American drink; spirit and water flavoured with mint-leaves.

MINT-SAUCE, mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a flavouring for lamb.

MINUTE, the 60th part of an hour.

MINUTE-BOOK, a rough entry-book containing a sketch or note of the proceedings at committee-meetings, or the operations of public companies. [minute.]

MINUTE-GLASS, a sand-glass running for a MINUTE-HAND, the long hand or pointer of a watch or clock, which registers or indicates the minutes and seconds, as the short hand does the hours.

MINTAK, the Malay name for oil. [gallons.]
MIRA, an Italian measure for oil, about 3.
MIRABILITE, an efflorescence on the soil among salt springs in some countries, used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass. See GLAUBER SALT.

MIRBANE, ESSENCE OF, a mixture of benzole and nitric acid; an artificial oil of bitter almonds, used for scenting soaps, and for flavouring confections and cookery.

MIRBOR, a looking-glass, usually of an oval or circular form.

MIRALTA, the name for pickled pork in Italy.

MISCAL, an Oriental weight used in Arabia, of 73-97 troy grains.

MISCU, an Indian tooth-powder.

MISE-EN-SCENE, getting up for the stage.

MISER, an instrument for earth-boring.

MISERABLE, a name in the chocolate manufactories of the Italian ports, for the husk of the cocoa bean; it is imported thence in large quantities, and partly ground up in the inferior cocoa, and partly dispatched to Ireland, where it is said to yield a wholesome and agreeable beverage to the poorer classes.

MISIK, an Eastern name for musk.

MISMEE TEETA, a name in India for the gold thread roots, which are sent to Assam in neat little open-work rattan baskets, containing about an ounce. See GOLD THREAD ROOT.

MISHMISH, the Arabic name for the apricot.

MISPICKEL, a white granulated iron ore; an alloy of iron with arsenic.

MISSELO, **MISTLETOE**, a parasitical plant, the *Viscum album*, which grows on the

oak, used at Christmas for decorating rooms, and from its viscid berries bird-lime is made.

MISSILE, a weapon for throwing.

MISSIVE, a letter sent by a messenger.

MISSOY - BARK, an aromatic bark obtained in the Eastern archipelago.

MISTACH, a liquid measure in Crete or Candia; for oil, it is equal to 5 imperial gallons; for wine, it varies from 3 to 5 gallons.

MISTECA, **MESTEQUE**, a local name for the cochineal insect in Mexico.

MISTIC, a kind of sailing-vessel. [limini.]

MISURA, a Maltese corn-measure, of 10 MITE, a division of the troy-grain, used by moneyers; a small coin.

MITER-BOX, a joiner's tool.

MITHKAL, a name in Nubia for 4 dollars.

MITRE, an angle of 45 degrees; a junction of two boards at an angle by a diagonal fitting; a bishop's crown.

MITRE MUSHROOM, the *Helvella crispata*, Scopoli, a nutritious fungus, found in woods, and esteemed a delicate article of food.

MITTENS, **MITTS**, thin ladies' gloves without fingers, of silk, net or lace; men's warm wrappers for the hands made of cloth, worsted, &c., differing from gloves in having no separate divisions for the fingers.

MIX, to mingle.

MIXTURE, a compound; one or more articles combined.

MIZEN-MAST, the aftermost mast of a ship.

M.N.L., "Madras native infantry."

MOACHIBO, a name for the cotton plant in some of the Pacific Islands.

MOCASSINS, rough deer-skin sandals.

MOCHA, a weight in Abyssinia, equal to a troy grain.

MOCHA-COFFEE, the best description of Arabian coffee.

MOCHA-STONE, a species of quartz, with the appearance of mosses in it.

MOCHE (French), a bale of raw silk.

MOCHILICA, a memorandum or agreement in India.

MOCK-LEAD, a miner's name for blende.

MOCK-TURTLE, a soup made with calf's head, veal, and condiments, which, as it solidifies upon cooling, is also sold in that form for private use by confectioners and at cooks' shops.

MOCUDDUM, the Hindustani name for the head ryot in a village; a collector of government rents; he is sometimes called a mundub in Bengal.

MODEHANDLUNG (German), a fancy trade; a milliner's shop.

MODEL, a miniature plan of any thing; an original pattern to work from; a specimen; a person who stands to a sculptor.

MODELLER, a designer; a moulder in wax, clay, or plaster; a sculptor in stone; a constructor of models of ships, buildings, &c.

MODELLING-LOFT, a place in a dock-yard, or shipwright's yard, where the parts of a ship are laid down.

MODEL MAPPING, a mode of showing the features of a district or country by accurate representations on a raised surface of the elevations, depressions, &c. in relief.

MODILLIONS, small inverted consoles forming ornaments in a cornice to support the larmier.

MODISTE, a milliner.

MODUGA, a name in India for the flowers of the *Butea fronsæa*, used to dye red.

MOELLON (French), rough stones fit for building.

MOET'S CHAMPAGNE, the finest quality of champagne, named after the maker.

MOFF, a silk stuff made in Caucasia.

MOGGIO, a variable Italian dry-measure, in some places, 2 quarters, in others only 4 bushels; a land-measure of Naples, of 37,898 square feet, or 0.8700 English acre.

MOGREE-OIL, a name in Western India for oil of jasmine.

MOHA, a name for the German millet (*Setaria Italica*, Pallott).

MOHAIR, the long silky hair or wool of the Angora goat, *Capra Angorensis*; also, a fabric made from the wool dyed.

MOHAIR-MANUFACTURER, a worker of mohair; the manufacture is principally carried on in Bradford by those who weave alpaca wool. Mohair is worked up into plush, lace, fringes, &c.

MOHAIR-YARN, the wool of the Angora goat, combed and spun into yarn, or thread.

MOHSUL, a native form of legal process in India, which consists in sending a peon, horse or foot, to demand the revenue; the peon remains until he receives payment, the defaulter being charged with his subsistence.

MOHULLA, **MOHULLAH**, a ward or district of a city in India. [an Indian city.]

MOHULLAHADAR, the head man or warden of

MOHUR, an East Indian gold coin, equal to 15 rupees; as it contains 165.92 grains pure gold, and 15.08 grains alloy, it is worth intrinsically £1.8s. 2d. sterling.

MOHURIR, an Indian policeman.

MOIDORE, a Portuguese gold coin of 6 dollars, and worth about 27s. It contains 48 testas, of 100 reis.

MOIETY, the half of any thing.

MOYO, **MOYO**, a Portuguese grain-measure of 2½ quarters; also a wine measure in Spain, of 56.827 gallons.

MOIRE, watered or clouded silk; mohair.

MOIRE-ANTIQUE, a species of watered silk.

MOISONNIER, a tenant-farmer in France, who divides the produce of the land with the owner.

MOKKA, a vernacular name in Bengal for Indian corn (*Zea Mays*).

MOLASSES, the drainage from sugar, in the process of granulation; the syrup which will not crystallize forms the treacle of the shops.

MOLE, a name given in America to the draining plough; a kind of pier.

MOLE-SKIN, a substitute for low woollen cloth; a strong twilled fustian. See *FUSTIAN*.

MOLLEBAERT, a Flemish agricultural instrument, consisting of a kind of large shovel drawn along by a horse and guided by a man. See *MOULDEBAERT*.

MOILETON (French), swanskin; a kind of blanket or flannel.

MOLUNGHEE, a salt-maker in India.

MOMEER, a name in Nepal for the waxen churru or resinous exudation of the hemp plant.

MONOHA, a grain-measure for rice, used in Madagascar, containing about 7 pints, or 3 lbs. weight of that grain.

MONDELLO, **MODILLO**, a Maltese grain-measure, nearly a gallon.

MONEY, coin or stamped pieces of metal, the legalized circulating medium of civilized countries, issued from a mint, and usually bearing on the face an impression of the monarch in whose reign it was coined. In general acceptance the word money is not, however, restricted to coin, but also includes paper money, notes being the chief medium of exchange in some states. See *BANK-NOTE* and *COIN*.

MONEY-BAG, a small leather or canvas purse for the pocket.

MONEY-BOX, a child's closed box with a slit at the top for hoarding or saving money.

MONEY-BROKER, **MONEY-CHANGER**, **MONEY-DEALER**, names for exchange-brokers and bullion dealers.

MONEYERS, workmen employed in the royal mint to force shear, round, mill, and stamp coin.

MONEY-MARKET, a general term for the transactions in Lombard-street, the Stock Exchange, &c., where discounts, loans, and payments, are transacted. It was estimated, in 1856, that there were about 130 millions of money in circulation among the London banks.

MONEY-ORDER, a convenient form of transmitting small sums of money, carried on to a great extent by the English General Post-office through its branches, receiving deposits and granting orders, payable at sight, for any small sums up to five pounds, on payment of a graduated fee of threepence for any sum under one pound, and sixpence beyond. This mode of remittance has recently been extended to most of the British colonies and possessions abroad, where the necessary arrangements could be carried into effect. In 1854, the number of money-orders issued in England was five-and-a-half millions, representing nearly £10,500,000 sterling.

MONEY-SCRIVENER, one who obtains money on loan for others.

MONEY-TAKER, a waiter at an hotel, &c.; a cash clerk in a retail shop; a door-keeper at a public place of amusement, who receives the payment for admissions.

MONGER, a small vessel used by fishermen.

MONGREL, an animal of a mixed breed.

MONING, a fine black tea.

MONITEUR, the official gazette of Paris.

MONITOR, a school-boy set to teach or watch others.

MONKELSER, a name in Persia for the royal guz, a measure of length of 37½ inches.

MONKEY, an apparatus for disengaging and securing again the ram of a pile-driving machine. [with a swivel.]

MONKEY-BLOCK, a small single block strapped

MONKEY-BEAT, a boat employed in the docks.

MONKEY-BREAD, a name for the large fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, the slightly acid pulp of which is used as an article of food by

the na-
reduc-
favou-
they n-
pose o-
ration-
MONKEY
pea-ja-
MONKEY
able ja-
MONKSH
Napel-
tina, a
virule-
medic-
bane.
MONKS'
selvage
MONOCH
MONOCL
eye.
MONONG
made
MONOPOL
person
an opp-
MONOPOL
thing,
to mar-
&c.
MONSOON
trade-
for a p-
and f-
direct-
MONTE
office
by the
MONTEF
MONTEB
arrang-
MONTEU
trimm-
MONTH
fished
MONTH
during
MONTH
MONTH
heap o-
small-
differ-
MONUM
living
MOO, a f-
more t-
MOOABA
MOOCHE
MOOCHE
from t-
MOOCHY
work-
MOODAB
packed
with c-
MOOHOC
the ter-
MOOJAN
seolus
MOOM, t-
MOONG,
seolus
in Ind

for the waxen
nation of the

rice, used in
at 7 pints, or

the grain-meas-

ures of metal,
medium of

from a mint,
an impres-

reign it was
tion the word

dicted to coin,
y, notes being

ange in some
Coin.

or canvas

ox with a slit
ving money.

GER, MONK-
-brokers and

d in the royal
d, mill, and

term for the
et, the Stock

counts, loans,
uted. It was

ere about the
ulation among

orm of trans-
y, carried on

glish General
ies, receiving

es, payable at
s up to five

aduated fee of
er one pound,

is mode of
extended to

as and posses-
sary arrange-

to effect. In
orders issued

half millions,
000 sterling.

tainains money

hotel, &c.; a
a door-keeper

ent, who res-
sions.

y fishermen.
d breed.

of Paris.

each or watch

the natives of Africa. The leaves dried and reduced to powder constitute Lalo, a favourite article with the Africans, which they mix daily with their food, for the purpose of diminishing the excessive perspiration to which they are subject.

MONKEY-JACKET, a short spencer, or thick pea-jacket.

MONKEY-WRENCH, a spanner with a moveable jaw.

MONKSHOOD, a wild plant, the *Aconitum Napellus*, the roots of which yield aconitina, an acrid, narcotic poison, the most virulent known. It is, however, used in medicine. The plant is also called wolfsbane.

MONKS'-SEAM, a seam made by laying the selvages of sails one over the other.

MONOCHORD, a one-stringed instrument.

MONOCLE (French), a reading-glass for one eye.

MONONGAHELA-WHISKY, a popular home-made spirit in the United States.

MONOPOLIST, one who engrosses all; a person who holds exclusive possession; an opposer of free-trade.

MONOPOLY, the exclusive possession of anything, as of a patent right, a sole licence to manufacture or sell; a special market, &c.

MONSOON, a species of periodical strong trade-wind in the Eastern seas, blowing for a portion of the year in one direction, and for the remainder in a contrary direction.

MONT DE PIÉTÉ, a public pawnbroking office on the Continent, kept in general by the Government.

MONTFASCO, an Italian wine.

MONTEBO, a Spanish horseman's cap.

MONTEURS, a class of French workmen who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings, &c.

MONTHLY, a magazine or periodical, published every month.

MONTHLY-NURSE, an attendant on females during childbirth, and until convalescent.

MONTILLADO. See **AMONTILLADO**.

MONTON (Spanish), a miner's name for a heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different localities, from 15 to 32 quintals.

MONUMENT, a column; a memorial of the living or dead; a tomb.

MOO, a Burmese weight of two bal, rather more than half an ounce. [spoonce.]

MOABADUL, an Hindustani name for **MOOCHEE**, an Indian shoemaker.

MOOCHEERUS, a gum-resin obtained in India from the *Bombax Malabaricum*, Decand.

MOOCHY, a saddler, bookbinder, or any worker in leather in India.

MOODAH, a bundle or bale of rice in the East, packed in straw or rush-matting, tied with coir.

MOOHOOK, a weight in the Sunda Islands, the tenth part of the candareen.

MOOJANEE, an Indian name for the *Phaseolus trilobus*. [for wax.]

MOOM, the name in Persia and Hindustan, Moong, varieties of pulse or gram (*Phaseolus radicans* and *P. Mungo*), cultivated in India.

MOON-RAKER, **MOON-SAIL**, a small uppermost sail, occasionally carried by American vessels in light winds, above the sky-sail.

MOOSAIFF, an assistant native magistrate in India.

MOOSHEE, a Mussulman linguist; an interpreter or scribe, literally a writer.

MOOQL, an Arab name for gun bdellium. See **GOOGUL** and **BDELLIUM**.

MOOR, to secure a ship by two anchors.

MOORA, **MOORAH**, an Eastern long measure; that used by stone-cutters being rather more than 33 inches, and that employed by carpenters, 34 1-15 inches. Cotton twist is measured by the moorah; a bundle in India; in Bombay, a weight or measure for paddy, of 863 lbs. 12 oz. 12 drs.

MOORINGS, a ship lying with more than one anchor out; moorings are also buoys in a harbour, securely anchored, for the convenience of ships to make fast to.

MOORSTONE, a miner's name for granite.

MOORY, a brown cloth made in India.

MOOSE, a large species of elk, the *Cervus alces*; this fine animal furnishes an excellent hide for moccasins and snow-shoes, and the flesh supplies food to the Indians.

MOOT, a piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at each end, used in making blocks.

MOOTER, a maker of tree-nails or wooden bolts, for fastening the planks of a ship.

MOOTHAAS, an Indian name for species of *Cyperus*, the roots or rhizomes of which are used there as a diaphoretic and diuretic. [greek-seed.]

MOOTHE, **METHA**, Indian names for fenu-
MOOZONAT, **MOUZOUNAH**, a small silver coin current in Morocco, and equivalent to 7-10ths of a penny.

MOP, a country fair for hiring servants; pieces of cloth, or rope fastened to a handle, for wiping up wet, or cleaning stones, boards, &c.

MOP-AND-BROOM-STICK MAKER, a shaper of wood for handles.

MOP-HEAD, **MOP-STICK**, the separate parts of a mop.

MOQUETTE, a tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality; a species of Wilton carpet.

MORA, the Malay name for myrrh.

MORA, a valuable South American wood, obtained from the *Mora excelsa*, a tree which, in Guiana, frequently reaches 100 feet in height or upwards. It is tough, close, and cross-grained, and is peculiarly adapted for ships' timbers and planks, for which purpose it is extensively used, being recognised as a first-class wood by Lloyd's. When of the height of from 40 to 50 feet, the trunk will square from 18 to 20 inches, but when grown to that size it is generally faulty. The bark is used as a tanning substance. The seeds of the tree contain starch, and are used by the Indians as food in times of scarcity.

MORAH, a footstool used in India made of rattans, *Calamus rotang*; a weight in Mysore consisting of about 80 lbs.

MORAU, an Indian grain-measure equal to 34-56 cubic inches.

MORAY, an Indian measure of 38 seers, about 1 8-10ths bushel, also called a Mudi.

MORCELEMENT, in France, a compulsory division of land among the sons, on the death of the father.

MORCHAL, an emblem of state in India of gold and silver tissue, spangles, feathers, &c.

MORDANT, a chemical base used in calico-printing to fix the colours, such as alum; a liquid mixture, used in dyeing, which enables the colour to combine permanently with the textile fabric.

MOREEN, a kind of worsted stuff, chiefly used for hangings, covering furniture, and ladies' petticoats.

MORELL, a variety of cherry; the smallest and most delicate kind of wild mushroom, the *Morchella esculenta*, found in woods.

MORFIL, a kind of coarse woollen material used in France for making sacks or bags to contain the oil-cake of flax seed; elephants' teeth. See **MARFIL**.

MORGEN, a German land-measure, varying in different localities, but usually about two-thirds of an acre.

MORGENBLAT, **MORGEN ZEITUNG** (German), a morning newspaper.

MORILL, or fine black grapes grown in France; rough emeralds. [44d.]

MORISQUE, an Algerine coin worth about MORITA, a Spanish name for the fustic-tree, *Machura tinctoria*. See **FUSTIC**.

MORLING. See **MORTLING**.

MORNING-GOWN, a lady's loose undress wrapper for morning wear.

MOROCCO-DRESSER. **MOROCCO-LEATHER-DRESSER**, a preparer of leather of the kind called true morocco, or in imitation.

MOROCCO-LEATHER, a light fancy leather tanned with sumach and dyed, used for coach-linings, chair-covers, book-binding, ladies' shoes, &c. True morocco is made from goat skins, but imitation morocco is made from split sheep-skin. It is usually grained.

MOROCCO-LEATHER-CASE MAKER, a maker of pocket-books, writing-cases, and other articles covered with morocco.

MORPHIA, an important principle of opium, used as an anodyne, &c.

MORSE, a name for the walrus, and sometimes applied in trade to the hippopotamus; the teeth of both enter into commerce for ivory purposes.

MORT, a three-year-old salmon.

MORTADELLA, the Italian name for Bologna sausages.

MORTAR, a utensil for pounding or bruising drugs, &c. in, made of various materials, porcelain, agate, brass, stone, earthenware, or glass: marble ones are often used for domestic purposes in the kitchen; a thick candle or chamber light; a cement for joining bricks and stone; a short cannon with a large bore for throwing shells, in shape somewhat resembling an inverted bell.

MORTGAGE, a pledge of land to a creditor, until the debt is paid; a lien on land, houses, ships, &c. for money advanced.

MORTGAGEE, the person who holds a mortgage on property.

MORTICE-CHISEL, a joiner's tool of different kinds, square, round, or pointed.

MORTICED-BLOCK, a single block of wood, morticed out to receive a abacus.

MORTICE, a hole cut into wood for another piece to fit into.

MORTISING-MACHINE, a machine for cutting holes in wood.

MORTLING, felt wool; wool from the fleece of a dead sheep.

MORING SAUL, a timber, recognised as a ship-building wood by Lloyds; a species of *Shorea*. See **SAUL**.

MOSAIC-GOLD, a bisulphuret of tin imported from Germany under the name of bronze powder, used for ornamental work, especially paper-hangings; an alloy of equal proportions of copper and zinc. A common composition for tinkets, is 75 parts gold, 25 parts copper, and a little silver.

MOSAICS, inlaid patterns or pictures. There are several kinds of mosaic, but all of them consist in embedding fragments of different-coloured stones, gems, marbles, and even glass in a cement, so as to produce a fancy pattern, or the effect of a picture.

MOSCOW, a Russian money of account, the half of a copeck, and the 200th part of a rouble.

MOSELLE, a French white wine, and one of the most acid of the light wines imported.

MOSLINGS, a name for the thin bibulous shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins.

MOSQUE, a Mahometan temple.

MOSS. The New Orleans long moss is the produce of *Tillandsia usneoides*: it possesses considerable elasticity, is prepared as a substitute for horse-hair in upholstery purposes, and is used by naturalists for stuffing birds. See **BARBA HISPANICA**.

MOSS-AGATE. See **MOCHA-STONE**.

MOSS-BASKET, a fancy basket for a room, conservatory, &c., covered with moss.

MOSS-ROSE, a choice and esteemed variety of rose, extensively cultivated for sale.

MOSTAHIBA, a Brazilian wood. See **MUSTAIBA**.

MOST-PRESSE (German), a wine or cider

MOTE, an imperfection in wool, which has to be cleansed of burrs and motes by machine; a name for the nut of the *Carapa guineensis*, used for extracting oil in Sierra-Leone.

MOTHER, dregs, lees or feculencies; a thick slimy substance found in liquors.

MOTHER-CLOVES, a name in the East for the fully expanded flower-buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, which, when they thus reach maturity, are only fit for seed or for candying.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, the commercial name for the iridescent shell of the pearl oyster and other molluscs.

MOTHER-OF-VINEGAR, a name for the vinegar plant (*Mycoderma aceti*).

MOTION, the moving part of a watch, or of machinery; the cross-head, &c. in a locomotive.

MOTTO, a sentence, emblem, or device.

MOTTO-KISSES, sweetmeats having poetry, mottoes, &c., rolled up in fancy papers for the amusement of a party.

MOTURPE
looms, a
MOUD, a
Nubia,
MOULAGE
stone,
iron ho
MOULD, a
for cast
MOULD-B
the sha
lays the
MOULDER
taking u
MOULDER
MOULDING
panel of
MOULDING
for thin
MOULDING
MOULD-M
of differ
for mak
for iron
casting
and frin
MOULT-T
or shape
MOULES (f
MOULIN, a
MOULINAC
silk bef
MOUNTAIN
MOUNTAIN
malachi
MOUNTAIN
Cappari
MOUNTAIN
rice, gr
edge of
China,
United
MOUNTB
MOUNTB
glass fra
birds an
MOUNT-G
on the v
MOUNTING
to a pict
weaving
MOURNING
MOURNING
horses a
MOURNING
for black
MOURNING
finger ri
of decea
MOURNIN
inrment
cure con
MOUSE, t
part wi
MOUSE-T
MOUSSACI
MOUSSELI
MOUSSELI
MOUSTAC
by mal
for the

MOTURPHA, an Indian tax on houses, ships, looms, trades and professions.

MOUD, a wooden grain-measure used in Nubia, holding about eighteen handfuls.

MOULAGE, a French name for segments of stone, cemented together and bound by iron hoops, used as mill-stones.

MOULD, a shape for confectionery; a form for casting type-metal, &c.; fine earth.

MOULD-BOARD, the part of a plough above the share, which turns over the earth or lays the furrow-slice.

MOULDEBAERT, a farming implement in Flanders, drawn by a pair of horses, for taking up and dropping compost, earth, &c.

MOULDER, a founder; a former or shaper.

MOULDING, a small border or edging to a panel or to a picture-frame.

MOULDING-MILL, a saw-mill or shaping mill for timber.

MOULDING-PLANE. See **PLANE**.

MOULD-MAKER, a maker of casts or shapes of different kinds: thus there are moulds for making glass bottles, for gold-beaters, for iron founders, for sugar-refiners, for casting tobacco-pipes, for making tassels and fringes, &c.

MOULDE-TURNER, a maker of metal frames or shapes.

MOULES (French), mussels.

MOULIN, a French mill.

MOULINAGE (French), the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

MOUNTAIN, a kind of wine.

MOUNTAIN-GREEN, a carbonate of copper; malachite.

MOUNTAIN-PEPPER, a name for the seeds of *Capparis sinica*.

MOUNTAIN-RICE, an upland description of rice, grown without irrigation, on the edge of the Himalayan range, in Cochin-China, and some parts of Europe and the United States.

MOUNTBANK, a cheat or charlatan.

MOUNTER, an ornament; a picture or glass frame; one who stuffs and sets up birds and animals.

MOUNT-GUARD, to do duty as sentry; to be on the watch or look-out.

MOUNTING, the setting to a gem; the frame to a picture; the harness or tackle used in weaving.

MOURNING-BROOCH, a jet brooch.

MOURNING-COACH, a carriage with black horses and trappings to attend at a funeral.

MOURNING-REGLET, a broad metal bordering for black columns in a newspaper.

MOURNING-RING MAKER, a manufacturer of finger rings which are worn as mementoes of deceased friends.

MOURNIP, a Tartar name for koumiss or fermented mare's milk, which is said to cure consumption.

MOUSE, to wrap a hook and its standing part with yarn to prevent its slipping.

MOUSE-TRAP, a trap baited to catch mice.

MOUSSACHE, a name for the secula of the manioc.

MOUSSELINE (French), muslin.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, muslin made of wool. **MOUSTACHE**, hair worn over the upper lip by males: artificial moustaches are sold for the use of actors and masqueraders.

MOUTH, the opening of a vessel; the muzzle of a gun; the lip of a jug; the aperture of a furnace, boiler, or funnel.

MOUTH-GLASS, a small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums, &c.

MOUTH-PIECE, the part of a bugle or other wind instrument, applied to the lips.

MOUZAH, an East Indian term for a township, or tract of land, with known limits and a separate name.

MOVEABLES, dress and personal goods, household furniture, books, farming-stock and implements; things that can be moved.

MOVEMENT, the train of wheel-work in a clock or watch.

MOVEMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of the internal machinery of watches or clocks.

MOW, **MAU**, a Chinese land-measure, equal to about a rood; a heap of corn or hay.

MOWHA, **MUOHWA**, the flowers of *Bassia latifolia*, dried as they fall off, which, abounding in saccharine matter, are eaten in the East, by the natives. Subjected to fermentation, they yield a spirit, which forms the common arrack of a great part of India. Its flavour is compared by some to that of whisky.

MOWING, the operation of cutting grass with a scythe.

MOWLOO, the Bengalee name for a species of yam, *Dioscorea aculeata*.

MOXA, a shrub, the *Artemisia Moxa*, Decand.; a native of China, which is used in paralysis of the nerves, and other affections. The loose wool or the beaten tops, forms an inflammable substance, employed to produce eschars, instead of the actual cautery.

MOYAT, a minute Burmese measure of length, making a finger's-breadth, or about an inch.

MOYO, a liquid measure of Spain, 56·827 galls.

MOZING, an operation in preparing cloth in the gig-mill.

M.R.C.S., "Member of the Royal College of Surgeons."

M.S.A., "Member of the Society of Arts," F.S.A. being "Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries."

MSS., abbreviation for "Manuscripts."

MUCCHERO, an infusion of roses and violets, made in Italy.

MUDAR, the *Calotropis gigantea*, R. Brown, which is alterative and sudorific, and used in medicine in the East.

MUD-CART, a scavenger's cart for removing filth from the streets.

MUDDER, **MUID**, a Dutch and Belgian grain-measure, corresponding to the French hectolitre, and equal to 2·7522 imperial bushels, but variable. It is also called a zak.

MUDI. See **MORAY**.

MUFF, a soft cover of fur or feathers, &c. to wrap the hands in.

MUFF-BOX MAKER, a maker of paper boxes to hold ladies' muffs.

MUFFIN, a cake of plain paste, with hard sides for toasting.

MUFFIN AND CRUMPET BAKER, a maker of the light tea-cakes so named.

MUFFINER, a covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot.

MUFFIN-MAN, an itinerant vender of muffins.

MUFFLE, to wind something round, so as to deaden the sound, as muffling the oars of a boat, muffling a knocker, &c.; a hollow arched vessel of fire-clay, closed at the extreme end, used in a furnace, and for silver assaying.

MUFFLER, a throat-wrapper, made of tartan, woollen, or some other warm or soft material; a Turkish or Arab woman's veil for the lower part of the face.

MUFF-MAKER, a furrier; one who makes of skins ladies' case coverings for the hands.

MUG, properly a jug or vessel without a lip; but indifferently applied to both.

MUGGET, the entrails of a calf.

MUGNAIO, **MOLINARO**, an Italian miller.

MUID, a Dutch grain measure. See **MUIDDE**.

MUKE, **MEUK**, a Belgian grain-measure, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 gallons.

MUKKI, an Indian native name for gamboge.

MUKUEE, the Hindustani name for Indian corn or maize.

MULBERRY, a tree, one species of which, the *Morus nigra*, is cultivated for its fruit; the other, *Morus alba*, and its varieties, for the leaves, which form the food of silk-worms; the wood, in some of the varieties, is esteemed for its toughness.

MULCH, half-rotten straw, litter, &c.

MULCH, to stop wages; to inflict a fine or penalty.

MULE, a name for the spinning-jenny, a machine for drawing or elongating the fibres of cotton, and twisting or winding the yarn for the shuttles of the loom; a hybrid canary; a mongrel animal of any kind; a servicable cross between the ass and the mare, forming a sure-footed beast of burden.

MULE-LOAD, the travelling burthen for a mule; in South America the medium pack-load for a mule is 270 lbs.

MULE-SPINNER, a machine-spinner.

MULETEER, a driver of mules.

MULETTE, a kind of sailing-vessel.

MULL, a very thin and soft muslin, used for dresses and trimmings, of which there are several kinds made, under the names of Swiss-mulls, India-mulls, starch-d-mulls, &c. A snuff-box made of a ram's horn.

MULLED-WINE, wine heated over the fire, with sugar and spices added.

MULLER, a hand-stone for grinding down oil pressed on a slab, or corn by natives; a vessel for heating wine over a fire.

MULLET, the rowel of a spur; a sea-fish, of which there are several species belonging to two genera, the red and the gray mullets. The former (*Mullus barbatus*) is still as esteemed as it was among the Romans; the latter (*Mugil capito*) is not so fine a fish, being generally taken out of season when it ascends the rivers.

MULLIGATAWNY, a kind of curry soup, the stock of which is made of veal with ham, vegetables, &c. added.

MULLIGATAWNY-PASTE, a curry paste, used for flavouring mulligatawny-soup.

MULLION, the upright bar dividing the lights of a window.

MULSE, wine boiled with honey.

MULTIPLYING-GLASS, one which repeats the same object several times at once.

MULTIPLYING-WHEEL, a wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery.

MULTUM, a name under which a stupefying mixture, of cocculus Indicus and other ingredients, for adulterating beer is sold.

MULTURE, a toll for grinding; grist.

MUM, a kind of spruce beer, or ale brewed with wheat oat malt, and ground beans, and flavoured with aromatic herbs. It requires to be stored about two years.

MUMMY, a dead human body embalmed and preserved, kept in museums, or the cabinets of the curious.

MUN, a local name for the maund in parts of India.

MUNDIC, iron or arsenical pyrites, melon.

MUNDIKET, the Malay name for the water-

MUNDIL, an embroidered turban richly ornamented in imitation of gold and silver.

MUNGAPALLI, the Bengalee name for the ground nut, *Arachis hypogaea*.

MUNIMENT, a deed or charter; a strong-hold.

MUNJANDIE, an Indian weight nearly 4 grahns.

MUNJEET, the commercial name for the root of *Rubia munjista*, largely used for the same purposes as madder.

MUNTEGA, the Malay name for butter.

MUNTZ'S-METAL, a composition for sheathing, &c. consisting of 50 percent. of copper, 41 of zinc, and about 4 of lead, named after its inventor, the late Mr. Muntz of Birmingham.

MURAL-CIRCLE, a quadrant fixed in a wall.

MUREX, the handsome shell of a mollusc, many varieties of which are esteemed by collectors. Some species of Murex, and Purpura, yielded the Tyrian purple dye of the ancients.

MURIATE, a salt formed by muriatic acid, combined with a base. Muriate of soda and chloride of sodium, are chemical names given to common salt.

MURIATIC-ACID, hydrochloric acid; a compound of hydrogen and chlorine.

MURLINS, another name for the *Alaria esculenta*, also called badderlocks.

MURRAIN, a disease among cattle.

MURRAYA-WOOD, a name for boxwood.

MURSHI, a liquid measure used in Batavia, ten making a rand, which is about the third of a gallon.

MURUTE, a name in Ceylon for the *Lagerstræmia regina*, the wood of which is used for building and making casks.

MURWA. See **MILLET-BEER**.

MUSADA, a native name in parts of India for the *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

MUSCADEL-WINE, **MUSCADINE**, a rich wine of Languedoc in France.

MUSCARDINE, a fungus or rot, the *Botrytis Bassiana* of Montagne, which kills silkworms in great numbers.

MUSCATEL, a choice species of grape, dried on the vine for fine table raisins.

MUSCOVADO, the ordinary dark-coloured, raw, unrefined sugar of commerce; moist-sugar.

MUSCOVITE, **MUSCOVY-GLASS**, a name for mica.

MUSCOVY-DUCK, a variety of the duck-species so named.

MUSCUM
conne
there
the m
taking
natur
&c.;
the M
ducts
Museu
street
includ
Arts,
MUSH
made
MUSHRO
viands
MUSHRO
of whi
A. ore
morell
MUSHRO
room
MUSICAL
which
ber of
pally n
MUSICAL
at the
MUSICAL
maker
ments,
MUSICAL
facture
instrum
trades.
MUSICAL
maker
intestin
harps,
ments,
MUSICAL
the pipe
MUSICAL
certain
MUSICO-
music,
where
MUSIC-EN
the sco
taking
MUSICO-PO
book fo
MUSICIAN
plays o
MUSICIAN
livery c
ing nch
at Guild
MUSICO-LI
gistrate
tanner
MUSICO-LO
a band.
MUSICO-MA
music;
learners
MUSICO-PA
lar man
MUSICO-PL
notes, R
MUSICO-PL
sheets o

MUSEUM, a building appropriated to objects connected with science and art, of which there are several mixed or special ones in the metropolis: as the British Museum, taking in the whole range of objects of natural history, antiquities, literature, &c.; the Museum of Economic Geology; the Museum of Botany and Vegetable Products at Kew; the East India Company's Museum, at the India House, Leadenhall-street; and the South Kensington Museum, including animal products, Paintings, Fine Arts, and other illustrations.

MUSH, an American name for a porridge made of Indian meal.

MUSHROOM - KETCHUP, a flavouring for viands; a sauce made of mushrooms.

MUSHROOMS, a name for edible fungi, some of which, as the *Agaricus campestris* and *A. oreades*, the nitre mushroom, and the morels, are esteemed as delicacies.

MUSHROOM-SPAWN, the seed of the mushroom sold in mass by gardeners.

MUSICAL-BOX, a small barrel-organ machine which is often made to play a large number of popular tunes. They are principally manufactured on the Continent.

MUSICAL CLOCK, a clock which plays tunes at the hours.

MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT - COVER MAKER, a maker of leather-cases for wind instruments, or of boxes for violins, &c.

MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of one or more kinds of musical instruments; several of these are special trades.

MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT STRING-MAKER, a maker of catgut, or the prepared twisted intestines of sheep, &c., for the strings of harps, violins, guitars, and other instruments.

MUSICAL REED-MAKER, a manufacturer of the pipes for reed-organs, &c.

MUSICAL-TUBE MAKER, a maker of parts of certain musical instruments.

MUSIC-COPYIST, a transcriber of the score of music, for large bands or orchestra use, where a number of copies are required.

MUSIC-ENGRAVER, an artist who engraves the score of music on metal or stone, for taking impressions from.

MUSIC-FOLIO, **MUSIC-WRAPPER**, a case or book for holding loose music.

MUSICIAN, an instrumentalist; one who plays or composes music.

MUSICIANS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its own, transacts its business at Guildhall.

MUSIC-LICENCE, a permission from the magistrates to hold concerts and vocal entertainments, &c. at a room or house.

MUSIC-LOFT, a raised balcony or gallery for a band.

MUSIC-MASTER, **MUSIC-MISTRESS**, a teacher of music; a professional who gives lessons to learners.

MUSIC-PAPER, lined paper, ruled in a particular manner, for copying music on.

MUSIC-PLATE, an engraved plate with music notes, for taking impressions from.

MUSIC-PLATE MANUFACTURER, a preparer of sheets of metal to engrave music on.

MUSIC-SELLER, a shopkeeper who keeps a stock of popular songs, opera scores, &c., and vends printed music.

MUSIC-SLATE, a slate for writing music on.

MUSIC-SMITH, a workman who makes the metal parts for pianofortes, &c.

MUSIC-STAND, a light frame for holding a piece of music or book; a Canterbury, or other article of furniture, for holding music-books.

MUSIC-STOOL, a round-seated screw pivot stool for a pianoforte player.

MUSIC-TYPE, the symbols or notes of music, cast for printing from.

MUSK, an odoriferous substance, one of the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes, obtained from the musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. Our imports average 9,000 to 10,000 oz. a year.

MUSKET, a hand-gun for a soldier: the barrel, lock, and stock are all made by separate hands.

MUSKET-BARREL, the metal tube of a musket, which is sometimes browned or bronzed, and sometimes plain.

MUSKET-LOCK, the hammer or striking part of a gun; the nipple, &c. of a percussion lock.

MUSKETTOON, an American weapon, a kind of blunderbuss. [See MELON.

MUSK-MELON, a small yellow fragrant melon.

MUSK-RAT. See MUSQUASH.

MUSK-ROSE, a variety of rose, from which a very odoriferous oil is obtained in the regency of Tunis.

MUSK-SEED, the seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, of Wight and Arnot; the *Hibiscus abelmoschus* of Linnaeus, which are stimulating, cordial, and stomachic, and made into a tincture by the Arabs, against serpent bites. See ABELMOSCHUS.

MUSK-WOOD, a pretty veined dotted wood, useful for the cabinet-maker, obtained from the *Euribia argophylla*, in Tasmania.

MUSLIN, a very thin cotton material, of which there are numberless kinds; book, mull, jacquet, bishops'-lawn, saccharilla, harness, leno, hairs-cord, seerbad, foundation, cambric, cord, and fancy checks, &c. Figured muslins are wrought in the loom to imitate the tamed muslin. Muslin is only distinguished from calico by its superior fineness. The India muslin is remarkably fine, and very rich, soft, and durable. Machine-made muslins are, however, deficient in some of these properties.

MUSLIN AND LACE PRINTER, a manufacturer of printed muslin and lace.

MUSLIN BLIND, a thin short curtain for the lower part of a window.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, long curtains of muslin for a drawing or sitting room, for summer wear.

MUSLIN-EMBROIDERER, a sempstress who overlays or embroiders muslin with figures or patterns.

MUSLINETS, a kind of muslin of which there are several varieties, as single cord, and fancy satin stripes and figures.

MUSOOR, a common Indian name for *Eryum* *lens* and *Eryum hirsutum*.

MUSQUASH, a burrowing animal, the *Fiber zibethicus*, commonly called the musk-rat, native of North America, sought for its skin, the fur resembling that of the beaver. It is chiefly used for hat-making. Rather more than a million skins are annually imported, which are for the most part sent to the Continent.

MUSQUASH-ROOT, a tuberous-rooted plant, the *Claytonia acutiflora*, eaten by the Micmac Indians, in the British American Lower Provinces.

MUSQUITO-CURTAIN AND NETTING, thin muslin hung round beds in the tropics, to keep out the troublesome mosquitoes.

MUSROLL, the noseband for a horse.

MUSSAUL, a useful male general servant employed in Bombay.

MUSSEL, a common mollusc, the *Mytilus edulis*, eaten by the lower classes. The shells are used to hold gold and silver paint or size for artists. In several species of river-mussel pearls are found.

MUSSUCK, a large skin or leather bag, used for supplying water in India.

MUSSULCHIE, an Indian link-bearer.

MUST, the juice of the grape, before fermentation has commenced.

MUSTAIBA, a close sound heavy wood imported from Brazil, and used for turning, and at Sheffield for making the handles of glaziers and other knives. The veins are of a chestnut brown, running into black.

MUSTANG, a wild horse.

MUSTARD, pulverized mustard-seed, made into a paste with water, as a condiment for meat, or used for stimulating poultices.

MUSTARD-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of mustard meal or flour, an extensive manufacture, the quantity made annually exceeding 2000 tons.

MUSTARD-SEED, the fruit of various species of *Sinapis*, largely imported as oil seeds for crushing, and varieties are cultivated at home for the meal, which is used as a pungent condiment.

MUSTER, a sample; a review; a drawing together.

MUSTER-BOOK, a book for entering attendance in.

MUTCHIKIN, a Scotch liquid measure of 4

gills, = 25·851 cubic inches; the fourth of the Scotch pint.

MUTTI, an Austrian and an Italian corn-measure consisting of 30 metzen: 100 metzen = 21 1-6th imperial quarters.

MUTHAN, MUTTER, an Indian name for pease, (*Pisum sativum*).

MUTARA, the Malay name for pearl.

MUTTON, the flesh of sheep.

MUTTON-BROTH, a thin soup of mutton.

MUTTON-CHOP, MUTTON-CUTLET, pieces from the ribs or leg of a sheep.

MUTTON-HAM, a leg of mutton salted.

MUTTON-SUET, the fat from the vicinity of the kidneys of the sheep.

MUTTY-PAL, a resinous exudation from *Althaus Malabaricus*.

MUZZLE, a gag or headstall put on dogs to prevent them biting, or on calves to prevent them sucking; the mouth of a gun.

MYA, the name for a cord or rope in some of the Pacific islands.

MYAM, the sixteenth part of the buncal, a weight for gold and silver, used in the East Indies. See **BUNCAL**.

MYRIAGRAMME, a French weight of 22·0486 lbs.

MYRIALITRE, a French measure of capacity; 10,000 litres, = 34·9701 imperial quarters.

MYRIAMETRE, the new French league of ten thousand metres, 10936·330 yards = 6 miles, 1 furlong, 283 poles.

MYROBALONS, a commercial name for the dried wrinkled fruit of various species of *Terminalia*, largely imported from India for the use of tanners and dyers.

MYRRH, an aromatic medicinal gum-resin obtained from the *Balsamodendron myrrha*.

MYRTLE, a well-known shrub, the *Myrtus communis*. The fragrant and aromatic dried fruit and flower-buds were formerly used as a spice, and are said to be so still in Tuscany: a kind of wine is formed of them, and the flowers yield a distilled water called Eau d'Ange.

MYRTLE-WAX, a green solid vegetable fat obtained in the Cape colony and North America from the berries of several species of *Myrica*.

N.

N. an abbreviation for North, one of the four cardinal points; and for Number, in medical prescriptions.

NAARTGE, a name in the Cape colony for a small kind of orange.

NABEE, a powerful poison made in the East Indies from *Aconitum ferox*, called also Bish and Bikh.

NABIT, powdered sugar-candy.

NACCHERA, the Italian name for the castanets; a kettle-drum.

NACKER. See **KNACKER**.

NACODAB, the master of an Arab-vessel on the Acheen coast.

NACRE, the lustrous substance which lines the interior surface of shells yielding mother-of-pearl.

NACREOUS-SHELLS, iridescent shells; those which have an exterior or interior layer of pearl, of which several kinds are used for manufacturing purposes, as some species of *Meleagrina*, *Turbo*, *Nautili*, &c. [better bred.]

NAG, a roadster, less than a coach-horse, and **NAHOOR**, a species of medium-sized wild sheep found in Nepaul, the *Ovis Nahoor*.

NAIB, a deputy law-officer in an Indian court of justice.

NAIL, a length, yard; variable named sold, the for their the fac driven wood.

NAIL-BRUSH, cleaning.

NAILER, making.

NAIL-FILER, finger n.

NAIL-MARK.

NAIL-SCISS, on the s.

NAIL-TRIM and part.

NAINSOOK, plain or India.

NAKED-FI, timber v.

of a flood.

NAKHOUD.

Arabian.

NALIE, a

of 240 s.

can be so

NALI, a we

NALKEE, a

native pi

NALLIE, a

COYAN.

NAMAD, a

made in

NAME-PLA

card-plat

sions fro

NAMUR OI

yellow g

dropogon

about 4s.

NANDIOGIN

about 4s.

NANEEL, a

latifolia,

is obtaine

NANKAH, t

AJOUAN.

NANKE, N.

Madagn

about 5

the same

the weigh

NANKEEN,

made in

cotton gr

NAR, in S

round w

pile of clo

NAPATAIN,

India, for

NAPAUH

oil.

NAPEOLONI

NAPERY, ta

NAPHTHA,

roleum, s

for burni

NAIL, a stamping instrument; a measure of length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or the 16th part of a yard; a metal spike. Nails are made of variable weight and length, and are usually named from the price at which they are sold. Nails are either cut or hammered; the former are preferable on account of their sharp corners and true taper, and the facility with which they may be driven without the danger of splitting the wood.

NAIL-BRUSH, a toilet brush for scrubbing and cleaning the finger nails.

NAILER, a workman employed in nail-making.

NAIL-FILE, a small file for smoothing the finger nails.

NAIL-MAKER, a manufacturer of nails.

NAIL-SCISSORS, small short scissors, with files on the sides, for trimming the finger nails.

NAIL-TRIMMER, an instrument for cutting and paring the finger nails.

NAIHSOOK, a thick sort of Jaconet muslin, plain or striped; it was formerly made in India.

NAKED-FLOORING, the parallel floor-joists or timber work for supporting the boarding of a floor.

NAKHODA (Persian), the master of an Arabian or eastern coasting vessel.

NALEE, a land-measure in Kamaon, India, of 240 square yards, or as much land as can be sown with 2 seers of seed wheat.

NALI, a weight used in Malacca. See **HALI**.

NALKEE, a litter used by the higher class of native princes in India.

NALLIE, a Malayan grain-measure. See **COYAN**.

NAMAD, a coarse woollen cloth or blanket, made in Persia.

NAME-PLATE, a metal door-plate; a visiting-card-plate of copper for taking impressions from.

NAMUR OIL, **NEMAUR OIL**, a fragrant deep yellow grass oil, obtained from the *Andropogon turaranchusa*, in the East Indies.

NANDIOGIN, a silver coin of Japan worth about 4s. 7d.

NANEEL, a name in Canara for the *Bassia latifolia*, from the seed of which a good oil is obtained.

NANKAH, the Persian name for ajowan. See **AJOWAN**.

NANKE, **NANQUE**, a small weight in use in Madagascar for gold and silver, equal to about 5 grains; another weight, nearly the same in name, the Nanqui, is twice the weight of the Nanque.

NANKEEN, a buff-coloured cotton cloth, made in China from a species of yellowish cotton grown in the Nankin district.

NAP, in Scotland, a milk-vat; a small round wooden dish made of staves; the pile of cloth; the down of a hat.

NAPATAIN, a vernacular name in parts of India, for the physic-nut.

NAPAUHAI OIL, an Indian name for croton oil.

NAPEOLONITE, a variety of felspar.

NAPERY, table-linen.

NAPHTHA, a mineral oil obtained from petroleum, shale, and other substances, used for burning in lamps, and, when contain-

ing paraffine, for lubricating machinery; coal naphtha consists principally of benzole. This aromatic bituminous oil is found oozing out of clefts in the rocks, or the ground; it soon solidifies when exposed to the atmosphere. See **PETROLIUM**.

NAPHTHA-DISTILLER, a rectifier and preparer of naphtha from crude coal tar, one of the residues of the manufacture of coal gas.

NAPHTHA-LAMP, a table-lamp constructed to burn naphtha in.

NAPKIN, a small damask cloth for table use, for a tray, for breakfast, dinner, or fish, or for tying up infants.

NAPKIN-RING, a small ring of ivory, shell, wood, or some other substance, to enclose a dinner napkin in.

NAPLES-YELLOW, a pigment prepared by calcining antimony and lead, with alum and salt. It was employed in oil-painting, and also for porcelain and enamel, but is now superseded by chromate of lead.

NAPOLEON, a French gold coin of 20 francs, about 16s. There are also double Napoleons. See **LOUIS**.

NAPOTA OIL, an oil made in Eastern Africa, from the Agaiti, and used like olive oil in the Indian markets. See **AGAITI**.

NARCOTICS, opiates; medicines that induce sleep.

NARD. See **SPIKENARD**.

NARGAS, a pillau, or prepared dish of lamb, eggs, and spices, &c. in India.

NARGHEEL, a small hookah pipe.

NARGIL, a name for the coco-nut-tree in Southern India.

NARGILE, a Turkish pipe, for smoking through water, by means of a long narplidge or tube. [coco-nut]

NARIEEL, **NARIYUL**, Indian names for the **NARROW-CLOTHES**, in the woollen trade, those under 53 inches wide; cloth beyond that width being termed broad-cloth.

NARROW-GAUGE, a railway, where the rails are placed 4 feet 8½ inches apart.

NARUNGE, a vernacular name in parts of India for the sweet orange.

NARWHAL, a fish, the *Monodon monoceros*, the long spiral horn or tusk of which furnishes ivory, although seldom used in manufacture.

NASI, the Malay name for boiled rice.

NASTURTIIUM, a name for Indian cress, *Tropaeolum orthoceras*, Gardner.

NATCHENT, **NATCHINE**, another name for corokan in Ceylon. See **COROKAN**.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, a free-school for the young, supported by members of the Church of England.

NATIVE IRON, massive ore with minute crystalline grains, free from carbon, found in Liberia.

NATRON, a native sesqui-carbonate of soda, of which two kinds are obtained in Egypt, the white and the soltanee. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and glass, for bleaching and other purposes.

NATURALIST, a collector and dealer in objects of natural history.

NATURALIZATION, a legal grant to a resident alien of the rights and privileges of a British-born subject.

NAUT, a marine measure of length, used in the Mediterranean: 124 nauts = 145 miles.

NAUTCH-GIRL, an Indian dancing-girl.

NAUTICAL, relating to ships, navigation, or seamen.

NAUTICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of quadrants, telescopes, and other instruments, for the use of navigators.

NAVAL, belonging to shipping.

NAVAL STORES, a name for certain articles used in ships, such as cordage, turpentine, spirits of turpentine, rosin and tar, &c.

NAVY, a short block of wood, usually elm, forming the middle of a wheel, and pierced with a hole, to receive the axle or axle-tree; the body of a church.

NAVETTE, a smaller kind of colza, cultivated in France for the seed, for making oil. The seed is less abundant but more valuable than the larger kind.

NAVIGELLE, a kind of ship.

NAVIGATION, the art of managing a ship at sea.

NAVIGATORS, seamen; also men employed upon heavy earthwork-cuttings, &c. for railways, canals, and docks.

NAVY, the war ships of a nation.

NAVY-BILLS, bills issued by the Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dock-yards; short-dated bills drawn by officers of the Royal Navy, on the Accountant-general for pay due to them, and which on foreign stations are readily purchased as convenient remittances on London.

NAW, a kind of ironwood met with in Ceylon.

NAWAR, a deputy or viceroy in India; a title often given by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East.

N. E., "North-east."

NEAD-END, a trade-name for the show end of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, &c.

NEAP-TIDES, the lowest tides of the month, which fall at the middle of the moon's second and fourth quarters; the lowest neap-tide occurs four days before the full or change of the moon.

NEAT-CATTLE, kine; animals of the ox kind.

NEAT'S-FOOT OIL, oil obtained from the feet of cattle.

NEB, the beak or mouth; a slot in a copper cylinder for printing fabrics; the point of a pen.

NEBBEK, a name in Arabia for the fruit of the Jujube.

NEB-NEB, NIB-NIB, the pods of the *Acacia Nilotica*, which are used for tanning in Egypt.

NEBOO, an Indian name for the lemon.

NEOK, the narrow throat of a bottle; the part of an animal connecting the head with the body.

NECK-BAND, the collar of a shirt.

NECK-HANDKERCHIEF, a tie for the throat.

NECKLACE, an ornament or circlet for the neck worn by females, made of various materials, pearls or other gems, beads, glass, &c.

NECROMANCER, a conjuror.

NECTAR, a pleasant cooling drink.

NECTARINE, a peach-like fruit; a variety of the apricot.

NEEDLE, a sewing instrument, made of the

best steel wire. The needles of English manufacture are decidedly superior to those of any other country, and are extensively used in every civilized part of the globe; the pointer of a magnetic compass.

NEEDLE-BOOK, slips of flannel to stick needles in, with covers in the form of a book.

NEEDLE-BOX, a small fancy box for keeping papers of needles in.

NEEDLE-CASE, a lady's workcase in which needles are kept according to sizes or numbers.

NEEDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of needles.

NEEDLE-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

NEEDLE-WOMAN, a sempstress.

NEEDLE-WORK, embroidery, lace, all articles worked by the needle; but the term is chiefly applied to fancy or ornamental work.

[Arabic *neeleh*.]

NEELA, an Indian name for indigo from the NEEM, NM, vernacular names in India for the Margosa-tree (*Melia Azadirachta*). The astringent bitter bark is used as a tonic; the leaves are used for poultices; from the ripe pericarp of the fruit a very bitter fixed oil is expressed; the trunk of the tree yields gum; and the young trees when tapped furnish a saccharine sap or toddy, capable of undergoing the vinous fermentation, and which is believed to be stomachic. [Margosa-berries.]

NEEM-OIL, an oil expressed in India from NEEMOOLA, a vernacular name for the *Cissampelos hexandra*, used medicinally in India like the *Pereira brava*.

NEESBERRY, NISBERRY, a West Indian fruit, the *Achras zapotilla*.

NEFT, an Arabic name for petroleum.

NEGALHO, a Portuguese name for a hank or skein of cotton.

NEGLIGEE, a long necklace, usually of coral.

NEGOCIANT, a French merchant or trader.

NEGOCIATE, to transact business; to bargain or exchange to put securities into circulation.

NEGRO-CORN, a West Indian name for the Turkish millet or durra.

NEGROHEAD-TOBACCO, tobaccosoftened with molasses or syrup, and pressed into cakes, generally called Cavendish.

NEGUS, a drink of wine and warm water, sweetened with sugar, lemon, and nutmeg.

NEIGELLI-CLOTH, a fabric made in India of pat or sunn hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.

NELLIE, a grain-measure of Sumatra, of eight bamboos, the tenth part of the gunga, and equal to 29½ lbs., but by some authorities given at less.

NELLO, NELLY, a weight for gold and silver in the East; in Pondicherry, equal to 0.367 grain; in Bengal to 0.28 grain.

NEOZA, a vernacular name in India for some edible pine seeds. See CHILGOZA.

NEPAUL-PAPER, a strong unsized paper, made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyracea*. Sheets have been made many yards square, and bricks of the pulp are sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. for three score.

NEPE, the

before

NEPH

NEPTU

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPHE

NEPE, a square piece of blanket, used by the Indians, to wrap the foot and ankle before moonshins are put on.

NEPHRITE-STONE. See **JADE**.

NEPTUNE, a large brass pan used in the West African trade.

NERFS (French), sinews of animals.

NEROLI-OIL, an essential oil obtained by distilling orange-flowers, which is colourless, but becomes red in presence of air.

NESEHSHA, an Indian name for wheat-starch.

NES, a number of buckets, tubs, baskets, or boxes, placed one within the other; a set of drawers.

NET, the clear amount without any further abatement for discount, &c.; open mesh work of any kind; a snare to catch fish, birds, or insects; an open or thin lace work fabric, of which there are many kinds, as plain or fancy broad net, plait, wire ground, quilling-net or edging, bobbin-net, &c.

NET-MAKER, a maker of fishing-nets.

NET-PROCEEDS, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid.

NETTING, the process of forming meshes, whether for fancy-work or for fishing, garden, and other nets of a larger kind.

NETTING-BOOK, a lady's book of instructions or patterns for netting.

NETTING-BOX, **NETTING-CASE**, a lady's case to keep meshes, pins, needles, and netting materials, cotton, silk, &c. in.

NETTING-NEEDLE, a long needle with a slit at each end to pass the thread through, used by females for netting.

NETTLE-CLOTH, a new German material, consisting of a very thick tissue cotton, which is japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather, particularly for the peaks of caps, waistbelts, &c.

NETTLE-TREE, the *Celtis australis*, which yields a compact wood between oak and box for density. It takes a high polish, and is used by the French, under the name of Micoeculier and Perpignan wood, for flutes, and for carving.

NETTY, a name sometimes given to the ruddy, a variable weight in Bengal.

NET-WEIGHT, the true weight of merchandise, after allowance has been made for the cask, bag, or enclosure. The gross weight is the actual weight of goods and package.

NEVE, a weight on the coast of Coromandel of 286 grains.

NEWEL, the upright post of the hand-rail of a staircase.

NEWEEN, an African money term applied to the ounce, or 16 ackies. See **AKE**.

NEW-LAID EGGS, fresh laid eggs, not those imported from France.

NEW-ORLEANS MOSS. See **BARBA HISPANICA**.

NEWS-AGENT. See **NEWSPAPER AGENT**.

NEWS-BOY, an itinerant vender of newspapers.

NEWS-EXCHANGE, a central meeting-place for news-venders, where trade matters are discussed, and surplus papers exchanged or bought and sold.

NEWS-GALLEYS, long metal frames of iron or brass, or with wooden sides and metal

bottom, to contain columns of type, which are lodged thereon by the compositor for the purpose of pulling proofs in slips.

NEWSPAPER, a periodical journal, published daily, weekly, or at other specific intervals, and furnishing the news of the day.

NEWSPAPER-AGENT, **NEWS-VENDER**, one who supplies newspapers to the public.

NEWSPAPER-CHASE. See **CHASE**.

NEWS-WRITER, a casual reporter; a contributor to a newspaper.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, the *Phormium tenax*, a plant of New Zealand, the leaf of which furnishes a strong and valuable fibre.

NHOX, a minute Burmese measure, equal to ten lines or hairs'-breadths, and locally represented by a small seed, the *Sesamum orientale*.

NIHUT, a nose ornament or jewel worn by women in Hindustan. See **SCYTHIE**.

NIN, the point of a pen; the handle of a Nino, a coarse powder used in some parts of India for washing silk, obtained from *Anticharia Arabica* of Endl.

NICARAGUA-WOOD, an inferior kind of Brazil-wood, the produce of *Cesalpinia echinata*, used to dye a bright fugitive fancy red. It is also called peach-wood.

NICHE, a hollow recess in a wall for a statue to stand in, or for other purposes.

NICK, an incision or mark in the shank of printing-types, which guides the compositor in arranging the letters properly in his composing stick.

NICKEL, a durable white metal easily malleable, resembling silver, usually procured from spels, a compound of the metal with arsenic, found associated with cobalt in Germany. Nickel is used to a very large extent in the arts, being remarkable for the peculiar whiteness and silvery-like lustre which it communicates to other metals when alloyed with them.

NICKNACKERY, trifles; toys.

NICOTINE, a colourless limpid oil, the poisonous principle of tobacco; a single drop of it is sufficient to kill a dog.

NIDGED ASHLAR, hard granite hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead of a chisel.

NIELLO, an engraved gold or silver plate, the lines of which are filled permanently with a black enamel.

NIGGED. See **NIDGED ASHLAR**.

NIGHT-BELL, a surgeon's or chemist's door bell leading to a sleeping room, to be rung at night.

NIGHT-CAB, a cab which plies for hire at night. See **NIGHT-CAP**, a covering for the head to sleep in; many are open-woven of worsted or cotton; those for females are of different materials trimmed with borders.

NIGHT-CART, a covered dung-cart for removing human ordure from privies.

NIGHT-CLOTHS, a bed-gown and night-cap; garments to sleep in.

NIGHT-GLASS, a telescope for use at night.

NIGHT-GOWN, a child's or female's long loose garment to sleep in.

NIGHT-HOUSE, a tavern or public-house permitted to be opened at night.

NIGHT-LIGHT, a small mortar taper, for burning in a sleeping-room, and which stands in water for safety.

NIGHTMAN, one who empties privies in towns; always performed at night.

NIGHT-PAN, NIGHT-STOOL, a bedroom stool or commode; a bed-pan; a portable water-closet.

NIGHT-PORTER, a servant who sits up in attendance at an hotel at night.

NIGHT-SHIRT, a plain loose coarse man's shirt for sleeping in.

NIGHT-TRAIN, a railway train running in the night.

NIL (Latin), nothing; a commonly used term for cancelling, in accounts or book-keeping; meaning to pass it over or take no notice of it.

NIMBOOKA, an Indian name for the lemon.

NINE-PINS, the wooden pins used in the game of skittles, which are aimed at with a heavy wooden ball.

NINZIN, a variety of ginseng obtained in Corea. See GINSENG.

NIP, a short turn in a rope; a pinch with something sharp; a small cut; a vessel caught between icebergs; a small cup; a draught of ardent spirits.

NIPAH, the leaves of the *Nipa fruticans* palm, which are used generally in the East for thatching; also called atap.

NIPPERS, a pair of pincers; instruments for cutting up loaf-sugar; tweezers, wire-pliers; in ships a number of yarns twisted together to secure a cable to the messenger.

NIPPES (French), clothes; apparel, furniture.

NIPPLE-SHIELD, a protection for the breast worn by females.

NISFE, the half of a zermahboub or Turkish sequin.

NISHAN-BURDAR, an Indian stand-bearer.

NITRATE, an oxygenated base combined with nitric acid.

NITRATE OF LEAD, crystallized nitric acid and oxide of lead, which is much employed in the chrome yellow style of calico-printing.

NITRATE OF POTASH. See NITRE and SALT-PETRE.

NITRATE OF SILVER, nitric acid and silver, much used as an indelible ink for writing upon linen with a pen.

NITRATE OF SODA. See CUBIC NITRE.

NITRATE OF STRONTIA, crystals which, when mixed with charcoal and chlorate of potash, afford the brilliant red light of the theatres.

NITRATINE, a nitrate of soda found in crystals in Peru.

NITRE, nitrate of potassa, a natural efflorescence on the surface of the earth in several countries, which is used as saltpetre in the manufacture of gunpowder and of nitric acid.

NITRIC-ACID, a preparation from nitrates of potash and soda; which is popularly called aquafortis. See AQUAFORTIS.

NITROMETER, a measure to value nitre.

NITTLES, in Scotland, the small stunted horns of sheep.

NIVET, in French commerce an abatement, allowance, or commission.

NIVETIE, a kind of peach.

NIZAM, the governor or administrator of an Indian province.

N.N.E., the nautical abbreviation for the compass point of "North-north-east;"

N.N.W. being "North-north-west."

No., the commercial abbreviation for "number."

NOBBLER, an American slang term for a dram of spirits.

NOBLE, a former gold coin worth 6s. 8d.

NOCHER (French), a pilot or steersman.

NOCTOGRAPH, a writing-frame for the blind.

NOG, a piece of wood shaped like a brick; square blocks of wood piled on each other to support the roof of a mine.

NOGIN, a name in the north of England for the gill or quatern, the fourth part of a liquid pint; a little mug.

NOGINO, brick-work in panels carried between quarters.

NOILS, the short pieces and knots of wool, left after combing out the "tops" by the combs, or when the sliver is drawn off; noils being only fit for coarse woollen yarn or for cloth manufacture.

NOISEBAIE (French), a plantation of walnut-trees.

NOISETTES (French), hazel-nuts.

NOLIS, NOLISSEMENT (French), freight; the chartering or hiring a vessel.

NOMINEE, one appointed or chosen by another.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, in the army a corporal or sergeant, one under the rank of ensign; in the navy a warrant officer, a paymaster's clerk, or any one under the rank of a lieutenant.

NONNETTES, a kind of French ginger-bread.

NONPAREIL, a small kind of printing-type; a choice variety of apple; a small sugar plum; a narrow ribbon.

NONSUIT, the relinquishment of a suit or action at law, by reason of the plaintiff failing to prove his case, or not wishing to proceed from doubt of success, &c.

NOOSE, a running or slip knot; a lasso.

NOOSFIA, a liquid measure used in Arabia on the coasts of the Red sea, about a pint.

NOPAL, the Spanish name for the cactus, on which the cochineal insect breeds; the *Opuntia Coccinillifera*.

NOFALLEBIE, a cochineal field where cacti are cultivated, and the cochineal insect bred thereon.

NORIA (Spanish), a machine for raising water; an endless chain with buckets attached revolving round a wheel for discharging water from a shaft.

NORMA, a model or pattern; a square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.

NORWAY RAGSTONE, the coarsest variety of the hone-slates, or whetstones.

NOSEBAG, a feeding bag with oats, &c. suspended to a horse's head.

NOSEBAND, part of a horse's bridle.

NOSEGAY, a bunch of cut flowers; a bouquet.

NOSE-PIECE, the nozzle of a hose or pipe.

NOSE-RING, a gold or other ornament worn by natives of the East; a ring for the snouts of swine.

NOSSES, a name given to some of the smaller shell plates from the edges of the carapace of the sea-tortoise.

NOSEW

OUNO

NOSING

NOSTR

reme

NOTAR

place

prote

ment

NOTARY

attest

dishor

and

paym

NOTATIO

sound

by not

NOTE, a

action

mark,

to pay.

NOTE-BO

NOTE-PA

notes c

NOTICE

NOTICE-H

or ann

NOUGAT,

and hor

NOULET

NOUST, in

a boat;

rocks.

NOVEL, a

NOVELIST

NOVILLOS

NOVEL, th

used in a

NOUWAKU

= 14 oz

the cutle

NOYALE (F

NOYAU (F

the nan

which is

cherry.

dentails.

NOZZLE, th

NOZZOLA, a

in Malta

N.P., "No

NTABA, th

wild bloo

table, for

NUBBIN, an

NUDE-FIGU

NUGGA, a v

maunds,

NUGGADYN

able land

essed.

NUGGET, a

state, as

times it

tion of

Ural mou

a mass

70 lbs. wt

Emperor

largest n

in weight

Victoria,

been from

NOSWOKTE, a name in Nubia for the half ounce.

NOSING, a mauling on the upper edge of a nostrum, i. e. quack medicine; a secret remedy.

NOTARIAL SEAL, the official seal of a notary placed on a writing to legalize it, as in protests and other public and legal documents.

NOTARY-PUBLIC, an officer authorized to attest documents and writings, to present dishonoured bills of exchange, and protest and note their non-acceptance or non-payment; a French solicitor.

NOTATION, the art of representing musical sounds and their various modifications by notes, signs, terms, &c.

NOTE, a brief minute of any business transaction, &c. taken at the time; a foot-note, mark, or reference in printing. A promise to pay, a bill of exchange, or bank note.

NOTE-BOOK, a small memorandum-book.

NOTE-PAPER, small-sized paper for writing notes or short letters on.

NOTICE, a warning; information given.

NOTICE-BOARD, one on which bills, placards, or announcements may be stuck.

NOUGAT, a cake made in France of almonds and honey or treacle.

NOULET (French), the gutter on a roof.

NOUET, in the Orkneys, a landing-place for a boat; a small creek or opening in the rocks.

NOVEL, a work of fiction.

NOVELLIST, a writer of novels.

NOVILOS (Spanish), young oxen or bulls.

NOVEL, the inner part of a large loam mould used in a foundry.

NOWTAUK, a commercial weight in India = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and forming the eighth part of the cutcha seer.

NOYALE (French), sailcloth or canvas.

NOYAU (French), the stone of a fruit; hence the name of a white liqueur or cordial which is flavoured with the kernel of a cherry, the produce of *Cerasus occidentalis*.

NOZZLE, the end of a bellows or spout.

NOZZOLA, a name for the stones of the olive, in Malta.

N.P., "Notary-Public."

NTAB, the Gaboon name for a species of wild blood red grape, large and very palatable, found on the west coast of Africa.

NUBBIN, an imperfect ear of maize.

NUDE-FIGURES, statues without drapery.

NUGA, a weight for cotton in India of 12 maunds, equal to 315 lbs. 18 oz. 10 drs.

NUGADYNELLUM, a term in India for rateable lands, those which have to be assessed.

NUGGET, a lump of gold in its pristine state, as taken from the mine. In olden times it was spelt nigget, a transposition of ingot. The gold mines of the Ural mountains yielded, some years ago, a mass of this description, weighing 70 lbs. which is now in possession of the Emperor of Russia; previous to this, the largest nugget or pepita did not exceed in weight 35 lbs. troy. In the Colony of Victoria, many very large masses have been from time to time discovered, far

exceeding in size and value any previously known. The Dascombe nugget, found at Bendigo, weighed 27 lbs. 8 oz.; another, of 25 lbs. weight, was discovered in the same locality, and purchased by the local government for presentation to the Queen. After some interval, a third mass, much larger than the others, was discovered, weighing no less than 45 lbs. troy. Several masses, of even larger dimensions, have been found in Canadian Gully, Ballarat. The largest of these weighed, in gross, upwards of 134 lbs., of which it was estimated that at least 126 lbs. consisted of solid gold.

NUISANCE, any occupation or trade tending to endanger public health.

NULLAH, a water-course in India.

NUMBER, a figure; a numeral character; a portion of a serial; the quantity reckoned or told.

NUMBERING-MACHINE MAKER, a constructor of paging machines.

NUMISMATIST, one skilled in coins and medals, and keeping a collection for sale.

NUMMUD, a carpet of felt, much used in Persia.

NUN-BUOY, a buoy tapering at each end.

NUNG, a large package or bale, generally applied to cloves or senna.

NUN'S THREAD, a kind of thread formerly made to a large extent in Paisley.

NURSE, a female attendant on children, sick persons, or the insane; the attendant on a lying-in woman is called a monthly nurse.

NURSEMAID, a girl who has the care of children.

NURSERY, a plantation for raising shrubs, young trees, and plants; an apartment in a house set aside for children.

NURSERY-GARDEN, **NURSERY-GROUND**, a garden for raising young plants, flowers, &c. for sale or transplantation [young children].

NURSERY-GOVERNESS, one who teaches

NURSEYMAN and **SEEDSMAN**, a floriculturist and gardener; a cultivator of flowers and shrubs for sale.

NURSING-APRON, an apron of flannel, or mackintosh, worn by females who attend to infants.

NUSHTUR, a sharp instrument, consisting of four narrow bars of iron, used in the poppy fields of India, to scarify the capsule, and cause the juice to exude.

NUT, the fruit or kernel of many trees and shrubs, several of which, being edible, form large articles of commerce; such are almonds, cob-nuts and hazel-nuts, filberts, Brazil-nuts, coco-nuts, pistachio-nuts, hickory-nuts, walnuts, &c. See these respective words. Also a piece of iron screwing on to secure a bolt.

NUT-CRACKERS, a metal wrench, with two handles working on a hinge, for breaking the hard shells of nuts.

NUT-GALLS. See **GALLS**.

NUTMEG, the hard aromatic seed of the *Myristica moschata*, a valuable spice, which is chiefly cultivated in Penang and some of the other Eastern islands. Wild nutmegs of a longer shape, are the produce of *Myristica tomentosa*, and are often imported.

NUTMEG-BUTTER, a solid oil in cakes, extracted from the nutmeg by expression; a yellow and volatile oil is also obtained.

NUTMEG-GRATER, a metal rasp for grating spices, made of different sizes; sometimes in small fancy cases for the pocket.

NUTMEG-WOOD, another name for palmyrawood.

NUT-OIL, a commercial name for oil expressed from the ground-nut; but oil is obtained from many species of nut strictly so called, as the almond, walnut, &c.

NUT-PINE, a new species of pine, the *Pinus monophyllus*, inhabiting the Rocky mountains, the seeds in the cones of which are oily, agreeable, and nutritious, and constitute the principal subsistence of some of the Indian tribes.

NUTRIA, the commercial name for the fur of the coypu (*Myopotamus coypus*), which is imported from South America, sometimes in large quantities. Formerly, upwards of a million skins were received annually from the River Plate, but of late years the imports have declined below 200,000. The skin is either dressed as a peltry, or shorn as a hatting fur.

NUT-SCREW, a tumbler screw.

NUTTOO, a nose-stud or ornament, which is worn by Indian women, often set with brilliants, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. [removing the nuts on screws.]

NUT-WRENCH, an instrument for fixing or
NUX VOMICA, a drug, the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, used for poisoning rats and adulterating beer.

O.

OAK, an important genus of forest trees, of which there are a great many species. As a building wood its timber is most valuable, and for naval architecture there is no other timber equal to it. The bark, leaves, and fruit of all the species abound in astringent matter and in tannin. Under the heads of Cork, Quercitron, and Valonia, other products of oak will be found noticed.

OAK-BARK, the bark of the oak which is largely used for tanning; the inner cortical of young trees being preferred, as containing a larger proportion of tannin. Besides our home supplies of oak-bark, estimated at 200,000 to 300,000 tons per annum, 4000 to 5000 tons more are imported from the Continent for use in the tanneries. See FLITTER-BARK.

OAK, LIVE, the *Quercus virans*, a native of the Southern States of North America, which is used with the red cedar for ship-building.

OAK-PAPER, paper-hangings stained like oak.

OAKUM, rope-yarns picked to pieces, used for caulking and other purposes.

OAKUM-MERCHANT, a collector and dealer in oakum.

OAKUM-PICKER, a pauper employed in a workhouse in separating junk into oakum.

OAR, a long wooden paddle with a flat blade, used for propelling boats.

OAR-MAKER, a manufacturer of oars and sculls for boats. Large quantities of the largest and best kinds of oars are made in the United States.

OAST, a drying-kiln or stove for hops. See HOP-OAST.

OAT-CAKE, a thin flat cake made of oatmeal, baked on a girdle.

OATMEAL, flour made by grinding oats, used for making porridge, bread, and puddings.

OATS, the seed of the *Avena sativa*, the hardest of all the cereal grasses, of which there are many cultivated varieties; it is extensively used as a horse-food, and also for bread and porridge in the northern counties, being hardy and containing a large amount of nutritive matter.

OAT-STRAW, the dried stem of oat-grass.

OBAN, the principal gold coin of Japan, worth about £4 2s.

OBELISK, a quadrangular slender stone pyramid, raised for monumental purposes, or for ornament; sometimes as a support for lamps in streets; a reference mark to a foot-note in printing.

OBIT, a particular length of slate.

OBITUARY, a register of deaths; a detailed account of dead persons.

OBJECT-GLASS, in an optical instrument, the glass at the extreme end which is placed towards the object; the reverse of the lens which is placed against the eye.

OBLEA (Spanish), a wafer.

OBLETER, a Spanish confectioner.

OBLIGATION, a bond or indenture, an agreement; a contract with a penalty attached for non-fulfilment.

OBOE (Italian), the hautboy; a musical wind instrument sounded through a reed.

OBOL, a small weight of twelve grains; a mite.

OBOL, a copper coin worth about a half-penny, circulating in the Ionian islands.

OBRAJA (Spanish), as much ground as two mules or oxen can plough in a day.

OBSERVATION, in navigation, a sight of the sun, moon, or stars, in order to determine by their altitude, the latitude, and the ship's position.

OBSERVATORY, a look-out building for carrying on astronomical observations. Besides the chief one at Greenwich, observatories have been established in many of the principal British colonies.

OBSERVER, a watchman; one stationed to look out; an astronomer; a person occupied in an observatory.

OBVERSE, the face of a coin or medal; in a tool, having the smaller end towards the stock.

OC, a Turkish arrow.

OCA, a Turkish weight equal to 2 1-8th pounds.

OCA, plural **OCOS**, a kind of tuberous root or potato, grown in tropical America, the *Caladium esculentum*, sometimes called

me for the fur of
(*Opus*), which is
erica, sometimes
merly, upwards
ceived annually
of late years the
ow 200,000. The
peltry, or shorn

ornament, which
men, often set
emeralds, and
e nuts on screws.
ent for fixing or
e seeds of the
ed for poisoning
er.

of oat-grass.
coin of Japan,

ender stone pyra-
mental purposes, or
as as a support for
erence mark to a

of slate.
eath; a detailed

al instrument, the
d which is placed
e reverse of the
st the eye.

oner.
enture, an agree-
penalty attached

tbody; a musical
d through a reed.
twelve grains; a

th about a half-
lonian islands.
h ground as two
in a day.

n, a sight of the
der to determine
atitude, and the

ilding for carry-
ations. Besides
ch, observatories
h many of the

one stationed to
r; a person oc-

or medal; in a
end towards the

qual to 2 1-8th

of tuberous root
cal America, the
ometimes called

taniers: also a name for the acid tubers
of *Oxalis crenata* and *tuberosa*, growing in
the mountains of South America, which,
after exposure to light, sweeten and be-
come a useful food.

OCAL (Spanish), a cocoon spun by two silk-
worms; coarse silk.

OCCA, OCCRA. See OKE.

OCCASIONAL-OFFICER, a temporary officer
employed in the Customs.

OCCUPANCY, a possession or tenancy.

OCCUPATION, a business pursuit or liveli-
hood; action; settled land.

OCCUPATION BRIDGE, an engineer's name
for a bridge carried over or under a line of
railway; to connect the parts of a farm or
estate severed by the line.

OCEAN-STEAMER, a large sea-going steam-
ship, carrying passengers to distant
quarters.

OCHAVA, a Spanish light weight of 55-47
grains, used for the precious metals; the
eighth part of the Spanish ounce; and the
sixty-fourth part of the marc.

OCHAVILLO, a dry-measure of Spain, the
fourth part of the ochavo, a Castilian
measure, and equal to 12563 pint.

OCHAVO, a Spanish dry-measure, the six-
teenth part of the celemin and = 0.5023
pint. It is also called a racion in some
localities; a small brass coin.

OCHO, in Spain, the fourth part of a pint of
wine.

OCHRE, an argillaceous earth of different
colours, which, when finely ground, is
used as a pigment; a name given to the
oxides of various metals. Red ochre is a
form of specular iron ore; brown ochre
a variety of hematite.

OCHRO, a name given in the West Indies
to the *Abelmoschus esculentus*, cultivated
in gardens for its mucilage; the young
capsules being used to thicken soups. The
seeds may also be added like barley to
soups, and have been roasted as a substi-
tute for coffee. The bark of the plant
furnishes, like all the tribe, a strong fibre.
The dried capsules would form a valuable
basis for soups on long sea-voyages. The
leaves are used as poultices.

OCCA, OCQUE. See OKE.

OCOZOL (Spanish), liquidamber; a fragrant
gum.

OCTAVA, a Spanish long measure, the eighth
part of the vara, and = 4.1094 inches.

OCTAVE, seven keys on a pianoforte; a
small cask for wine, the eighth part of a
pipe.

OCTAVILLA, an excise of half-a-pint taken
in Spain upon vinegar, oil, and wine
retailed.

OCTAVO, a book folded into eight leaves or
sixteen pages to the sheet; usually writ-
ten 8vo.

OCTROI, a grant; a small fiscal import duty
levied in the French towns on all goods
entering the gates or barriers of the
city.

OCCULIST, a surgeon who attends to dis-
eases of the eyes.

ODD-FELLOW, a member of a charitable
society, which affords assistance and
relief to distressed members.

ODDS-AND-ENDS, miscellaneous things; frag-
ments; scraps; refuse.

ODOMETER, a road measurer to be attached
to carriages, for showing the distance
over which the wheels pass.

ODONTOGRAPH, an instrument constructed
to measure, draw, and design the teeth of
wheels.

ODOUR, a scent; a perfume.

ODRE, a liquid measure used in Majorca, of
about 10-879 gallons, but variable, contain-
ing more or fewer cortsans.

ODRECILLO (Spanish) a small leather or
goat-skin bag.

ENANTHIO-ACID, a solid resembling butter,
found in union with ether in wines, to
which it gives the bouquet or pleasant
flavour.

ENANTHIO-ETHER, the name given to the
essential oil, or substance to which the
smell and a great part of the taste of
many wines are due, and which, being
volatile, is distilled over in the manufac-
ture of brandy from such wines, contri-
buting largely to the flavour of cognac.

OEUF (French), an egg.

OEUVRE, a land or superficial measure used
in France, also called a journal, varying
from 4 to 6½ French ares; about an Eng-
lish acre.

OFFAL, waste meat or refuse; the entrails
of an animal. In the cattle trade, applied
to the trimmings of the crops, the
shoulders, bellies, shanks, heads, tails,
and pieces of the carcase. *

OFFER, a bid or tender; a proposal: a price
named.

OFF-HAND, in driving, the right hand; the
left being termed the near side.

OFFICE, a counting-house; the place of busi-
ness of a merchant, law-agent, broker,
or professional man; a departmental
branch of government administration.
A situation or post of trust; the station
or employment of a functionary. The
offices of a detached dwelling-house are
the pantry, scullery, wash-house, store-
rooms, and necessary out-houses, con-
veniences, and subordinate buildings.

OFFICE-COPY, an official copy.

OFFICER, a man in command; a person
appointed to perform some public duty,
civil, naval, or military. The classes of
officers are various, but most of them are
mentioned under their specific designa-
tions.

OFFICIAL, an officer; relating to an office;
done by virtue of an office.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, a public officer of the
Bankruptcy Court, appointed to manage
the estate of a bankrupt.

OFFICIAL MANAGER, an officer appointed
to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock
company.

OFFICIAL, a frequent prefix to the ordinary
drugs and preparations of the chemist;
implying that they are ready prepared,
kept in the shop for sale.

OFFING, a good distance from the shore.
deep water.

OFFSET, a contra-account or set-off to a
demand made; the shoot or sucker of a
plant; a surveying staff.

OGEE, or **O. G.**, a species of moulding used by carpenters and cabinet-makers, consisting of two parts, a concave and a convex. The term is also applied to a pointed arch, the sides of which are formed of two contrasted curves.

OHM, another name for the ox-hott, a German liquid measure, varying in different localities; generally the average may be taken at thirty gallons: a measure or cask in Dantzic, equal to 32·97 imperial gallons. In English it is generally written aum. *See* AUM.

OHMASS, *See* KANNE.

OHET, a German dry-measure. *See* ORT.

OIL, a greasy liquid; a term applied commercially to two distinct and dissimilar organic products, called fixed or fat oils, and volatile or essential oils. They are further divided into solid, butters or fats, and fluid fixed oils. The number of oils now entering into commerce is very large, those of any importance will be found noticed in their alphabetical order.

OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. *See* ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN.

OIL-BAG MAKER, a manufacturer either of oiled-silk bags used for holding toilet sponges, and for covering the hair in bathing; or of another kind of bag of horse-hair, or coco-nut fibre, used to press out the stearine from the oleine in fats and oils.

OIL-BEETLE, the *Meloe proscarabeus*, an insect from the joints of the legs of which exudes a deep yellow oil, used in rheumatic complaints.

OIL-BROKER, a merchant or agent who receives oil on consignment.

OIL-CAKE, the marc or refuse after oil is pressed from flax-seed, rape-seed, coco-nut pulp, &c., which is imported for feeding cattle, and for manure, to the extent of about 85,000 tons a-year, besides fully as much more made at home.

OIL-CAKE MAKER, a preparer and compounder of slabs of oil-cake from the refuse mass from the oil-mills.

OIL-CAN, a tin vessel for holding oil to supply lamps, &c.

OIL-CLOTH, a tarpaulin; canvas for flooring having a thick coat of paint. *See* FLOOR-CLOTH.

OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTURER. *See* FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTURER.

OIL-COLOUR PRINTER, a printer in colours, a branch which is now brought to a high state of perfection.

OIL-COLOURS, painters' colours or pigments, formed of mineral substances worked up with oil, for ornamenting and preserving wood, stone, &c. Besides the large quantity used at home, painters' colours, to the value of nearly half a million sterling, are exported. (salad-oil.)

OIL-CRUT, a small glass bottle for holding oil.

OIL-CRUSHER, a preparer of oil; a mill or press for crushing oil-seeds.

OILED LEATHER. *See* CHAMOIS-LEATHER.

OILED PAPER, transparent paper used for tracing purposes, by surveyors, draughtsmen, and others.

OILED SILK, silk prepared to prevent per-

spiration from passing, used for lining men's hats, ladies' bonnets, &c.

OIL-LAMP, a table or other lamp, in which oil is burned.

OILMAN, one who deals in oils, pickles, &c.; often termed an Italian warehouseman.

OIL-NUT, a name for various butyraceous nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butter-nut, the ground-nut, coco-nut, oil-palm-nut, &c.

OIL OF VITRIOL MANUFACTURER, a maker of sulphuric acid.

OIL-PAINTING, a picture painted with oil colours, and which may be washed and cleaned, which a water-colour drawing cannot be.

OIL-PALM, the *Elais Guineensis*, the fruit of which furnishes the palm-oil of commerce.

OIL-PRESS, a mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.

OIL-REFINER AND SEED-CRUSHER, a maker of oil.

OIL-SHOP, a place where oil is sold; an Italian warehouse; an oilman's shop.

OIL-SKIN, waterproofed cloth; prepared leather or linen for making garments to keep out the rain.

OIL-STONE, a description of hone slate, of which there are two varieties, black and white, imported from Turkey.

OILY-GRAIN, a name for sesame seed, the *Sesamum orientale*.

OING (French), cart-grease.

ointment, an oleaginous compound usually having as its basis lard or suet, for smearing, or for dressing sores.

OTAVO, a Brazilian weight of one drachm: 128 oitavos = 1 lb.

OKATKA, a name for bristles in Russia.

OKKE, a weight used chiefly in the Levant, of 400 drams, which varies, but may be taken to be about 2½ lbs. In Turkey the quintal or cantaro usually consists of 45 okes, except for cotton, wool, and tin, when it is only 44 okes; in Egypt it is 36 okes. As a measure of capacity in Hungary and Wallachia the oke is about 2½ pints.

OKIE, a name in parts of Northern Africa for the ounce.

OKTHABA, a Burmese long-measure of 70 feet.

OLAS, **OLLAS**, the leaves of palms prepared in the East for writing on with a stylus.

OLD-CLOTHESMAN, an itinerant who collects half-worn out garments and old attire, which, when renovated and mended, are sold to poor persons. Those too bad for further wear are sold to rag dealers for making into paper pulp; to the Dewsbury woollen manufacturers for making into shoddy; or to the hop growers for manure.

OLD TOM, a kind of strong London gin.

OLEAGINOUS, unctuous; having the quality of oil.

OLEANDER, a fine shrub, the spurge laurel (*Nerium Oleander*), which has large handsome blossoms. The leaves and bark are used in skin diseases, and the charcoal or the wood in the East for making gunpowder.

OLEINE, the fluid portion of fats and oils, after the stearine or solid part has been removed.

used for lining
&c.
lamp, in which

pickles, &c.;
houseman.
butyraceous
as the butter-
nut, oil-palm-

ER, a maker of

ainted with oil
be washed and
colour drawing

sis, the fruit of
oil of commerce.
e for squeezing

USHER, a maker

oil is sold; an

man's shop.

loth; prepared

ing garments to

f hone slate, o-

etles, black and

key.

esame seed, the

compound usually

suet, for smear-

of one drachm:

s in Russia.

y in the Levant,

ies, but may be

In Turkey the

ly consists of 45

pol, and tin, when

pt it is 36 oke,

in Hungary and

at 24 pints.

Northern Africa

g-measure of 70

palms prepared

with a stylus.

ant who collects

and old attire,

and mended, are

too bad for fur-

dealers for mak-

the Dewbury

for making iron

ers for manure.

London gu-

ving the quality

ne spurge leaved

has large hand-

es and bark are

the charcoal or

or making gun-

of fats and oils,

part has been

OLIBANUM, a stimulating gum-resin, obtained in India from *Boswellia thurifera*, used medicinally and as a perfume. See FRANKINCENSE.

OLICK, a name in Shetland for the torsk or tusk fish (*Brosmus vulgaris*).

OLINDE (French), a thin sword blade.

OLIO, a mixture; a medley.

OLIVE, a brownish green colour; the fruit of the *Olea Europæa*, which is pickled in salt and water, and eaten as a dessert relish with wine, and also crushed for oil.

OLIVE-OIL, oil obtained by expression from the pericarp of the fruit of *Olea Europæa*, which forms an extensive article of commerce, and is used largely for food, in liniments, and in calico-printing. The average imports of 1855 and 1856 were 23,400 tons. [foot.

OLIVER, a small lift-hammer worked by the OLIVET, a kind of mock pearl or white bugle made for the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.

OLIVE-WOOD, the yellowish wood of the olive-tree which takes a good polish and, being beautifully feathered, is worked up into small ornamental fancy articles: in France and other parts of the Continent, it is used as a building wood.

OLIA, a measure of capacity for liquids in Spain, the fourth of the cana and equal to 2.717 gallons. See OLAS.

OLIA PODRIDA, a medley hash; a mixture of stewed meat and vegetables, forming a favourite dish in Spain.

OLLIES, an Indian name for bars of iron, drawn out from clay crucibles.

OLLUCK, an Indian dry-measure, the eighth part of a puddy, and the 20th part of a gallon.

OLUNDA, a name in some parts of the East for the Dutch pound, equal to 1 lb. 1 oz. 8 drams avoirdupois.

O.M., "old measurement."

OMANDER-WOOD, a variety of Coromandel or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenaster*.

OMBER, a kind of damask.

OMBROMETER, an instrument for measuring the fall of rain. See RAIN-GAUGE or HYGROMETER. [of madder.

OMBROS, the name for a particular quality OMELET, eggs beaten up and fried, sometimes with herbs.

OMELET-PAN, a cooking utensil for frying egg-cakes.

OMER, a Hebrew measure which contained about 34 pints.

OMNIBUS, a long public four-wheeled passenger carriage, plying periodically for hire along certain routes in or to large towns.

OMNIBUS-BOX, a large box at the opera.

OMNIBUS-BUILDER, a coach-maker; a constructor of omnibuses.

OMNIBUS-CONDUCTOR. See CONDUCTOR.

OMNIBUS-DRIVER, the coachman of an omnibus.

OMNIBUS-PASSENGER REGISTER, a tell-tale of the number of passengers conveyed.

OMNIBUS-PROPRIETOR, an owner of omnibuses.

OMNIUM, all the securities of which a government loan is composed, consisting some-

times of 3 per cent. Consols, long annuities, &c.

ONCIA, the Maltese ounce of 14 drams, 25.32 grains avoirdupois.

ONDEB (French), to water or wave stuffs, &c.

ONFACOMELI (Spanish), oxymel; a drink made of honey and the acid juice of unripe grapes.

ONION, a well-known edible bulb, the *Allium cepa*. The onions of Spain, Portugal, and the South of France are much superior to those grown in Great Britain, being of a larger size and more mild and succulent. The onion is used either raw, coc ed as a flavouring for made dishes, or pickled.

ONQUAH, an Algerian weight equal to 2 drams.

ONSTEAD (Scotch), the building on a farm; probably a corruption of homestead.

ONYX, a variety of agate or chalcedony with alternate bands of brown and white.

Oo, in the Pacific islands the name for a bundle. [catechu.

OOP-BEG, a name in Bengal for the *Areca*

OOKH, UOH, a vernacular name in India for the sugar-cane.

OOLONG, a peculiar description of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea.

OOM, a name for the seal (*Phoca*) in the Pacific islands.

OOMIAK, a large Esquimaux boat.

ONDEE-OIL, a name in Bombay for an oil obtained from the nut of the *Calophyllum inophyllum*, imported from the Somali coast, and used as a stimulant externally and internally.

OONO, a name, in some parts of the Pacific, for tortoise-shell and the scales of fish.

OOPACK, a black tea.

OORD, an Indian name for a species of *Dolichos*.

OOTHUM, the Indian name for the fibre of *Dzemia extensa*, a promising substitute for flax.

OZE, soft mud or slime; a tanner's name for a solution of oak-bark, or other tanning material, in a cistern, in which the hide or skin is immersed.

O.P., "out of print;" in the books of the Veritas or French Lloyds, O.P. attached to a vessel's name implies that she has no deck.

OPAL, a beautiful iridescent gem, a species of quartz, always cut with a rounded face.

OPENING KNIVES, strong blunt metal instruments of various kinds, for openingysters, and tin cases of preserved meats, vegetables, sardines, &c.

OPERA, a musical drama, consisting of recitatives, airs, choruses, &c. combined with scenery, decorations, and action; the building where the representation takes place; the music or words printed and sold.

OPERA-DANCER, a ballet-girl or male dancer.

OPERA-GLASS, a lorgnette; a short single or double telescope for a theatre.

OPERA-HAT, a gibus; a folding hat.

OPERAMETER, a machine for measuring work done; as the quantity of broadcloth dressed.

OPERA-SINGER, a vocalist, who takes part in the music of an opera. [kind.]

OPERATIVE, a mechanical workman of any

OPERATIVE CHEMIST, one who has a laboratory, and prepares chemicals himself.

OPERCULUM, a lid or cover; the horny or shelly plate which closes the mouth of certain univalve shells, and was formerly esteemed in medicine.

ORCHICLEIDE, a kind of trumpet, a loud-toned brass serpent-shaped instrument, chiefly used in military music; it forms the bass wind instrument in a brass band.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, an hospital where attention is paid to the cure of diseases of the eyes.

OPIATE, a soporific; a narcotic.

OPIATE CONFECTION, a medicine given in purging, colic, &c.

OPIUM, the inspissated juice of the white poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), which is extensively prepared in India, for shipment to China: the exports from Bombay and Calcutta are about 11,500,000 lbs. In 1856, the consumption of Indian opium in China was about 82,000 chests of 140 lbs. The average imports of opium into Great Britain are about 100,000 lbs.

OPIUM-CLIPPER, a quick-sailing vessel engaged in smuggling opium from India into China, where its import is prohibited.

OPOBALSAM, an oleo-resin obtained from the *Amyris Gileadensis*, and *A. Opobalsam*, which has a fragrant odour, and is used medicinally. It is sometimes called balm of Gilead, and is chiefly used as a cosmetic by the Turkish ladies.

OPODELDOC, a camphorated soap liniment, used as a remedy for sprains.

OPOPONAX, an acrid medicinal gum-resin, obtained from the juice of the roots of *Opopanax Chironium*, in the Levant. In most of its properties it closely resembles asafoetida.

OPORICE, a conserve of fruits.

OPOSSUM, the *Didelphis Virginiana*, the skins of which, having a mixed black and white fur, have been prepared in America for ladies' use.

OPTICAL BRAZIER, a metal worker who furnishes the brass-work and mountings for optical instruments.

OPTICAL-CASE MAKER, a workman who supplies opticians with the wooden or leather cases required to hold or forward optical instruments.

OPTICAL-SQUARE, a surveyor's instrument for laying out perpendicular lines.

OPTICAL-TURNER, a workman who shapes parts of instruments for opticians.

OPTICIAN, a maker of, or dealer in, instruments for the eyes, such as telescopes, microscopes, opera-glasses, spectacles, reading-glasses, magnifying glasses, &c.; but who often vend philosophical and other instruments.

OPTIC-LENS, a ground glass for a telescope, or other optical instrument.

OPTON, a stock-exchange term for a percentage paid for the privilege of the "put and call;" that is, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain, at an agreed price.

OPTOMETER, OPSIOMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the length of sight in trying spectacle glasses.

OR, the French for gold.

ORACHE, an old-fashioned pot-herb, the *Atriplex hortensis*, cultivated for its insipid nutritious leaves, which are boiled and eaten as spinach.

ORAGO, OREFICK (Italian), a goldsmith.

ORANGE, a colour composed of equal parts of red and yellow; a fruit.

ORANGEADE, a drink made of orange-juice, water, and sugar; a sherbet, or cool sweet beverage, flavoured with orange essence.

ORANGE-FLOWER-WATER, See **NEROLI**.

ORANGE-MARMALADE, the crushed fruit of the Seville orange, boiled in sugar, and vended in small pots.

ORANGE-MERCHANT, an importer or wholesale dealer in oranges and lemons, who frequently also deals in nuts, Spanish onions, and other dry fruit and vegetables.

ORANGE-PEEL, the outer skin or rind of the orange, candied or preserved.

ORANGE-PEEL CUTTER, a slicer of Seville orange-peel, for drying or candying.

ORANGE-PEKOE, a black tea from China, so named, of which there is also a scented kind.

ORANGE-PIPPIN, a kind of apple.

ORANGES AND LEMONS, the fruit of several species of *Citrus*, in which a large trade is carried on. The common sweet orange is the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*; the Seville orange is the acid and bitter fruit of *C. Bigaradia*; the Bergamot orange is obtained from *C. Bergamia*; the common lemon from *C. Limonium*; the sweet lemon from *C. Lumia*; the lime from *C. acida*; the sweet lime from *C. Limetta*; the citron from *C. Medica*; and the shaddock from *C. decumana*. Some of these have already been noticed under the heads of Citron, Lemons and Limes, Meliarosa, &c. The imports of oranges and lemons range from 700,000 to 800,000 bushels annually.

ORANGE-WOMAN, a street vender of oranges, perambulatory, or having a fixed fruit-stall.

ORATORIO, a vocal representation of some Scripture story.

ORCANETT. See **ALKANET**.

ORCHAL. See **ORCHILLA**, and **ARCHIL**.

ORCHARD, an enclosure devoted to the cultivation of fruit-trees; a plantation of apple, plum, or cherry trees, &c.

ORCHESTRA, an enclosed place for musicians in a theatre, immediately in front of the foot lights of the stage; a balcony or raised gallery in a ball-room; collectively, the instrumental performers themselves.

ORCHIDS, curious ornamental plants esteemed by cultivators. The roots of some form the agreeable diet called salep.

ORCHILLA, a name for various dry-lichens, varieties of *Rocella* and *Lecanora*; *R. fuciformis* and *tinctoria*, and *Lecanora tartarea*, imported from the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, Angola and Lima.

ORCIO (Italian), an earthen oil jar or wine vessel; some of which are made of an immense size.

ORD
m
of
fre
ORD
fo
tio
of
ORD
me
Ga
Bo
ORDE
off
dut
a s
ORDE
reg
wh
off
ORDIN
at a
nat
or f
cler
ORDIN
the
ORDIT
ORDNA
scrip
ORDNA
tion
enlig
Ordn
ORDRU
ORE, a
the
calles
or s
OREAL
Gula
potte
OREGR
taine
celeb
which
shipm
pecul
of ste
Iron,
of the
OREILL
skins.
OREJON
ORENBE
OREBER
OREFVE
OREFRO
gold l
ORGAN
cal in
divine
barrel
and of
ORGAN-
of an
ORGAN-
ORGAND
ladies'
ORGANE
ORGANIS
plays
ORGAN

instrument for
sight in trying

pot-herb, the
ated for its in-
which are boiled

goldsmith.
of equal parts

of orange-juice,
et, or cool sweet
orange essence.
ee *NEROLI*.
ashed fruit of the
gar, and vended

orter or whole-
ed lemons, who
nuts, Spanish
ult and vegeta-

n or rind of the
ved.
licer of Seville
candyng.
from China, so
also a scented

ple.
fruit of several
h a large trade
a sweet orange is
sum; the Seville
bitter fruit of *C.*
ot orange is ob-
t; the common
the sweet lemon
from *C. acida*;
netta; the citron
addock from *C.*
se have already
heads of Citron,
arosa, &c. The
hous range from
nually.
nder of oranges,
g a fixed fruit-
ntation of some

d *ARCHIL*.
oted to the cul-
plantation of
es, &c.
ce for musicians
In front of the
alcany or raised
collectively, the
hemselves.
tal plants es-
e roots of some
ed salep.
as dye-lichen,
Lecanora; *R.*
Lecanora tarpe-
nary and *Cope*
ed Lima.
oil jar or wine
e made of au

ORDER, the condition of any thing; a com-
mission given to supply goods; a dealing
or sale transaction; a demand made; a
free admission to some public amusement.

ORDER-BOOK, a shop-book for entering
roughly the orders of customers, or di-
rections for purchase; a book collector's list
of works to be obtained in his circuit.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, an official announce-
ment or new regulation published in the
Gazette by the Privy Council of the
Board of Trade.

ORDERLY, a non-commissioned military
officer attending on a field-officer, whose
duty it is to bear the orders of his superior;
a street sweeper.

ORDERLY-BOOK, a small book containing
regimental, garrison, or general orders,
which is carried round and shown to the
officers concerned.

ORDINARY, a place where dinners are served
at a fixed hour and price. A ship in ordi-
nary is one laid up in harbour, dismantled,
or not rigged, and often hoisted over; a
clergyman officiating at Newgate.

ORDINARY-SEAMAN, an inferior seaman in
the navy, not rated as an able seaman.

ORDITORE (Italian), a weaver.

ORDNANCE, a name for cannon and all de-
scription of large guns.

ORDNANCE-MAP, a map made from the na-
tional survey carried on by the Royal
engineer corps under the direction of the
Ordnance office.

ORDURE, dung, filth, manure.

ORE, a crude mineral or metal as found in
the earth; a Swedish coin, sometimes
called a whitten, worth about 13d : 2½ ores
or 8 orts make a copper mark.

OREALA, a decomposed rock of British
Guiana, valuable in the manufacture of
pottery.

OREGRUND-IRON, a name for the iron ob-
tained from the magnetical ore of the
celebrated mines of Dannemora, Sweden,
which derives its name from the port of
shipment. This iron is valued for its
peculiar adaptability for the manufacture
of steel. It is also known as Dannemora
iron, and bears the distinguishing brand
of the letter L within a hoop.

OREILLONS, ORILLONS (French), parings of
skins, &c.

OREJON (Spanish), a sun-dried peach.

ORENBURGH-GUM. See *LARCH*.

ORERIA (Italian), gold-plate.

ORFEVRE (French), a goldsmith or jeweller.

ORFROI (French), broad bands or welts of
gold lace or fringe.

ORGAN, a large complicated powerful musical
instrument, chiefly used in places of
divine worship. There is a small common
barrel organ, which is carried by Italian
and other street musicians.

ORGAN-BLOWER, one who blows the bellows
of an organ.

ORGAN-BUILDER, a constructor of organs.

ORGANDI, a clear or checked muslin for
ladies' dresses. [an anchor.]

ORGANEAU, ARGANEAU (French), the ring of

ORGANIST, the instrumental performer who
plays on an organ.

ORGAN-KEY MAKER, a manufacturer of the

moveable keys, which are pressed down
by the organist to open the valves.

ORGAN-LOFT, the elevated gallery in which
an organ is usually fixed.

ORGAN METAL-PIPE-MAKER, a constructor
of the metal air-tubes for organs, both
wood and metal pipes being used.

ORGAN-PIPER, the tubes of an organ into
which air rushes, when the valve is
opened, from a chamber where it has
been condensed by bellows.

ORGAN-STOP, a particular set or collection of
pipes, differing in pitch, but having the
same character of sound.

ORGANZINE, a kind of silk which has been
twisted or thrown twice, the first twist
being like the yarns which form a strand,
and the second like the strands which
form a rope; thus constituting a hard and
compact thread, which is used as the
warp or long threads for the same kind of
goods as those which have tram in the
weft. Organzine is used for tulle blonde,
for ribbons, for plush, and for satin.

ORGE (French), barley.

ORGEAT, a refreshing drink made with
orange-water, sugar, and almonds

ORIEL-WINDOW, an upper story bay or pro-
jecting window.

ORGANUM OIL, an essential oil obtained
from the leaves of the wild marjoram
(*Origanum vulgare*), the oil of thyme of the
shops; a common remedy for the pain
of carious teeth, and also used as a lin-
iment.

ORIGIN, CERTIFICATE OF, a custom-house
document required to be produced, show-
ing that the commodity imported is of
British growth, and introduced from some
of our colonies.

ORIGINAL, a first copy; that from which a
thing is copied.

ORILLON, a mound of earth faced with brick.

ORLAN (Spanish), cambric.

ORLEANS, a cloth made of worsted and
cotton used for dresses, &c.

ORLEANS-PLUM, a large and common variety
of plum, the *Prunus domestica*, var. *Turo-
nensis*.

ORLO, a kind of Spanish musical instrument.

ORLONG, a Malay land-measure of 400 square
jumbas, and equal to 1½ acre.

ORLOP, the deck of a ship of the line over the
hold; that on which the cables are
stowed.

ORME (French), the wood of the elm.

ORMOLU, an alloy of equal parts of copper
and zinc, made to resemble fine gold, and
known among jewellers as mosaic gold;
an imitation bronze.

ORMOLU-FRAME MAKER, a maker of gilt
bronze-frames, or of imitation ones.

ORMOLU-LACQUER. See *ORMOLU-VARNISH*.

ORMOLU-RESTORER, a lacquerer; one who
bronzes articles with ormolu varnish.

ORMOLU-VARNISH, a copper, bronze, or imi-
tation-gold varnish.

ORNA, another name for the elmer a vari-
able liquid measure. In Trieste, the wine
orna is 12 45, that for oil 14 17 gallons.

ORNAMENT, a decoration or embellishment;
a jewel. [tutela.]

ORNAMENTOR, a decorator; a finisher of ar-

OROPHEL, in Spain, a thin plate of brass; tinsel.

ORPHION, a musical instrument.

ORPHRENT, yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

ORREERY, a planetary; a representation, on a small scale, of the revolutions of the planets, invented by Graham, but named after its patron, the Earl of Orrery.

ORRIS, a peculiar pattern, in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them.

ORRIS-ROOT, the fragrant, bitterish, acrid rhizomes of two species of Iris (*I. Germanica* and *I. Florentina*). It is employed in scenting violet-powder, hair powder, and articles of perfumery, and for flavouring liqueurs.

ORSEDEW, leaf metal, sometimes called Dutch gold. It is imported in small boxes, or in papers containing 5 books, of about 21 leaves each.

OSKILLE. See ARCHIL.

OST (French), the gross weight; garbage or refuse; a Norwegian coin of 24 skilling, also called a mark, and equal to 9d.; an Hungarian coin, containing 2 kreutzers; in Poland, 5 ortks make a riksdollar; also a Swedish money equal to 2 farthings, sometimes called a runstick. See **POGLE**. * [the limbs.]

ORTHOPEDIST, one who cures deformities of
ORTOLAN, a delicate small bird, the *Emberiza hortulana*, famous in the annals of gastronomy, which is found in some of the islands and shores of the Mediterranean. From the island of Cyprus, 400 casks, containing about 14,000 of these birds, are often shipped yearly, prepared with spice and vinegar.

ORVIETAN (French), a quack medicine; an antidote against poison.

OSCILLATING-ENGINE, a marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder.

OSELLA, a Venetian coin of two kinds, silver and gold, the former worth about 1s. 10d., the latter nearly 40s.

OSHAH, the Persian name for the *Dorena Ammoniacum*, the stem and fruits of which yield the fetid gum-resin ammoniacum.

OSIER, a willow with bending flexible shoots, used for basket-making. The fine basket osier grown in the eastern part of England, is *Salix Forbyana*. *S. purpurea* is also valuable for basket-work, and *S. Helix* is used for the coarser kinds. The common osier, *S. viminalis*, and *S. caprea*, are cultivated for hoops.

OSIER-AIT, a small island for growing osiers.
OSIER-BOLT, a portion of fen or marsh land, planted with osier-willows for basket-roads.

OSLEON-IRON, bars of iron specially made for the manufacture of wire.

OSLIC, an old Turkish coin, the half of a bashi, and worth about 4d.

OSMAZOME, the savoury portion or essence of meat, soluble in water.

OSMIN, a Russian grain-measure, the half of a chetwert — about 2½ bushels.

OSNABROUGHS, coarse linen made of flax and tow, chiefly consumed among the negroes in the West Indies, Brazil, and Ame-

rica, and the native population of Africa and the East. They derive the name from having been originally made at Osnaburgh in Germany.

OSSETER, a species of sturgeon, which is said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian linglase.

OSTELLANO, an Italian innkeeper.

OSTRICH-EGGS, the large eggs of the African bird, *Struthio camelus*, which are collected as food by the natives, and the hard strong shell serves for water-pitchers and drinking-vessels. They are sold in most curiosity-shops, are often mounted as cups, and sometimes engraved and ornamented.

OSTRICH-FEATHERS, the tail, back, and wing feathers of the ostrich, brought from Africa, which are worn as articles of decoration, and for dress, and are also used for making funeral plumes, both in their native state, and variously coloured. The feathers of the American or three-toed ostrich, *Rhea Americana*, are extensively worn on bonnets, and as military plumes.

OSWEGO STARCH, a very fine kind of starch made from Indian corn or maize, in the town of Oswego, in the state of New York, whence it takes its name.

OTAHEITE APPLE, a kind of West Indian plum, the *Spondias dulcis*, Forster.

OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY, a fruit, the produce of an euphorbeaceous tree, the *Cicca dicticha*, a native of India.

OTAHEITE SALEP, the fecula produced by the large fleshy roots of the *Tacca pinnatifida*, in the Pacific islands.

OTHO, a Greek silver coin of 8 drachmas, and worth about 3s. 6d.; a gold coin of 20 do.

OTAVO, a small weight, the eighth of the Maltese ounce. See **ONCIA**.

OTTER, a name for two distinct animals, the land-otter, *Lutra vulgaris* and *L. Canadensis*, and the sea-otter, *Enhydra marina*. Both are caught for their fur: of the former we receive about 30,000 skins a-year. The latter, more like the seal in its habits, is obtained in much smaller numbers, but being the royal fur of China is highly valued there and in Russia.

OTTO, from the Arab otr, an essence. See **ATTAR OF ROSES**.

OTTOMAN, a couch or sofa; a stuffed stool or hassock; a reclining or easy seat.

OTTONE (Italian), brass.

OUBLE, a wafer cake.

OUCH, the socket or setting of a precious stone; a carcanet.

OUCHAD, an Algerian land-measure of 2½ English acres.

OUCHAIN, a variety of young hyson; a green tea.

OUNCE, a weight; a common division of the pound, derived from the Latin uncia, a twelfth part. In Great Britain the troy pound is twelve ounces, but the avoirdupois or commercial pound contains sixteen ounces; and is so divided in most of the countries of northern Europe. The troy ounce in England weighs 480 grains, but varies considerably in other countries. The avoirdupois ounce is 437½ grains. The once, (onza, the eighth part) is a term in

several
supple
parts
ounc
often
OUT, a
the c
OUT-B
CONF
OUT-CH
vein
OUTCR
by at
OUTFIT
jour
man,
OUTFIT
cloth
for tr
OUT-H
other
ing-h
OUTILL
OUTILL
OUTLAY
who
debt
and a
good
OUTLET
OUT OF
not to
OUT-PA
OUT-PE
a pen
whic
wher
OUTPO
chief
from
OUT-PO
pickel
OUT-PU
make
OUTRE
leath
OUT-RI
of a p
OUTRIC
salle
tree
light
OUT-SH
land
quall
whic
OUTSID
print
OUT-SP
colon
gons.
OUTSTA
count
OUTWA
for a
OUVRE
quart
upon
OVEN,
coke,
OVEN-H
oven

tion of Africa
ve the name
y made at Os-

, which is said
ds of Russian

per.

of the African
h are collected
the hard strong
ars and drink-
in most curi-
ed as cups,
d ornamented,
ack, and wing
brought from
articles of de-
are also used
both in their
coloured. The
or three-toed
are extensively
as military

kind of starch
maize, in the
of New York,

West Indian
porter.

it, the produce
the *Uacca dis-*

roduced by the
Ca. pinnatifida,

drachmas, and
oin of 20 do.

eighth of the

inct animals,
vulgaris and

ster, *Enhydra*

for their fur;
ut 20,000 skins

ke the seal in
much smaller

al fur of China
in Russia.

essence. See

stuffed stool or
seat.

of a precious

measure of 2½

yson; a green

on division of

Latin *uncia*, a

tain the troy

at the avoird-

contains six-

vided in most

Europe. The

hs 480 grains,

ther countries.

grains. The

c) is a term in

several Continental countries for long, superficial, and dry measures. In some parts of the West Coast of Africa, the ounce is a nominal money of account, often represented by 16,000 cowry shells.

OUT, a printer's term for an omission from the copy, given to be set in type.

OUT-BUILDING, a detached erection; one not connected with the main-building.

OUT-ONOP, an exposure of strata, or a bed or vein of mineral at the earth's surface.

OUTCROW, the name in India for a public sale by auction.

OUTFIT, the equipment for a voyage or journey; the habiliments, &c. of a workman, soldier, &c.

OUTFITTER, one who supplies ready-made clothes, packages, cabin-furniture, &c. for travellers or emigrants.

OUT-HOUSES, barns, sheds, stables, and other out-lying offices, adjoining a dwelling-house, or on a farm.

OUTILLAGE, a stock of tools.

OUTILS (French), tools.

OUTLAWRY, a legal proscription of a person who is out of the country, and has left debts unpaid; a deprivation of civil rights and privileges, and the forfeiture of his goods and chattels to the Crown.

OUTLET, a passage of any kind.

OUT OF PRINT, publications that are sold off; not to be obtained.

OUT-PARISH, a suburban parish of a large town.

OUT-PENSIONER, an invalid soldier or sailor; a pensioner belonging to Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, who is at liberty to live where he pleases.

OUTPORT, a harbour some distance from the chief town or seat of trade; a port away from the main custom-house.

OUT-POST, an advanced military guard; a picket.

OUT-PUT, a term in the iron trade for the make of metal or annual quantity made.

OUTRE (French), a sewed goat's-skin; a leather sack to hold liquids.

OUT-RIDER, a mounted horseman in advance of a party.

OUTRIGGER, a projecting spar for extending sails; a spar rigged out from the cross-trees to spread the breast back-stays; a light boat for river matches.

OUT-SHOT, a name in Scotland for pasture-land or untilled ground; the second quality of Russian hemp, the bundle of which weighs less than the clean.

OUTSIDER, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.

OUT-SPAN, a colonial term in the Cape colony for unyoking ox-teams from wagons.

OUTSTANDING, book-debts, liabilities, accounts, &c. not closed or settled.

OUTWARD-BOUND, merchant ships departing for a distant voyage.

OUTWIER (French), a workman, an artificer.

OXALO, a moulding merely exposing the quarter of a circle; it is generally sunk upon the solid angle of a piece of work.

OVEN, a furnace for baking bread; making coals, &c.

OVEN-BUILDER, a mason who constructs ovens for bakers or others.

OVEN-FORK, **OVEN-RAKE**, a tool or stirrer for ashes in a stove or oven.

OVERALLS, a kind of leggings worn to keep the wet from the legs.

OVER-BOARD, thrown or fallen into the sea.

OVER-CHARGE, an exorbitant or unreasonable price for work or labour done.

OVERCOAT, a great-coat, or wrapper worn over another.

OVERDRAW, to draw on a banker or merchant for a larger sum than stands to the credit or the drawer.

OVERDUE, beyond the date or assigned limit, as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a vessel, train, &c. past time.

OVERHAUL, to search, to examine; to gain on another vessel in sailing, at sea.

OVERLAPPING, lying one over another, as the slates or tiles on a roof.

OVER-LEATHER, the upper leather of shoes and boots.

OVERLOAD, to put too much goods or lading on an animal, or in a vessel.

OVERLOOKER, an inspector of workmen, a superintendent.

OVER-MASTED, top-heavy; a vessel is said to be over-masted when her masts are too lofty, or too bulky for her size, or for her hold of the water.

OVERPLUS, surplussage; something left; more than is requisite.

OVERSEER, an inspector; a parish officer having the charge of paupers; the resident manager of a sugar estate in the West Indies.

OVERSHOES, goloashes; Indian-rubber shoes for wet weather, worn over others.

OVERSHOT-WHEEL, the wheel of a water-mill driven by the weight of water falling in the upper buckets, while those on part of the lower circumference are empty.

OVER-TIME, **OVER-WORK**, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business.

OVER-TRADING, speculating or purchase beyond one's capital, or available means.

OVER-WEIGHT, beyond the prescribed or legal weight.

OVER-WORK. See **OVER-TIME**.

OVINE, pertaining to sheep.

OVOLO, a carpenter's name for a kind of moulding. See **OXALO**.

OWITTE, alluvial flat lands in Ceylon, between the hills, generally cultivated with rice.

OWNER, a possessor; a proprietor.

OX, a male animal of the bovine tribe.

OXALIC ACID, a dry poisonous acid, obtained from wood sorrel, resembling Epsom salts, used for removing ink-stains and iron-moulds, and often sold as salts of lemon.

OX-BOW. See **OX-YOKE**.

OX-EYE BEAN, another name for the horse-eye bean, or *Mucuna urens* of Decandolle.

OX-GALL, the bile or bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, which is used for scouring cloth, cleaning carpets, and, when refined, by artists.

OX-GANG, a parcel of land of about 15 acres, on the average; as much as a pair of oxen could plough in a year or season.

It varied according to the nature of the land from 6 to 20 acres.

OX-HIDE, the dried or tanned skin of the ox; a measure of land, as much as could be enclosed by a hide cut into narrow strips.

OXHOOF, a German name for the cask we call a hoghead, derived from ox-head. It varies from 44 to 52 gallons.

OXIDATION, the rusting of metals by damp, or from exposure to the atmosphere.

OXIDES OF IRON, the rust on iron from which various pigments and polishing powders are prepared by chemists, bearing special commercial names.

OXIDIZED SILVER, more properly sulphuretted silver; a process of turning the surface dull and dark by washing it with a solution of sulphuret of sodium or potassium. It is much used by the French in the manufacture of bijouterie.

OXONLANS, a kind of men's shoes.

OX-PLOUGH, a plough drawn by one or more pairs of oxen.

OX-REIMS, narrow strips of prepared hide, about 9 feet long, extensively used in the Cape colony for halters for horses, for passing round the horns, close to the head, of draught oxen, to keep them together; twisted for ropes and traces and various other purposes.

OXYGEN, a manufacturing name for bleaching-powder.

OXYGENATOR, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp.

OXYHYDROGEN-BLOWPIPE, an instrument much employed by chemists, mineralogists, and others, for the reduction of metallic ores, &c., from which, by the combination of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, a very intense heat is

obtained, and substances the most intractable have been fused.

OXYHYDROGEN-MICROSCOPE, a very powerful microscope for reflecting objects by an intense light.

OXYMEL, a mixture of honey and vinegar, which is prescribed as an expectorant and demulcent. It is frequently combined with other medical ingredients, and then named from them, as oxymel of squills, &c.

Ox-YOKE, **Ox-Bow**, a piece of curved wood put round the neck of a draught ox, as a kind of collar to attach the traces to.

OXYRHODINE, a mixture of oil of roses and vinegar.

OYSTER, an esteemed edible mollusc, the *Ostrea edulis*, largely consumed in cities. About 800,000 bushels a year are sold in London. There are various species of edible oysters found in different seas.

OYSTER-BED, a bank in a river or harbour, &c., where oysters are planted and fattened for sale.

OYSTER-DREDGE, a small drag-net for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea.

OYSTER-KNIFE, a strong blunt knife for opening oysters.

OYSTER-OPENER, an apparatus of French invention, something like a pair of sugar-nippers, for opening oysters at the hinge.

OYSTER-PATTY, a patty with oysters baked.

OYSTER-ROOM, a metropolitan supper-room; a shell-fish shop.

OYSTER-SAUCE, melted butter with oysters added.

OYSTERS, SCALLOPED, oysters baked with crumbs of bread in a scallop shell or tin.

OZ., abbreviation for "ounce."

OZMAZOME. See **OSMAZOME**.

P.

PAB, in Scotland the refuse of flax.

PACE, a degree of speed, and in measurement the length of a stride. The military pace is $\frac{3}{4}$ feet, the geometrical pace, 5 feet; in Scotland, the weight of a clock.

PACHA, the governor of a Turkish province.

PACHANA, a bitter tonic prepared in the East from the stems, roots, and leaves of *Cocculus cordifolius*.

PACK, the load for an animal; a large hand-packed bale of goods, lashed with cord, of variable size: a pack of flour or Indian-corn meal, flax, &c. weighs 280 lbs.; of wool 240 lbs. net: formerly, in many parts of the country it was 232 lbs.; a parcel of hounds kept for hunting or coursing; a set of suits of playing cards, 52 in number.

PACKAGE, PACKET, a small parcel.

PACAL, **PAGALA**, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*).

PAKLOTH, a coarse baling material; the wrapper for a pack of goods.

PACKER, a person who makes a business of receiving goods from merchants, to pack for forwarding inland or for shipment abroad.

PACKET, a small bundle of letters or loose papers tied together.

PACKET-DAY, the mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship.

PACKET-SHIP, a regular trader; a steam-vessel that carries mails and passengers at stated periods.

PACK-FONG, a Chinese name for Argentine, or German silver. See **PAKFONG**.

PACK-HORSE, a horse which carries bales or packs.

PACK-HOUSE, a warehouse for receiving goods.

PACK-ICE, in the Polar regions, an assemblage of large floating pieces of ice, as far as the eye can reach.

PACKING, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roofs in a mine or for other purposes; the stuffing round a cylinder, &c.

PACKING-CASE, a deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.

PACKING-CASE MAKER, a carpenter, who makes rough deal boxes.

PACKING-OFFICER, an excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other excisable articles.

PACK-2
carry
a cal
state
60 lbs
210 l
The
will
to the
the s
PACKM
pack.
PACKM
or be
the e
PACK-S
PACK-S
cover
PACK-T
that l
PACO, o
ore.
PACOU,
(*pacu*)
dried
PAD, a
which
a pad
to imp
on foot
PADAR,
PADDIN
for stu
PADDLE,
broad-
canoe;
row.
PADDLE,
circum
for pro
PADDLE,
the pac
times
availa
PADDLE,
paddle
the cra
PADDLE,
pelled
propell
PADDLE,
each s
floats
water.
PADDLE,
strong
excelsa
other f
project
Indian
paddles
PADDOCK
deer, &
moving
PADDY, u
PADDY-B
thers,
the ostr
limited
from a
quents
PADDY-FI

PACK-LOAD, the average load an animal can carry on its back. The load for an ass, for a camel, and a mule, have already been stated. The pack load for a man is about 60 lbs., for a pony 125 lbs., for a bullock 210 lbs., and for an elephant, 1000 lbs. The loads of pack animals and of carriages, will however necessarily vary, according to the nature of the goods, the road, or the season.

PACKMAN, a pedlar; one who carries a pack.

PACKMAN-RICH, in Scotland, a species of bere or barley having six rows of grains on the ear.

PACK-SADDLE, the saddle for a pack-horse. **PACK-SHEET**, a baling material, a large cover for goods in a wagon.

PACK-THREAD, strong twine; small cordage that has been thrice twisted.

PACO, one of the names given to red silver ore.

PACOU, a river fish of Demerara (the *Myletes pacu*), which is excellent food when dried and smoked.

PAD, a basket of soles; a fish measure, which varies in number—80 mackerel go to a pad; a soft stuffing; a bolster or saddle; to impregnate with a mordant; to travel on foot.

PADAR, groats; coarse flour.

PADDINGS, a cloth worked out of old rags for stuffing collars and other parts of coats.

PADDLE, a furnace tool; a small scull, or broad-ended oar for propelling a boat or canoe; the fly of a steamer's wheel; to row.

PADDLE-BOARDS, floats fixed round the circumference of a steamer's paddle-wheel for propelling her through the water.

PADDLE-BOX, the upper case or cover of the paddle-wheels in a steam vessel, sometimes removable, and forming a kind of available life-boat.

PADDLE-HOLE, in building, a clough arch.

PADDLE-SHAFT, the shaft upon which the paddle-wheel is fixed and connected with the crank shaft.

PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMER, a steamer propelled by side paddle-wheels—not a screw propeller.

PADDLE-WHEELS, the dipping wheels on each side of a steam boat, armed with floats for propelling her through the water.

PADDLE-WOOD, a light, elastic, and very strong wood obtained from *Aspidosperma excelsum* in Guluana, which is preferred to any other for cotton-gin rollers. The fluted projections of the trunk are used by the Indians for the construction of their paddles.

PADDOCK, a small field or fold for a horse or deer, &c.; in Scotland, a low sledge for removing stones.

PADDOY, unhusked rice.

PADDY-BIRD FEATHERS, ornamental feathers, smaller and finer than those of the ostrich, of a cream colour, imported in limited quantities from the East, obtained from a small species of crane which frequents the rice fields, whence the name.

PADDY-FIELD, a field under rice culture.

PADROUM, a brass spittoon used in Madura and other parts of India.

PADELIN, a kind of crucible.

PADELLA (Italian), a small frying-pan; a kind of oven.

PADILABO (Italian), a maker or seller of frying-pans.

PADEN. See **BADDAN**.

PADISOY, a kind of silk.

PADLOCK, a lock with a link to hold on to a staple.

PADO, a sort of silk ferret or ribbon.

PADO, the Burmese name for the *Pterocarpus*, a valuable forest tree of Java.

PADO, a kind of fish-hamper.

PADO, a measure of some parts of India, which go to the koor. The space of cleaned rice weighs about 3 lbs.

PAFFER, one who occupies a small farm in Scotland.

PAGACK, a measure for ten gallons.

PAGARE (Spanish), a bond or agreement to pay a certain sum.

PAGATROBE (Italian), a paymaster.

PAGE, a boy servant in livery, who attends on a lady; one side of the leaf of a book or writing.

PAGE-CORD, thin twine used by printers to tie together the pages or columns previous to printing.

PAGING-MACHINE, a machine for consecutive paging or impressing numerals on the sheets of blank account and other manuscript books; and also for numbering railway and other tickets.

PAGLIONE (Italian), chopped straw.

PAGNON (French), superline sedan cloth, named after the maker.

PAGODA, the name of numerous gold coins formerly current in India. They mostly weighed about 52.85 troy grains, containing 44.39 troy grains of pure metal; the standard of the star pagoda, the former integer of account at Madras, which passed for 3½ Arcot rupees, and was worth 7s. 10d. to 8s. Government, the banks, and all the houses of agency, kept their accounts at 42 fanams the star pagoda; the shops and bazaars at 44 or 45. The pagoda is used as a weight in Madras, ten making a pollam.

PAIL, a bucket; a wooden or tin vessel, carried by a moving handle, for holding water, milk, &c.

PAILA, a large metal pan in Italy.

PAIL-BRUSH, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels.

PAILLASSE (French), a straw bed; **PAILLASON** being straw matting.

PAILLE (French), straw or chaff.

PAILLET (French), the spring of a door-lock.

PAILLIE, an Indian dry-measure for grain, &c., equal in weight to 2.057 lbs.

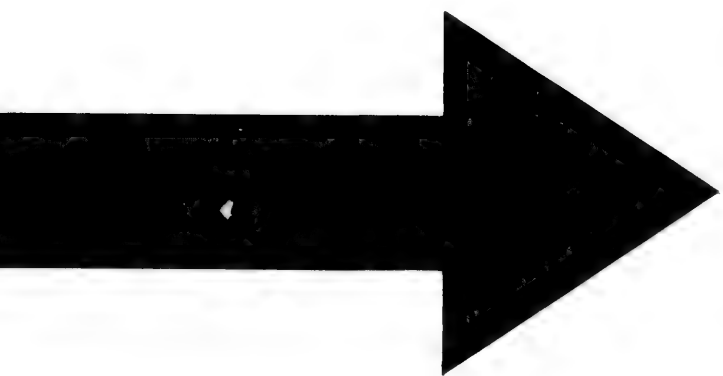
PAIR (French), bread; a loaf.

PAINA, bracelets of zinc worn by the native women of India.

PAINT, a popular general name for all colouring substances used as pigments; to lay on colours.

PAINT-BOX, a child's box containing cakes of water-colours.





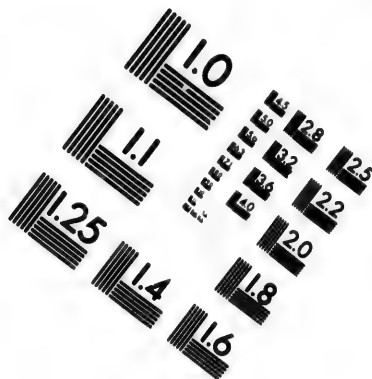
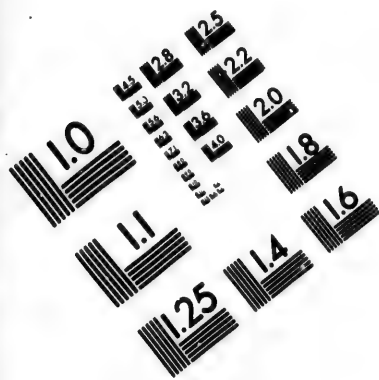
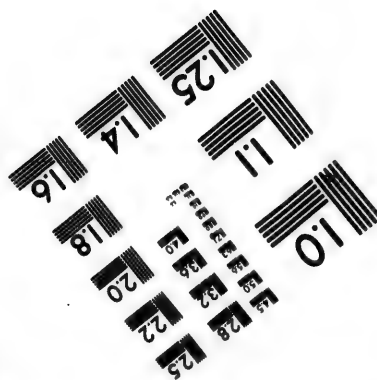
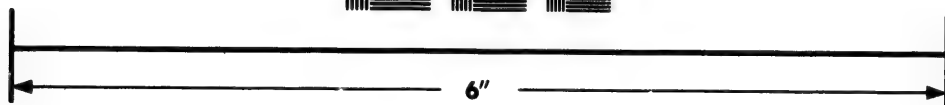
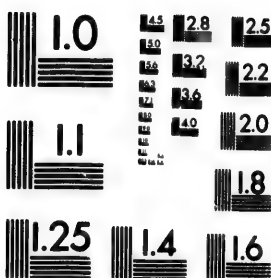


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

28
26
24
22
20
18

10
01

PAINTER, a workman who lays on oil-colours, and who often combines the trade of a glazier. Painters are subdivided into numerous classes, following separate branches, and include, among others, coach and chaise painters; house, sign, and fancy painters; herald painters; marine and ship painters; miniature and portrait painters; ornamental and standard painters; glass painters, &c. Painter is also the name for a rope attached to the bow of a boat to make her fast to a ship or pier with.

PAINTERS'-BRUSH-MAKER, a manufacturer of hair brushes for oil-painting.

PAINTERS'-COLOURS. See **OIL-COLOURS**.

PAINTER-STAINERS, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situated in Little Trinity Lane.

PAINTERS' TOOLS, brushes, pallets, paints, pots, and other utensils and implements used in painting.

PAINTING-ROOM, an artist's studio, a large well-lighted room for working in; a gallery of paintings.

PAINTINGS, pictures worked in oil; those in water-colours are usually styled drawings.

PAIR, a couple or brace; two articles that are fellows, as a pair of stockings, gloves, &c. A pair of stairs is one flight of stairs.

PAIKHAN GUN, a howitzer of long bore, named after its inventor, which will carry enormous projectiles to a great range.

PAJACK, **PAJOCK**, a Russian measure for corn of about 1½ bushel English.

PAJOLE (Italian), straw and rushes woven together to cover fruit-trees and plants.

PAKFOG, the white copper of the Chinese, an alloy of 40 parts of copper, 3½ of nickel, 35 of zinc, and 3 of iron.

PAKU, the Malay name for nalis.

PALA, a name in India for the *Wrightia tinctoria*, from which a species of indigo is obtained; in Italy, a wooden shovel of any kind; a battle-dore; the blade of an oar.

PALACE, a large house; the dwelling of a prince or bishop, &c.

PALAMENTA, the oars of an Italian galley.

PALAMITA (Italian), a pilchard; a kind of tunny fish.

PALAKOUD, an alimentary substance used by the Turks and Arabs, and very much esteemed. It consists of acorns which have been burned to destroy the bitterness, dried, and toasted, and reduced to powder, with sugar and aromatics added.

PALANDOO, an Eastern name for onions.

PALANDRA (Italian), a bombship.

PALANDRANO (Italian), a great-coat.

PALANKEEN, **PALANQUIN**, an Indian portable couch; a litter or covered carriage borne on men's shoulders.

PALASA, a local name in India for the *Butea frondosa*, from which gum is obtained.

PALASS-GOOND, a name for the Bengal kino, the produce of *Butea frondosa*.

PALATINE (French), a tippet; having royal privileges.

PALAY, a local name in India for a climbing plant, the *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, which yields a strong fibre.

PALZ, a flat stake of wood stuck into the

ground, and secured to a rail at the top; a sheath scopy.

PALS ALE, a light-coloured pleasant bitter ale, brewed principally at Barton-upon-Trent. See **BITTER ALE**.

PALMFORMES, a species of Indian dainty, of elegant patterns, used for bed coverlets. They are sometimes flowered with gold, made of silk, and worked in shawl and other patterns of coloured woven cotton.

PALENDAR, a foreign coasting vessel.

PALETOT, a loose thin overcoat.

PALETTE. See **PALLET**.

PALFREY, a lady's horse.

PALING, a fence made of stakes.

PALING-BOARDS, in Customs' destination, the outside parts of a tree, taken from the four sides, to square the log, and fit it to be sawed into deals. They should not exceed an inch and a half in the thickest part.

PALISSANDER, a name in France for rose-wood or jacaranda. There is considerable irregularity in the employment of this name, which is sometimes applied to striped ebony, and in other cases to violet-wood.

PALISA, a trowel; a small shovel.

PALITO, a light-yellow ochre.

PALKIE, an Indian litter or carriage, shaped like a palankeen. See **PALANKEEN**.

PALL, a covering thrown over a coffin; a cloak; a detent or click to catch a ratchet-wheel.

PALLADIUM, a metal which occurs in rolled grains with platina, and particles imbedded in and combined with gold. It does not tarnish, and has therefore been used by dentists, and by mathematical-instrument makers, particularly for balances.

PALLAMPOOR, an Indian chintz counterpane.

See **PALEMPORES**.

PALLAR (Italian), to extract the pure metal from ores or minerals.

PALLET, a painter's board, or porcelain slab with a thumb-hole, on which the colours are mixed and held for use; a piece connected with a pendulum; a sort of shovel; a gliding-tool; a weight of 8 ounces.

PALLET-KNIFE, a painter's knife for scraping up paint.

See **PAILLASSER**.

PALLASSER (Italian), an assay of gold or silver.

PALM, an ancient measure of length, taken from the dimensions of the hand; the breadth of the hand indicating the small palm, the length of it the longer palm. This last was the Roman palm, understood to be 3½ inches. The Roman palm is now considered equal to 0.783 English feet; 1 English foot is equal to 1.364 Roman palm. The former is the English palm or hand, of 4 inches, now used only for the measurement of horses. The palm, as used in different countries, is an exceedingly variable measure. In Russia, a palm is used of 2.688 inches; in others, it is 3, 10, or 11 inches. Also a leather protection for the hand in sail-making, on which a thimble is fixed; an Indian name for a bar of iron; the fluke, or triangular-shaped piece of iron, at each end of the arms of an anchor, the point of which enters the ground. See **PALMO**.

PALMA, shrub.
PALM-CO-
PALMETO, Marti.
PALMETO, small palm, countess is now econon resemble employ carpets of flax-made of The le brooms cottages of short econon chip wh into bass species of thatch, from No times ap
PALM-TREE of the palma, Brazil, in dollars, o
PALM-ROUSE and raisi plants, in PALMO, a lot in Malta, about a ya
PALM-OIL, the fruit of of Africa, t with other candles. 40,000 tons
PALMA, thos commercial betel-nut p fan, oil, and
PALM-SUGAR, PALM-TREE V palms, obtai Indies, and fancy use. of wood, ble speckled, a marquetry
PALM-WINE, PALMYRAH-WO (the Borass largely used for rafters, j ing purposes roots of the y the poorer cl fans and for d flore very nea coarse sugar, sap. Palmyr meg-wood by
PALO, an Easte the *Coccoloba* is macerated, to dryness.

PALMA CHERITI, a name for the castor-oil shrub, the *Ricinus communis*.

PALM-CABBAGE. See **CABBAGE-PALM**.

PALMETTE ROYAL, the *Sabal umbraculifera*, Martius.

PALMETTO, a common name for several small palms. One species, the dwarf fan palm, *Chamærops humilis*, common in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, is now largely used in Algiers for many economic purposes. It furnishes a fibre resembling horsehair, which is largely employed in France in making common carpets, and has been prepared into a kind of flax-cotton. Paper and pasteboard are made of it, and it is spun into sail-cloth. The leaves are also used for making brooms, seats of chairs, hats, thatch for cottages, &c. The leaves of another class of short palms, the *Thrinax*, have many economic uses. *T. argentea* furnishes the chip which is woven into hats, and made into baskets and wicker-work, while other species of the genus furnish the palmetto-thatch, which forms an article of export from North America. The name is sometimes applied to the cabbage-palm.

PALM-FIBRE, fibre obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms. Palm-leaf is sold in Salvador, Brazil, in bundles of 60 leaves, at \$4 to 4 dollars, or about 16s.

PALM-HOUSE, a glass building for sheltering and raising palms and other tropical plants, in cold climates.

PALMO, a long-measure in Genoa, 9½ inches; in Malta, rather more, 3¼ palmi being about a yard; in Yucatan, 8 inches.

PALM-OIL, a dark-yellow oil obtained from the fruit of the oil-palm of the west coast of Africa, the *Elais Guineensis*. It is used with other solid oils for making soap and candles. Our imports amount to about 40,000 tons a year.

PALMS, those chiefly of interest for their commercial products, are the areca or betel-nut palm, the cabbage, cocoa, date, fan, oil, and wax palms.

PALM-SUGAR. See **JAGGERY**.

PALM-TREE WOOD, the stems or trunks of palms, obtained from the East and West Indies, and imported to a small extent for fancy use. They furnish a great variety of wood, black, brown, prickly brown, and speckled, and are used for cabinet and marquetry work and for billiard cues.

PALM-WINE. See **TODDY**.

PALMYRAH-WOOD, the trunk of a palm-tree (the *Borassus flabelliformis*), which is largely used in Ceylon and Southern India for rafters, joists, reapers, and other building purposes. The fruit and the fusiform roots of the young trees are used as food by the poorer classes. The leaves are used for fans and for thatching, and from the coarse fibre very neat baskets are made. Jaggery, coarse sugar, and toddy, are made from the sap. Palmyrah is sometimes called nutmeg-wood by turners.

PALO, an Eastern medicinal preparation from the *Cocculus cordifolius*, the stem of which is macerated, and the solution evaporated to dryness.

PALOMBARO (Italian), a diver.

PALOMBINA, a sort of grape grown in Italy.

PALUNG, a name in Bengal for a native variety of beet-root cultivated for food.

PALUNGO, a name in the East for the fibre of the stems of *Hibiscus cannabinus*.

PAMPE (French), a loaf of wheat or barley.

PAMPFMOUSE, **POMPELMOOSE**, the *Citrus Pampelmus*, a species of large orange grown in Slam.

PAMPHLET, a small unbound book; stitched printed sheets, generally printed in 8vo.

PAMPHLETER, a writer of pamphlets.

PAMPIROLADA, **PAPIROLADA**, a sauce made in Italy of garlic, bread, and water.

PAN, a broad and shallow earthen or metal vessel; the hollow part of a gun-lock that holds the priming powder; the name for the famous eastern masticatory, a narcotic which takes the place of opium and tobacco in many Asiatic countries. Slices of the areca nut are wrapped in the fresh leaves of the betel-pepper vine, with a small quantity of quicklime. The masticatory has an herbaceous and aromatic but astringent taste. All classes, male and female, chew it, and they allege that it strengthens the stomach, sweetens the breath, and preserves the teeth. It gives the lips, tongue, and teeth a reddish tinge; a general name in Italy for bread or paste of any kind, whether of seeds, figs, &c.; a wafer; a leaf of gold or silver.

PANABARE, copper ore.

PANACHE (French), a plume, a bunch of feathers; a manufacturing name in France for the two outermost brims or radiating sticks of a fan, which are wider and stronger for the protection of the rest.

PANADA, boiled bread.

PANADERO (Spanish), a bread maker; a baker.

PANAMA-HATS, very fine plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leaves of *Carludovica palmata*, which are generally worn in the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called Jilipapa.

PANCAEPEA, a garland of various kinds of flowers in Italy.

PANCONCELLO (Italian), a lath.

PANCOE (Italian), a plank or board; a joiner's bench.

PANGREAS (French), the sweet-bread of a calf. [Ceylon.]

PANDAL, a platform; a stage or erection in PANDEAN-PIPPS, a mouth reed-organ.

PANDORE, a reueck, a kind of lute.

PANDOWDY, a pastry of bread and apples baked.

PANE, a separate sheet or panel of glass in a window; a piece in variegated work.

PANEL, a square; the space or compartment within a margin, as the sunken compartments of wainscoting, ceilings, &c.; a square of paper; in mining a heap of ore dressed and ready for sale; the face of a hewn stone; a roll of parchment containing the names of jurors; a prisoner at the bar; a name in Sindh for the leaves and stalks of the *Pogostemon Patchouli* of Lepelletier, which are used there, and in Europe, as a perfume.

PANELA, a cake made of Indian-corn meal.
PANEL-WORK, wainscot oak laid out in panels.

PANER (French), to dress broiled or roasted meat with crumbs of bread.

PANIC, a monetary crisis; a sudden alarm.

PANILLA, a small measure of oil in Italy.

PANJAM, a name in the East for the resinous gum of the *Embryopteris glutinifera*, used for paying boats, &c.

PANJAROO, an Indian armlet; these are made sometimes of silver, of crystal, shell, &c. See **BANGLES**.

PANMUG, the name of an earthenware crock, in which butter is sometimes sent to market by farmers, and which weighs, when filled, about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

PANNE, worsted plush made in France.

PANNEAU (French), a panel of thin wood.

PANNIER, a hamper or basket; two large baskets thrown across a horse's back.

PANNIERE, a woollen-drapery in Italy.

PANNO (Italian), woven stuff of any kind.

PANNOCCHIA (Italian), an ear of Indian corn or maize.

PANNUSCORIUM, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots for those who have tender feet.

PANORAMA, a general view; a large cylindrical painting seen from the inside, or rolled along, so as to be seen from the outside.

PANWAY, a small boat used on the Ganges, and Hooghly rivers, with an awning of matting over the stern.

PANTAGRAPH. See **PANTOGRAPH**.

PANTALOOK, the name for an old buffoon, an actor in a pantomime; a kind of trousers tight at the ankles.

PANTALOOK STUFF, material for men's trousers.

PANTECHNICON, a bazaar in London for the sale of carriages, furniture, &c.; a place where all kinds of workmanship are sold.

PANTHEUR, a stretcher for carding.

PANTHEON, a large bazaar for light wares in London.

PANTHERS (French), a draw-net to catch birds.

PANTLE, a gutter-shaped tile, about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

PANTLE LATHS, laths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and one inch thick, sold in bundles of twelve; one bundle being sufficient for a square of pantiling.

PANTINE (French), a lot of silks tied for dyeing.

PANTOGRAPH, **PENTOGRAPH**, an instrument for copying maps, charts, and drawings of all descriptions, on a reduced scale; also one for producing an exquisite embroidery on plain silk goods, after weaving.

PANTOMETRE, an instrument for measuring dimensions.

PANTOMIME, a humorous or grotesque representation; buffoonery in dumb show.

PANTOMIMER, a writer or actor of pantomimes; a buffoon or mimic.

PANTLEY, a butler's room; a closet in a house where provisions are kept, or plate and knives are cleaned.

PANTYLA, a name in Behar, India, for the small leaves and shoots of the *Placourtia*

cataphracta, which resemble rhubarb in flavour, and are used as gentle astringents.

PAO CRAVO, a name in Brazil for the *Dicypellium caryophyllum*, which produces clove-bark.

PAOLO, an Italian silver coin of 10 baiocchi, worth about 8d. The ten-paoli piece of Tuscany, is worth rather less than a dollar. There are also five-paoli pieces.

PAON (French), a peacock.

PAP, a child's food; a piece of whalebone about 18 inches long, used by fishermen in Shetland, to connect the balls of lead with the lines to which the hooks are attached.

PAPAW, a tropical fruit, the produce of *Carica Papaya*.

PAPERET, an Indian name for the *St. Ignatius* bean.

PAPER, a material made from flexible fibres, reduced to a pulp by minute division, by the cutters of a revolving cylinder. The pulp is bleached by chloride of lime, small quantities of which often remain in the paper, and injure its quality. Writing papers are either laid or woven, as cream or blue laid, yellow and blue wove. There are a great variety of papers forming articles of trade, as tissue, blotting, and tracing-papers; stout drawing-papers; gold and silver paper; coloured-papers; lace-paper; bank-note paper; China rice-paper; wrapping-paper; printing; foolscap; pot; demy; and other different sizes.

PAPER AND BANDBOX MAKER, a maker of wood and paper boxes.

PAPERASSE (French), old dusty writings; waste paper.

PAPER-BAG MAKER, a maker of small bags for bakers, confectioners, meal-men, and other retailers.

PAPER-BORDERER. See **BLACK-BORDERER**.

PAPER-BOX, a box, a workman who makes card-boxes of light wood papered boxes.

PAPER-CAJ, worn by some workmen at their i

PAPER-CASE, a case for holding writing and note paper, &c. on a table.

PAPER-CUTTER. See **PAPER-FOLDER**.

PAPER-CURRENT, the issue of bank notes and bills of exchange.

PAPER-CUTTING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of press ploughs, for cutting the edges of paper even. There are also mill-board and card-cutting machines. See **CARD-BOARD-CUTTING-MACHINE**.

PAPER-FOLDER, **PAPER-KNIFE**, a piece of bone, ivory, wood, shell, or metal, in the shape of a knife for folding sheets. See **PAPER-KNIFE**.

PAPER-GLOSSER, a card hot-presser; one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

PAPER-HANGER, one who covers rooms with paper, pasting lengths on the walls.

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURER, a paper-stainer; a maker of paper-hangings.

PAPER-HANGINGS, stained or printed paper for covering the walls of rooms. A piece of paper contains about 63 superficial feet. French room-papers, however, vary in length and breadth, according to quality.

PAPER-HOLDER, an upright inclined frame to stretch a newspaper for reading.

PAPER

INC

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER

PAPER-KNIFE, a knife for smoothing or folding paper, and for cutting the leaves of books.

PAPER-MAKER, a manufacturer of paper.

PAPER-MARBLER, one who veins or marbles paper for bookbinding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes; a bookbinder who sprinkles the edges of books.

PAPER-MILL, the works where a paper-manufacture is carried on.

PAPER-MOULD MAKER, a manufacturer of shapes, or machine-wire frames, for placing paper pulp in, which are of various kinds, according to the paper to be made, whether writing-paper, printing-paper, or bank-note paper, &c.

PAPER-RULER, a workman who lines paper by hand. *See* **RULER**.

PAPER-SHADE, a cover or shade for a table-lamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a gas-light burner, to moderate the intense light.

PAPER-STAINER, a manufacturer of paper-hangings.

PAPER-STAINER'S BLOCK-CUTTER, a cutter of wood blocks for stamping colours on paper-hangings; he often also makes blocks for calico-printers.

PAPER-WAREHOUSE, the stores of a paper-maker; a retail shop for the sale of paper, often carried on combined with the trade of bookseller and stationer.

PAPER-WEIGHT, a fancy ornament for keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about.

PAPETERIE (French), a paper-mill; the stationery trade; a fancy case with a stock of writing-paper.

PAPIER (French), paper; a book; a writing.

PAPIER-MACHÉ, paper pulp and fancy articles made thence. Papier-maché is made in two ways; one consists in pasting together on a mould different thicknesses of paper; the other is by pressing in moulds the paper reduced to a pulp. The former produces the best quality, the latter the inferior kinds. It is sized, covered with lamp-black, varnished, and placed in a heated oven.

PAPILLOTES, a lady's curl-papers; these are sold ready for use of leather and other material, to roll the hair on.

PAPPEN (German), paste-board.

PAPPIN, a soft paste used by weavers in Scotland for dressing their warps or webs; generally, however, called *batter*.

PAP-SPOON, a spoon for feeding an infant.

PAPYRUS, a species of *Cyperus*, about 16 feet high; the exterior tunic of the stems cut in bands, and pressed, formed the paper of ancient Egypt and Europe; the leaves which are several feet long, served for the same purpose, but were of inferior quality.

PAQUAGE (French), packing of fish in barrels.

PAQUEUR (French), a herring packer.

PAR, a state of equality; the original nominal price or full value of a security or money. In stocks and shares, "above par" means at a premium, or above the original value; "below par," at a discount.

P'ARA, a nominal Turkish money, but there are coined pieces of five paras. In Constantinople and Alexandria, 40 paras go to the piastre of 240. sterling, and but 83 in Cairo. In Greece the para passes for about the third of a penny, and 100 make a drachma. *See* **PIASTRE**.

PARACHUTE, an apparatus shaped like an umbrella, with a suspended car, in which an aeronaut descends from a balloon.

PARADE, military display or procession; a drill ground.

PARADISE (French), a wet dock or inner harbour; the upper gallery in a playhouse.

PARADISE-BIRD. *See* **BIRDS OF PARADISE**.

PARADISE-FISH, a species of *Polynemus*, which is esteemed excellent food in India, and the sound furnishes isinglass.

PARADISE-GRAINS. *See* **GRAINS OF PARADISE**.

PARAFFINE, a light transparent oil or solid fat, obtained from bituminous coal, by distillation, which, mixed with other oils, is used for lubricating purposes in the cotton-mills. It is also obtained from peat, and has been made into candles.

PARAGE (French), a roadstead near a harbour.

PARAGRAPH, a short piece of news, or notice in a newspaper; a distinctive subdivision of a book, sometimes marked thus ¶.

PARA-GRASS, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attalea funifera*. *See* **PLAS-SAVA**.

PARAGUAY-TEA, the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensis*, largely used for making the dietetic beverage termed mate in South America. The consumption of this leaf in the various South American republics, is estimated at 40 million pounds.

PARAH, an Indian measure of capacity, two feet square and six and a half inches deep. The internal measure of a standard parah is a cube of 11.57-100ths inches. The weight for various goods according to the Ceylon Custom-house practice is, for coffee, 35 to 50 lbs.; pepper 27 to 30 lbs.; salt 33 to 55 lbs.; paddy, 30 to 33 lbs.; husked rice 42 to 48 lbs. In Bombay eight parahs make a candy, by which seeds, grain, &c. are measured; the parah contains 7 pailles, and weighs 19 lbs. 9 oz. 56 drs. The parah measure for salt is 1,607.61 cubic inches.

PARALLEL GUIDES, **PARALLEL RULER**, a mathematical instrument formed of two flat equal rulers, connected by moveable cross-bars, and used for drawing parallel lines.

PARAMATTA, a kind of bombazine, the web of which is worsted, the warp of cotton.

PARANGON (French), long primer type; black marble.

PARA-NUT, a name for the Brazil-nut.

PARANZELLER, a Neapolitan vensel.

PARAVET, a balustrade; a breast-high wall or railing on the edges of bridges, flat roof, &c.

PARAULUE (French), an umbrella.

PARASANG, the Persian league, an itinerary measure, equal to 6066 English yards, or 3½ English miles.

of the Lons-
treet, Wood-

ure or plea-
woodland and
ling deer; a

who has the
carriage for

room on the
ase; a sitting-
customers in

who takes his
r's family.
talian cheese.
two things of
equal to each
one said to be at

scraper.
small parrot with
which there are

d floor; a chin-
court of justice;
vestra in a play-

RY.
years old.
rope supporting

DP.
with two handles

ing bird, a species
hich, as the gray
urite cage birds,
rd fanciers.

al that burns very

ulinary herb, the
with its varieties,
um.

h for wrapping or
h coarse canvas.
ulinary root, the

for a clergyman.
tearage or rectory-
a clergyman.
er; a character or

den; a garden bed
the pit in a French

a rood of land.
of separating silver
in paper-making,
ed sheets; in navi-
gation cable, and leav-
ground.

the member of a
oint-share, interest,
another in any con-

joint-stock associ-
erty or interest in

o has a share in a
property.

PARTRIDGE, a well-known game bird, the common partridge, *Perdix cinerea*, shot in large quantities by sportsmen, and sold in the London markets to the number of about 150,000 a year.

PARTRIDGE-WOOD, a name for the wood of several trees coming from South America and the West Indies. The West Indian is the produce of *Hæstia coccinea*. It is used for walking-sticks, umbrella and parasol handles, and a variety of it in cabinet-work and turning. The colours are variously mingled, and most frequently disposed in fine half-streaks of two or three shades, which in some of the curly specimens resemble the feathers of the bird; other varieties are called pheasant-wood. Some authorities believe partridge-wood to be the produce of *Andira inermis*.

PARTY-WALL, a partition or separation wall between two or more buildings.

PARTURE (French), a set of pearls and brilliants; articles of ornament, dress, or attire; in bookbinding, parings or shreds.

PASAMINILLO, a name for narrow lace in Italy.

PASAR, the Malay name for a market.

PASCHER (German), a smuggler.

PASS, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp; a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement.

PASSAGE, a narrow lane or corridor in a house or building; a voyage taken by water.

PASSAGE-MONEY, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.

PASS-BOOK, the account-book in which entries and payments are made for the information of depositors, by banking-institutions, saving-banks, &c.

PASS-CHECK, a ticket of admission given to some exhibition or place of amusement in exchange for money, or for re-entrance.

PASSEMENT (French), trimmings, lace, or tape, of gold, silver, silk, or thread.

PASSEMENTIER, a dealer in lace or trimmings in France.

PASSENGER, a traveller by land or sea.

PASSENGER-AGENT, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants.

PASSENGER-SHIP, a steamer or merchant-vessel which has accommodation for passengers; an emigrant-ship.

PASS-HOLDER, one who holds a free pass, or a paid season ticket.

PASS-KEY, one that will open several locks.

PASS-NOTE, in the manufacturing districts, a certificate from the occupier or manager of a factory, that the bearer has legally left his last employment.

PASSOVER-BREAD, **PASSOVER-CAKE**, a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover, near Easter.

PASSPORT, an official licence or permission to enter or leave a country, required in most of the Continental State of Europe.

PASTE, flour and water mixed for cooking; a soft, sticky, adhesive substance, prepared by boiling wheaten-flour, largely used in many trades, especially by paper-hangers, bookbinders, &c. A little alum added, prevents paste from turning sour

for some time. A kind of paste, or macaroni, is imported into Malta from Italy, to a large amount. In commerce, the term paste is applied to the inspissated juice of liquorice, and some other vegetables. Paste is also the technical name for a kind of glass used to manufacture imitation precious stones. It is composed, according to Professor Ansted, of pounded rock crystal, melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides.

PASTE-BOARD, a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry; thick stiff paper pasted together.

PASTE-BOARD MAKER, a manufacturer of card-board, mill-board, and other stout paper substances.

PASTE-BRUSH, a bookbinder's or paper-hanger's brush; a cook's brush for varnishing pastry.

PASTE-CUTTER, **PASTE-JAGGER**, kitchen utensils used in making pastry.

PASTEL, the colouring pigment obtained from the *Isatis tinctoria*.

PASTELLIERE, **PASTICCIERE** (Italian), a pastry-cook.

PASTE-ROLLER, a rolling-pin of wood or glass, for spreading dough.

PASTICCERIA, a pastry-cook's shop in Italy.

PASTILLE, a small fragrant roll of paste; a small perfumed taper to burn in a room; an aromatic lozenge or drop.

PASTING-LACE, a narrow kind of coach lace, employed to cover and hide rows of tacks.

PAST-MASTER, one who has been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of a freemason's lodge.

PAST-MASTER'S JEWEL, a freemason's honorary distinction or decoration, worn on the breast in a lodge, by one who has filled the master's chair.

PASTOORMAN, **PASTURMA**, ox, sheep, or goats' flesh salted, with garlic and spices, and dried in the sun for winter food. It is prepared in Wallachia and Moldavia, and largely shipped from Varna. Besides providing all Anatolia, Aleppo, and Damascus, 6000 cwt. or more is yearly sent from Kaiserslaut to Constantinople.

PASTRY, food made of paste, such as pies, puddings, tarts, &c.

PASTRY-COOK, a dealer in tarts and pastries; a confectioner.

PASTRY-CUTTER, a cook's or confectioner's utensil for cutting dough.

PASTRY-MOULD, a shape of metal or earthenware, for pastry.

PASTURAGE, grazing-ground.

PASTURE, meadow; grazing-land for horses and cattle; food for cattle.

PASTURMA. See **PASTOORMAN**.

PASTY, a pie of dough, baked without a dish, and enclosing meat, potatoes, or the like.

PATACA, a copper coin; the Algerine name for the piastre of 24 tomans, which is valued at 1s. 6d.

PATACHE, a light vessel; a stage-coach.

PATACK, a former silver coin of Brazil, worth about 1s. 9d.

PATACOON, a Spanish dollar.

PATAGON, the silver crown-piece of Berne, worth about 4s. 9d.; a Spanish coin worth about 2s. 6d.

PATAK, an Egyptian money worth nearly 6d., 17 being equal to 8s. 1d.

PATARRAGE (French), a caulking-iron used on board ship.

PATASCIA (Italian), a look-out boat; a ship's cutter.

PATATES, a name in the French colonies for sweet potatoes. *See* BATATAS.

PATCH, a piece sewed on to repair a hole; a small parcel, as of land.

PATCH-ICE, pieces of ice in the sea overlapping or nearly joining each other, extending but a short distance.

PATCHOULY, an Indian herb, the *Pogostemon Patchouli*: the dried tops, with the leaves and flowers, are imported to distil an essential oil from, which is esteemed by some as a perfume.

PATCHWORK, a union of pieces of different kinds or colours; patchwork quilts and table-covers were formerly in estimation, as displaying the economy and taste in arrangement of the pieces by the good housewife.

PATE (French), paste or dough; a pie or dumpling.

PATENA, a large medal worn by country women in Italy.

PATENT, a protective right granted to an inventor, against piracy; a writ or privilege given by authority for the sole right to a new invention or discovery for a term of years. The word patent is often prefixed to articles vended, as patent sea cot; patent grease; patent barley, &c.

PATENT-AGENT, a person who acts for inventors and patentees; making searches, enrolling their designs, &c. at the patent-office, and securing their rights at home or abroad.

PATENTEE, one who holds a patent right.

PATENT-FUEL MANUFACTURER, a maker of compressed coal; a composition-material for burning in fires.

PATENT-MEDICINE, a secret nostrum, pills, draught, or ointment, &c., these articles requiring to bear a government stamp.

PATENT-MEDICINE VENDER, a dealer in patent medicines, usually a chemist, but there are a few wholesale houses in London who keep stocks of the different patent medicines, and supply retailers.

PATENT-OFFICE, the government office where patents are enrolled, and privileges obtained upon payment of certain fees.

PATERNOSTER ROW, the chief locality for the shops of wholesale booksellers and publishers in London; usually spoken of in brief as "the Row."

PATH, a walk in a garden; a narrow footway through a field, &c.

PATIE, a name in Cambray for a large box.

PATINA, a basin or bowl; a name in Ceylon for grass land, for the most part rock, barely covered with a superstratum of soil, but producing long grass, and here and there a stunted and thorny bush or tree. Like the prairies of America these patinas are burned off every year.

PATISSIER, a French pastry-cook.

PATON, paste with which poultry is fattened in France.

PATROL, a mounted policeman; a watchman who goes his rounds.

PATRON, a protector; the owner of a church living; in France, the master of a passage boat; a pattern or model.

PATRONAGE, custom; favour; support.

PATTEN, a clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet; a socket for a column.

PATTEN AND CLOG MAKER, a maker of these articles for the feet.

PATTEN-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of the city of London, which has no hall.

PATTEN-RING MAKER, a maker of the iron supports for pattens.

PATTER, a model to be copied; needle-work or lace-work marked out to be executed by the needle; a design submitted for imitation; a sample.

PATTERN-BOOK, a book with designs for selection.

PATTERN-CARD, a set of samples or pieces.

PATTERN-DRAWER, one who designs patterns.

PATTERN-MAKER, **PATTERN-READER**, one who arranges textile patterns for weaving.

PATTERN-MOULDER, a designer and maker of models for cast-iron foundries.

PATTERN-SETTER, a workman who decides on the manner in which a lace or other pattern, which has been designed and stamped, is to be embroidered or filled up.

PATTY, a little baked party.

PATTY-PAN, a small shallow tin vessel for baking patties in.

PAUL, a small tent used in military camps in India; a Tuscan coin worth about 5d. *See* PAOLO.

PAULIE, in Scotland, an unhealthy sheep; the smallest lamb in a flock.

PAUMELLE, a kind of French barley.

PAUNCH, the first stomach of ruminants, which is sold to feed dogs.

PAUPER, an indigent person; one unable to obtain his own livelihood, or who is supported in the workhouse at the expense of the parishioners.

PAYE, to cover or floor with brick or stone.

PAYMENT, a flagging of flat, smooth, square cut stones, mostly granite, laid on a footway or path.

PAVEMENT-MERCHANT, a dealer in paving materials, granite, flags, curb stones, &c.

PAVILION, a large park or lawn tent; a summer-house; a building with a dome; a Dutch boat.

PAVILLON (French), a flag, a tent bed.

PAVING BOARD, a parochial committee or board of commissioners in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the streets of a district or parish.

PAVING-RATE, a parish rate levied on the householders for maintaining or extending the pavements.

PAVING-STONES, large flat stones for pavements.

PAVOR, a workman who lays stones and bricks in streets and yards, &c.

PAVING, a building term for bricks used for paving, which are made nine inches long, four and a half broad, by one and three quarters thick.

PAVING'S COMPANY, one of the London incorporated companies, which is not on the livery, and has no hall.

PAVING-WHAMMER, a heavy mallet, or iron-bound wooden maul, used by a pavior, for forcing down paving-stones level.

PAW, PAO, an Indian word signifying fourth; another name in the East for the seer, = 15-16 quart. See SEER.

PAWL, a short bar of iron which prevents the capstan or windlass from turning back; a piece of money in Guinea.

PAWN, a pledge; one who has temporarily sold himself as a slave in Africa for debt, or for money advanced, &c.; a piece belonging to the game of chess; in Scotland, a narrow hanging or curtain fixed to the roof or to the lower part of a bed.

PAWN-BROKER, a shopkeeper licensed to take in goods on pledge, who advances money thereon at a fixed rate of interest.

PAWN-TICKET, a dated receipt of particulars, given by a pawn-broker, for an article received in pledge.

PAY, salary or wages earned; hire; to give what is due, to discharge a debt.

PAY-BILL, a list of persons to be paid.

PAY-CLEREK, one who makes payments, or pays wages.

PAY-DAY, the day fixed for payments to be made; or when wages or salary is receivable; on the Stock Exchange, the last day for closing and settling a stock or share account, usually the fifteenth and thirtieth day of the month.

PATEER, a measure of capacity in the Southern Mahratta country, of 2 adholes and = $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.

PAYMASTER, a naval commissioned officer, ranking with a lieutenant, who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel, and of the victualling stores. He keeps all the ship's accounts, and makes whatever disbursements are requisite. He was formerly called a purser. There are also paymasters to regiments.

PEA-BOILER, a peculiar cullender or strainer to boil peas in.

PEA-BAUM, the dry stalk or stem of pease.

PEACH, a choice fruit, the produce of *Amygdalus communis*, of which there are more than 200 cultivated varieties; a colour; a miner's name for chlorite.

PEACH-BRANDY, a spirit made in parts of the United States, especially in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

PEACH-WOOD, a name for the Nicaragua-wood (*Cesalpinia echinata*), a concentrated decoction of which is largely used as a dye-stuff. See NICARAGUA-WOOD.

PEACOCK, a well-known domestic fowl, the *Pavo cristatus*, which has a beautiful spreading tail. The ocellated feathers are esteemed in the East, being worn by the Chinese mandarins in their caps, and made into fly-flappers, fans, and other ornaments in India. [man.]

PEAGER, a French toll-collector; a turnpike-keeper.

PEA-HEN, the female of the pea-cock.

PEA-JACKET, a loose, warm short-coat, made of rough pilot-cloth for use at sea.

PEAK, the pointed bill of the palm of an anchor made to enter the ground; the upper corner of a sprit-sail; the leather front of a cap; a name for the great Constantinople foot, = 0.78173 English yard; an old word for lace.

PEA-MEAL, ground pease, used for soup, and to make bread in the north.

PEA-NUT, an American name for the ground-nut, *Arachis hypogaea*.

PEAR, a choice fruit, of which there are between 600 and 700 varieties grown for table use. The fruit is sometimes pressed for making perry.

PEARL, a kind of printing-type; the seam stitch in a knitted stocking; a well-known nacreous gem, formed by several molluscs of the mussel and oyster families, and for obtaining which, extensive fisheries are carried on by divers in the Persian Gulf, Bay of Panama, and coasts of Ceylon. Imitation pearls are largely made for ladies' ornaments.

PEARL-ASH, potashes purified by solution in water, filtration, and ignition.

PEARL-BARLEY MAKER, a preparer of husked barley for soups. See BARLEY.

PEARL-BUTTON, a nacreous shell button, made of different sizes and shapes, according to the use to which it is to be applied.

PEARL-DIVER, one engaged in bringing up oysters, to search them for pearls.

PEARLED, having a border of lace; made in shape and appearance like pearls, as barley, sago, &c.

PEARL-EDGE, a projection at the sides of ribbons, which is formed by making some of the threads of the web project beyond the rest. Pearl-edge is also the name for a narrow kind of thread edging to be sewn to lace.

PEARL-MERCHANT, a dealer in pearls. [MOSS.]

PEARL-MOSS. See CARRAGEEN, and IRISH.

PEARL-OYSTER, a species of *Avicula*, the *Meleagrina margaritifera*.

PEARL-SAGO, sago in the form of small hard grains, not larger than a pin's head. Common sago is in large grains, about the size of pearl barley, and brownish white.

PEARL-SHELL. See MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

PEARL-STRING, one who threads pearls, imitation or real, for necklaces or other ornaments.

PEARL-WRIGHT, the troy ounce contains 600 pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-5ths of a troy grain. See CHOW.

PEARL-WHITE, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic.

PEARL-WORKER, a workman who cuts up mother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papier mâché, or other ornamental and useful articles for sale.

PEAR-MAIN, a kind of apple.

PEAR-TREE, the *Pyrus communis*, the light brown wood of which is much used for the engraved blocks for calico-printers, paper-stainers, and pastry-cooks; and also for carving, and by the Tunbridge-ware turner.

PELLICIA (Italian), a fur coat.
PELLICO (Italian), a garment made of skins or furs.

PPELLITORY, a name for the root of *Anthemis Pyrethrum*, which is used as a masticatory to relieve toothache; it enters into the composition of certain snuffs, and the powder is used in large quantities by the Mohammedans to excite transpiration, being rubbed upon the skin.

PELLOH, a long fur robe.
PELOTAGE, packs or bales of Spanish wool.
PELTIERE, **PELTA**, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning.

PELTZO (Italian), powder.
PELUQUERO (Italian), a wig or peruke maker.

PEMETTOFORO, a machine for carrying heavy burdens.

PEMMECAN, dried and pounded meat, prepared with fat and raisins in a concentrated or portable form, for the use of Arctic voyagers.

PEN, a shaped quill or metal instrument for writing with; a coop for poultry; a fold for cattle; a reservoir of water; a name in Scotland for the dung of fowls.

PENANG LAWYERS, a commercial name given to walking-sticks made from the stems of a small palm, the *Licuala acutifida*.

PENCASE, a receptacle for keeping pens in.

PENCIL, a black lead, slate, or other instrument, or brush, for writing or drawing.

PENCIL-CASE, a small pocket-case holding a pencil point, &c. for ready use.

PENCIL-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of gold, silver, or alloyed metal cases for holding pencils for the pocket. Some of which, as Mordan's pencils, have reserve cases for spare leads, and a spiral which sends down the lead to the point.

PENCIL-RULER. See **RULER**.

PEND, **PENOCK**, Eastern names for oil cake.

PENDANT, a hanging burner for gas.

PENDICLER, a name in Scotland for an inferior tenant.

PEND-STANE, in Scotland, a stone suited for building an arch.

PENDULE, **PENDULUM**, a swinging weight or time-regulator to a clock.

PEN-FOLD, a fold of hurdles for enclosing cattle.

PENGUIN, a sea-fowl exclusively found in the Antarctic seas, deriving its name from its penguinity or excessive fatness. The skin of the breast of some species is used for making muffs, and other articles of ladies' dress; a species of *Bromelia*, *B. Pinguin*, much used in the West Indies, as a fence to gardens and fields; its sharp spiny leaves keeping out cattle and hogs.

PEN-HOLDER, a handle, holdfast, or support for a steel-pen, made of different materials.

PENING, a small money of Holland; the eighth of a denier gros.

PENITENTIARY, a house of correction for criminals.

PEN-KNIFE, a small sharp knife for shaping quills into pens.

PEN-MANUFACTURER, a maker of steel or other metal pens; a cutter of quill-pens by machinery.

PENK, originally a palisaded enclosure for cattle in the West Indies, but now applied to a pasture-farm for grazing and cattle-breeding in the colonies.

PENKANT, a rope to which a purchase is hooked; a long narrow streamer borne at the mainmast-head by vessels of war.

PENNETONE, a coarse woollen frieze. [MANT.]

PENNON, a small banner or flag. See **PEN-**

PENNY, the largest and most ancient British copper coin, weighing one ounce.

It was at first composed of silver, and minted with a deep cross, weighing the 240th part of a lb. When broken into two parts, each was called a halfpenny, and when into four, each was called a fourth-thing, or farthing. It was gradually diminished till the time of Elizabeth, when its value was reduced to the 64th part of an ounce. Pennies are still minted in silver to a small amount (under 8000 a year); but those in ordinary circulation have been for a long time made of copper. The pennies coined since 1846 have been as follows in number:—

1846.....	181,280	1852.....	263,494
1848.....	268,600	1853.....	1,021,440
1851.....	298,800	1854.....	2,827,530

—See **COFFEE COINAGE**.

PENNY-A-LINER, a chance contributor to the columns of a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d. or 1½d. a line for whatever portion of the matter is published.

PENNY RECEIPT-STAMP, a stamp required by law to be affixed and given on bills settled for sums above £3.

PENNY-ROYAL, an aromatic plant, the *Mentha Pulegium*. The distilled water is much used as a vehicle for medicines for children, and in flatulent colics; a popular emmenagogue.

PENNY-STAMP, a postal-stamp affixed to letters under half an ounce weight, which frees them by the post throughout the United Kingdom.

PENNYWEIGHT, a British weight, equal to 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce troy. It is so called because such was the weight of a silver penny in the reign of Edward I., when the pennyweight was first adopted; abbreviated thus, *dwt*.

PENNY-WHIP, a name in Scotland for weak small beer, sold at a penny a bottle; a child's toy.

PEN-RACK, a support for pens.

PEN-REED GRASS, a name for the *Saccharum Sara*, which is beaten into a rude fibre, and twisted into rope, which is esteemed as a tow line, for its strength and durability, by the boatmen on the Upper Ganges.

PENSION, a French boarding-house or school; a salary or allowance accorded to ex-public functionaries, and retired soldiers or sailors, for past services.

PENSIONER, a soldier receiving a pension, but who has to make his appearance at certain times, and do certain duties.

PEN-SLIDE, an instrument for writing, used by surveyors and map drawers.

PENSTOCK, **PENTROUGH**, the floodgate of a mill-pond; an instrument to supply water to a mill.

essential oil, in the *Menhis*
 soup or stew
 b, in high re-
 ars.
 ver
 ard of pear-
 instrument for
 med also the
 wheel; a wheel
 pelled by the
 r of the sur-
 ed perambula-
 who constructs
 r stones carried
 ss of a wall.
 ton print.
 mission per
 ether or rated
 of 51 yards; a
 to the 100th of
 pod; a term ap-
 ptre. Also the
 the Sander (*Per-*
 common in the
 selves into the
 cod, and might
 it. The rose is
 Levant; the oil
 an that of other
 ill be used for
 nning; for the
 the preparation
 or catching par-
 barber's shop.
 pot.
 tonating copper
 charge of a gun
 made at home,
 orted from the
 DETONATING-
 orte stop to the
 the touch
 rre.
 h plum.
 rab'-eye lichen,
 and on rocks in
 which yields a
 f aroil.
 te, as finishing
 es of a sheet;
 uire or ream of
 ce, to finish of
 rinting-press for
 f holes; to bore
 e stencil plates
 res on paper; or
 coe; an agreeable
 should leave no
 and the ingre-

dients should be combined so harmo-
 niously that no particular one should be
 perceptible. Hence well-prepared sau-
 de-Cologne may be considered the perfec-
 tion of perfumery. [and perfume.]
 PERFUMER, one who makes or sells essences
 PERGAMENA (Italian), a parchment skin
 dressed for writing.
 PERGOOLA, PERGOLES (Italian), a kind of
 late grape; a gallery or balcony.
 PERGUM, an African money.
 PERGUNNAH, a certain number of villages in
 India; the largest division of land in a
 semindaree; a subdivision of a district
 answering to the English hundred.
 PERIDOT, a name given by French minera-
 logists to the chrysolite, a yellow gem,
 supposed to be the topaz of the ancients;
 a kind of emerald.
 PERIER, a metal-founder's iron rod.
 PERIGORD, an ore of manganese.
 PERIGORD-PIE, an epicurean dish.
 PERILLA, a small pear.
 PERILLO, the Italian name for gingerbread.
 PERINE-VIBROS, a French name for turpen-
 tine.
 PERIODICAL, any publication that appears
 at stated intervals; a weekly, monthly,
 quarterly, or serial.
 PERIOR, a division of the troy grain, for-
 merly used by moneyers; the 11-500th
 part of the grain, and divided into 24
 blanks. [head.]
 PERIWIG, a peruke; a wig to cover a bald
 PERIWINKLE, a species of mollusc, the *Lito-*
rina litorea, largely used as food when
 boiled, being collected and sold by mea-
 sure. The quantity consumed in London
 has been estimated at 78,000 baskets,
 weighing 1900 tons, and valued at £15,000.
 PERJURY, a wilful false oath, taken in some
 judicial proceeding.
 PERMA, a Russian weight of 8635 lbs.
 PERMAGT, a Turkish boat.
 PERMANENT-WAY, the finished ballasted
 road of a railway.
 PERMATRUTE, an Indian name for the
 Malabar cat-mint, *Antismelos Malabarica*;
 an infusion of the bitter and somewhat
 aromatic leaves of the plant, is given in
 dysentery and intermittent fever.
 PERMIO (Italian), a kind of hinge for hang-
 ing doors and windows.
 PERMIT, a licence to remove excisable ar-
 ticles; a let-pass granted by the excise-
 officers, customs, or other fiscal depart-
 ment.
 PERMIT-WRITER, an excise-officer.
 PERNAMBUCO-WOOD, a name for the *Cesal-*
pinia echinata. See BRAZIL-WOOD, and
 PEACH-WOOD.
 PERO, a kind of apple.
 PEROGUE, a name in New Brunswick for
 a canoe hollowed out of a large pine log.
 Some are made large enough to carry
 twenty persons.
 PEROL (Italian), a boiler or kettle.
 PERPENDICULAR-LIFT, a contrivance on
 canals for passing boats from one level to
 another.
 PERPIGNAN-WOOD. See NETTLE-TREE.
 PERQUISITE, a privileged grant; an extra
 allowance or fee, beyond a salary.

PERRIER, an engine for throwing stones.
 PERSON (French), a flight of steps before
 the door of a house.
 PERRY, a drink made of the juice of pears,
 which, when bottled, makes a very good
 imitation champagne.
 PERSE (French), ebriety.
 PERSIAN, a thin inferior silk chiefly used for
 lining garments.
 PERSIANA (Italian), a silk with large flowers;
 Venetian-blinds.
 PERSIAN-BERRIES, the seeds of *Rhamnus in-*
sectorius, used as a dye in calico-printing,
 also called yellow berries.
 PERSIAN-BLINDS, jalouses or Venetian-
 blinds.
 PERSIAN-TOBACCO, the leaves of *Nicotiana*
Pernex which are very fragrant and
 agreeable for smoking in pipes, but the
 tobacco is not suited to cigars from the
 difficulty of making it burn.
 PERSIAN-WHEEL, a revolving wheel with
 buckets for raising water in a river or
 stream for irrigating or other purposes.
 PERSICOT, a liqueur.
 PERSIS, a colouring matter prepared from
 lichens, the mass being of a drier character
 than archil. See CUDBEAR.
 PERSONAL-PROPERTY, money and moveable
 goods—not landed property or houses.
 PERUVIAN-BALSAM, a fragrant oleo-resin, ob-
 tained from the *Myroxylum Peruiferum*.
 PESADA, a variable Spanish weight, used
 in the River Plate, from 364 to 404 lbs.
 PESANTE, an Italian weight of half a drachm.
 PESATA, an Italian measurement for fire
 wood, equal to 3 cantari.
 PESATORE (Italian), a weigher.
 PESCATORE, an Italian fisherman.
 PESCEDOVA (Italian), an omelet; an egg
 pancake.
 PESETA, a Spanish silver coin; a name for
 the fourth part of the Mexican dollar; the
 provincial peseta is however only 1-8th of
 the dollar. The peseta varies in value
 according to the purity and weight of
 the dollar; it may, however, be generally
 reckoned at about 16d.
 PESHKAR, PAISHKAR, in India, a tributary
 officer or collector; a chief agent, assistant,
 or manager.
 PESILLO, small scales used in Italy for
 weighing gold or silver coin.
 PESINALO, a dry-measure of Venetian Lom-
 bardy, rather more than 2 gallons.
 PESO, a Spanish name for the dollar of ex-
 change; a common name for the pound
 weight.
 PESO-DURO, the hard dollar of Spain.
 PESON (French), a steelyard.
 PESSALOO, an Indian name for the *Phaseolus*
Mungo.
 PESSART, a surgical instrument for support-
 ing the vagina.
 PESTLE, a solid pounder for crushing things
 in a mortar.
 PETACUILLA (Italian), a small trunk or
 hamper covered with hide or leather.
 PETARD, an explosive for blowing up gates,
 &c.
 PETATE, a name in Central America for
 dried palm leaves or grass, used for plat-
 ting into hats and mats.

PETER-BOAT, a Thames fishing-boat.
PETERSHAM, a rough woollen-cloth made chiefly of mungo, used for great coats.
PETIT-GAON (French) a kind of type, two-line English.
PETITES-AFFICHES, a small French journal of advertisements.
PETIT-GRAIN, an essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Citrus Bigaradia*.
PETIT-GRIS, the name for miniver fur in France.
PETIT-LAIT (French), whey.
PETIT-TEXTE, the French name for brevier type.
PETIT-TOES, the feet of sucking pigs.
PETTRICON, a liquid measure of Barcelona of nearly half a pint.
PETROLIUM, a rock oil or mineral naphtha; a solution of paraffine. See **NAPHTHA**.
PETTICOAT, a woman's loose lower garment, many kinds of which are kept ready-made in shops, as flannel, red, skeleton, stiff, and other petticoats.
PETTY CASH-BOOK, a book for entering small receipts and payments.
PETTY-JURY, a jury of twelve, summoned and empanelled to try offenders.
PETTY-OFFICERS, the subordinate or warrant officers of a vessel of war.
PETTY-RICE, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*, which make good porridge and cakes.
PETUN, a common French name for tobacco and snuff.
PETUNSE, a kind of kaolin or clay-stone used in making porcelain.
PEUM, a Cambodian land-measure of six feet; 30 peums make a sen.
PEVERADA (Italian), meat broth.
FEW, an enclosed seat in a church or chapel.
FEW-OPENER, an attendant in a church.
PEWTER, an alloyed metal, of which there are several kinds; the best consists of 100 parts of tin and 17 antimony. That used for plates and dishes is formed of 89 parts of tin, 7 of antimony, and 2 of copper: tin and zinc and lead and tin are sometimes used to make pewter. Ley pewter for wine measures is an alloy of 1 part of lead to 3 of tin.
PEWTERER, a workman who casts pewter in a mould, and afterwards hammers it out.
PEWTERERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Lime-street.
PEWTER-POT, a publican's measure for serving malt-liquors; a quart, pint, or half pint pot.
PEZZA, **PEZZO**, a land-measure of Rome 0.6323 acre; a nominal Italian coin passing in Malta for 80 tari or one dollar.
PRAND-LEIHER, **PRAND-VERLEIHER**, a pawn-broker in Germany.
PRANSE, a salt measure of Prussian Saxony = 604.84 gallons.
PRARER, a German minister or curate.
PREES, a name in Sindh for the *Chamarops Rutchiana*, of the fibre of which twine and ropes, sandals, baskets, and mats are made.
PREILER-SPIEGEL (German), a pier-glass.
PRENNING, a small coin in Germany, the fourth part of a kreuzer, 3 kreuzers being

equal nearly to an English penny: 80 German kreuzers are, however, about one shilling sterling.
PREED (German), a horse.
PHAEON, a four-wheeled open carriage.
PHARMACEUTIST, **PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST**, an apothecary; one skilled in the choice, preparation, and mixture of drugs and medicines.
PHARMACOPŒIA, an official dispensatory; a book of authorized recipes and directions for dispensing drugs, emanating from a College of Physicians, and in Great Britain sanctioned and adopted by an order in Council. There are different ones in use in Scotland, Ireland, and England—a matter to be regretted—uniformity in prescriptions, &c. being highly desirable.
PHARSANG. See **PARASANG**.
PHASANT, a well-known bird, the *Phasianus Colchicus*, preserved as a game-bird in Britain. The feathers of the gold and silver pheasants, and Argus pheasant, have commercial uses for ornament and artificial fly-making.
PHASANT-WOOD. See **PARTRIDGE-WOOD**.
PHIAL, a small bottle chiefly used for medicine.
PHILADELPHIA BARK. See **QUERCITRON**.
PHILIBEG, the plaid petticoat of a Celt.
PHENIX, another name for the drachma, a Greek silver coin divided into 100 lepta, and worth about 8d.
PHONOGRAPHY, the art of expressing sounds by peculiar abbreviated characters or types.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME, a salt obtained from bones; a combination of phosphoric acid and lime.
PHOSPHORIC ACID, an acid formed by the combustion of phosphorus, and also made by heating bones in a furnace to whiteness, and by distilling phosphorus with nitric acid, or with sulphuric acid, or chlorine. It is combined with sulphur in dipping lucifer matches.
PHOSPHORUS, an elementary substance, a chemical product obtained from bones, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of lucifer matches.
PHOTOGRAPH, a sun-picture; a daguerreotype, or talbotype.
PHOTOGRAPHIC-APPARATUS MAKER, a manufacturer of the appurtenances and materials for taking sun-pictures.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, **PHOTOGRAPHER**, one skilled in the art and manipulations of photography.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER, a chemically prepared paper, brushed with a solution of nitrate of silver, for receiving and fixing sun-impressions.
PHOTOGRAPHY, the process of taking facsimile impressions on paper, by the influence of light upon salts of silver.
PHOTOMETER, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
PHURRA, a name for the leaves of the *Chamarops Rutchiana*, which are brought from Beloochistan into Sindh, and made into a variety of articles, baskets, fans, brushes, sleeves, sandals, pouches, platters, and ropes.

sh penny: 80 Ger-
rever, about one

open carriage.
ETICAL (CHEMIST,
led in the choice,
re of drugs and

al dispensary;
scapes and direc-
lans, and in Great
adopted by ar
are different ones
nd, and England
—uniformity in
highly desirable.

bird, the *Phast*-
d as a game-bird
s of the gold and
Argus pheasant,
or ornament and

STRIDGE-WOOD.
ly used for med-

QUERCITRON.
at of a Celt.
t the drachma, a
d into 100 lepi,

expressing sounds
characters or

it obtained from
phosphoric acid

l formed by the
s, and also made
urnace to white-
phosphorus with
uric acid, or chlo-
with sulphur in

ary substance;
ned from bones,
employed in the
atches.

re; a daguerreo-

MAKER, a manu-
ances and mate-
rea.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
d manipulations

chemically preth
a solution of
iving and fixing

s of taking fac-
paper, by the
ts of silver.

t for measuring
leaves of the
which are brought
inde, and made
s, baskets, fans,
pouches, plat-

PHYSICIAN, a doctor of medicine who holds
a diploma from a College of Physicians
or University; one who practises the art
of healing.

PHYSIC-NUT, a name for the seed-capsules of
Curcas purgans and *C. multifida*. The
milky juice of the plant dyes linen black.
The oil obtained by expression from the
seeds is largely used in India for lamps,
and has been introduced into this country
for the purpose. It is odourless, colour-
less, and limpid, and burns well; when
cold it deposits a considerable quantity of
stearine. It has the same qualities and
uses as the croton-oil, but in large doses
is a dangerous poison.

PIALLA (Italian), a carpenter's plane.

PIANELLAIO, an Italian shoemaker.

PIANO-FORTE, a well-known and popular
stringed instrument played by keys; it
is generally made in one of three forms,
grand, square, or upright. There are,
however, many fanciful and trade name
given to them, as cabinet and cottage,
piccolo, &c.

PIANO-FORTE-FRET CUTTER, a maker of the
open, ornamental wood-work for the front
of a cabinet or upright piano.

PIANO-FORTE HAMMER AND DAMPER-CLOTH
MAKER, a workman who prepares the
interior parts of the instrument so named.

PIANO-FORTE-KEY MAKER, a turner who
shapes and prepares the ivory and ebony
keys, with which the instrument is played.

PIANO-FORTE-MAKER, a manufacturer who
employs workmen to construct and finish
pianos.

PIANO-FORTE-RAIL MAKER, a workman who
makes the hammer-rails for the interior
of the instrument.

PIANO-FORTE-RESTER, glass insulators, on
which the legs of a piano-forte are some-
times placed.

PIANO-FORTE-SILKER, a workman who fits
the ornamented silk to the front or open
part of cottage and other upright pianos.

PIANO-FORTE-STRING MAKER, a preparer of
the wires and strings for the interior
mechanism of the piano-forte.

PIANO-FORTE-TUNER, a person who attends
occasionally, or periodically, to tighten
the strings, and put the instrument in tune
for the player.

PIASAVA, PIACABA, the footstalks of a species
of South-American palm, the
Attalea funifera, an important article of
commerce in Brazil, and shipped to this
country in bundles of 16lbs., for making
brushes and street-sweeping machines.

PIASTA (Italian), a thin plate of metal.

PIASTRE, the dollar of exchange in Spain,
where it is also called the peso de plata;
an imaginary money estimated at eight
reaux old plate, or fifteen reaux two
maravedis vellon; and as the hard dollar is
worth twenty reaux vellon, the piastre
is equivalent at par to 8s. 1gd. sterling.
The piastre, or piece of eight, was formerly
a silver coin worth about 4s. 6d., being in
fact the old dollar. Also a coin and
money of account in Turkey, of 40 paras.
The Turkish money, however, have been
so depreciated and altered, that the value

of the piastre has varied considerably. In
1778, it was worth about 1s. 8d.; in 1801,
1s. 8d.; in 1818, 8d.; while in the present
coinage it is only worth about 5d. The
piastre of Tunis has, however, a higher
value, and is divided into sixteen carabas,
or twenty-five aspers. The value of the
Turkish piastre fluctuates, being governed
by the rate at which bills of exchange on
London are sold at Constantinople.

PIATTA, a flat boat used in Italy.

PIAZZA, a square open space surrounded by
buildings, or a walk roofed in; a market.

PIC, PIK, a variable Turkish cloth-measure,
ranging from twenty-eight inches the
long pic, to eighteen inches the short pic.

PICIA, a species of printing-type, larger than
long primer, of which there are several
kinds cast, as large and small, four line,
fourteen line, twenty line, double, and
double small.

PICIA-PEDRERO, an Italian stone-cutter.

PICATUNE, an American coin worth three-
pence.

PICCALILLI, an imitation Indian pickle
of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

PICCOLO, a small piano-forte; a small flute.

PICCONI (Italian), a pickaxe.

PICCOZZA (Italian), a hatchet.

PICE, a small East Indian copper coin, the
fourth of an anna, precisely an inch in
diameter, weighing 100 grains troy,
which is a 1/2-ann tender there for one
sixty-fourth of the Company's rupee, and
the double pice weighing 200 grains for
one thirty-second of the rupee. This name
is also applied to a weight, a variable
division of the seer, ranging in different
localities from 156½ grains up to 376½
grains. [tankard]

PICHEL, the Italian name for a pewter
PICHEL, an Italian wine-measure.

PICHOUNE, a wine-measure used in Mar-
seilles, the 60th part of the escandel, = to
0.4695 pint.

PICHURIM BEANS, a name for the isolated
lobes of the drupe of *Neckandra pichury*;
the sassafras nuts of commerce.

PICK, PICK-AXE, an implement with two
slightly curved points or prongs, used in
mining, agriculture, &c. to loosen the
soil, or pick out paving stones.

PICKAGE, a charge or toll for breaking up
ground to plant booths or stalls at a fair.

PICKER-BENDS, pieces of buffalo hide,
limed, but not tanned or otherwise
dressed, imported for the use of power-
loom weavers, who attach them to the
shuttle.

PICKETS, small stakes stuck in the ground
in lining or surveying. In America the
term is applied to stakes or narrow
boards of cypress and other wood; out-
posts or guards placed as watchmen.

PICK-HAMMER, a pointed hammer for dress-
ing granite.

PICKINGS, cullings; pounded oyster-shells
for gravel walks; hard burnt bricks.

PICKLE, a name for brine, a liquor used for
salting or preserving; also any fruit or
vegetable preserved in vinegar or salt. A
large trade is carried on in the sale of
pickles and preserves.

PICKLE-BOTTLES, particular shaped thin glass bottles, made for holding pickles for sale.

PICKLE-DISH, a small glass or porcelain dish for holding pickles at a dinner table.

PICKLED-FISH, herrings, cod, &c. salted.

PICKLED-JAR, an earthenware vessel for preserving or holding pickles.

PICKLE-WAREHOUSE, a wholesale depot where pickles are manufactured and sold.

PICKLING, preserving flesh or vegetables by brine or vinegar; a workman's name for placing any thing in a steep.

PICKLING-TUB, **PICKLING-PAN**, vessels for keeping salted meat in.

PICK-LOCK, an instrument for picking locks; a term in the wool trade for a superior description of wool.

PICKTHA, **PIKTHA**, another name for the viss, an Indian and Burmese weight of 140 tolas, about 3½ lbs. (8.65).

PIC-NICS, a kind of simon sweet fancy biscuit, so named.

PICON, small charcoal burnt in braziers in Italy.

PICOTE, the name in Italy for a coarse stuff made of goats' hair, and for a glossy silk fabric.

PICOTINE, a name in some parts of the Continent for a peck, a measure used principally to serve out the quantity of oats, &c. for a horse's meal.

PICTURE, a painting; though the word is sometimes applied to a print or engraving. Large sums of money are laid out annually on the works of living artists, or ancient masters, and the public exhibitions of paintings do much good.

PICTURE-BOOK, an illustrated work for children.

PICTURE-CLEANER, a restorer of the brightness of colours, &c. in oil-paintings.

PICTURE-DEALER, a purchaser of pictures for re-sale.

PICTURE-FRAME, a setting, or frame for a picture, made of different materials, either wood, solid or veneered, leather, papier-mâché, gutta-percha, metal, &c.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKER, a workman who makes square frames for prints or for looking-glasses. Oval frames are either turned, or moulded of some composition.

PICTURE-GALLERY, a place for hanging or exhibiting pictures.

PICTURE-LINER, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of a picture.

PICUP, **RE-RESTORER** and **CLEANER**. See **PICTURE-CLEANER**.

PICTURE-ROD, a kind of brass tubing for affixing to the tops of walls in a room, to suspend pictures from.

PICUDELLA, a variety of olive.

PICUL: in Batavia it is 135 lbs. 10 oz.; in Japan, 181 lbs.; in Manila, 1½ cwt. (140 lbs.) See **PICUL**.

PIE, a dish of baked meat or fruit, with a crust top.

PIE, a printer's term for a confused mass of letters or type, broken up by accident; a small nominal Indian money, the third part of the piee, 12 of which go to the anna, of 1½d.

PIECE, a picture; a play; a patch; a part or length of any thing, or the whole, of variable dimensions. A piece of muslin is 10 yards, of calico 28 yards, of Irish linen 25 yards, of Hanoverian linen 100 double ell, or 128 yards.

PIECE-BROKER, a person who buys shreds and remnants of woollen cloth from tailors, to sell again to others who want them for mending, or for other purposes.

PIECE-GOODS, the articles usually classed under this category are grey cotton, mulle, jaconets, shirtings, madapoliana, printers' cambrics, long cloths, sheetings, drills, &c.

PIECING, mending; making additions; joining two things together.

PIECE-WORK, task-work; work paid for by the job.

PIE-DISH, an oval, flat deep dish of crockery ware, for baking pies in.

PIEDOUCHE (French), a bracket-pédestal.

PIEGGERIA (Italian), a surety; bail, or security.

PIEGO (Italian), a packet of letters.

PIEL, an iron wedge for boring stones.

PIELAGO, a kind of sailing-vessel.

PIEL-MAN, one who makes and carries pies about the streets for sale.

PIENSO, a daily allowance of barley, &c., given to horses and mules in Spain.

PIER, a projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place; a strong marine erection running out into the sea from the shore, on a shallow coast, for the facility of passengers, shipping, &c.; a projection or column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

PIERAGE, money paid by ships for the use of a pier or wharf; a toll demanded of passengers for walking or landing on certain piers.

PIERCED-WORK, perforated or filigree-work. **PIERCEL**, **PIERCER**, a kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.

PIERCER, a lady's eyelet-tee for fancy-work, made of ivory, bone, pearl, or a porcupine's quill; an operative in a cotton-mill.

PIER-GLASS, a large looking-glass between windows.

PIERRIER (French), a swivel-gun.

PIETRA DURA, a name for any hard stone, such as onyx, chalcedony, and arno pebbles, &c., used for cutting, and for representing flowers, animals, &c. on.

PIZZO, a leather bottle or skin, used for carrying liquors.

Pie, a well-known domestic animal whose valuable commercial products are noticed under Bacon, Pork, Lard, &c.; an earthen pitcher; a chimney-pot; a common name for a large mass of unforged metal; an ingot of iron or lead, weighing ½ to 1½ cwt. **PIGEON**, a common name for several varieties of birds, several of which enter largely into commerce, both for food and as fancy-birds. The carrier pigeon, formerly so much prized, is now replaced by the electric wires on land and in the sea.

PIGEON-EXPRESS, the transmission of intelligence by a slip or note attached to a carrier pigeon, set loose to return to its home.

PIGEON-HOLE, a receptacle for letters, &c.

patch; a part of the whole. of piece of muslin yarda, of Irish perian linen 100

ho buys shreds en cloth from thers who want other purposes. usually classed re grey cotton, ra, madapoliana, cloths, sheetings,

additions; join-

work paid for by

to dish of crockery

cket-pédestal.

surety; ball, or

f letters.

ring stones.

vessel.

and carries pies

e of barley, &c.,

es in Spain.

phar, or landing-

erection running

the shore, on a

facility of passen-

a projection or

rch of a bridge is

hips for the use of

demanded of pass-

anding on certain

or fillgree-work.

of awl or gimlet

er for fancy-work,

pearl, or a poreu-

e in a cotton-mill.

ng-glass between

el-gun.

any hard stone,

by, and arno pel-

ng, and for repre-

&c. on

or skin, used for

ic animal whose

products are noticed

1, &c.; an earthen

a common name

PIGEON-HOUSE, a dove-cot, or elevated shelter for pigeons to roost and breed in.

PIGEON-MATCH, a competitive trial of skill among sportsmen, in shooting at pigeons let loose from a trap.

PIGEON-PIE, a pastry made of pigeons.

PIGEON-TRAP, a trap in which pigeons are confined, in order to be shot at when liberated and on the wing.

PIGEON-WOOD, another name for zebra-wood, of which there are several kinds; one from Jamaica is the produce of *Guettarda speciosa*; others come from the Brazil.

PIGGIN, a small wooden or earthen vessel, without a handle.

PIGIONE (Italian), house-rent.

PIGMENT, a paint; any colour used by painters.

PIGNONS, **PINONES**, the edible seeds of the cones of various pines. Those of the *Pinus Pinea*, are consumed in Italy. In Chile, they are considered a great delicacy, both by the Indians and Spaniards. They are sometimes boiled, ground down on a stone into a kind of paste, and made into pastry. The cone of a magnificent Australian pine, containing as many as 150 edible seeds, furnishes at certain seasons, a rich harvest to the aborigines.

PIG-NUTS, a North American name for a variety of the hickory-tree, *Carya glabra*. The nuts are smaller, and not quite so pleasant as those of the shell-bark variety of hickory. The hog-nut is the *Carya porcina*.

PIG'S-FACE, **PIG'S-CHEEK**. See **BATH-CHAPS**.

PIG'S-FRY, the entrails of a pig sold for food.

PIG'S-HEAD, the head of a pig, sold fresh or salted.

PIG-SKIN, the skin of the hog prepared as leather for saddles, binding, or other purposes.

PIG-STYE, an enclosure, with a house for pigs to fatten in.

PIG-TAIL, a dark kind of tobacco twisted into a long rope or cord, which is afterwards wound into a hard close ball.

PIKE, a long lance; an iron sprig for fastening work to a turning-lathe; a freshwater fish, the *Esox lucius*; the sea-pike is the gar-fish, *E. belone*; an abbreviation for a "toll-gate," or "turnpike-gate;" a measure of length used in Egypt, Syria, Servia, and the adjoining countries; about 24 inches; 19-24ths pike are, according to Dr. Bowring, 1 yard. See **PIE**.

PIKE-HEAD, the spear, or arrow-pointed part of a pike.

PIKE-STAFF, the pole of a pike.

PILASTER, a square column set in a wall.

PILCH (Scotch), a gown made of silk; a petticoat open in front, worn by infants; an apron or protection for the thighs, worn by men digging peat; a child's flannel napkin.

PILCHARD, a small fish resembling the herring, the *Clupea pilchardus*, which is caught in large numbers on the western coasts of England; the take of the Cornish fisheries being, on the average, 60,000,000 fish, or 21,000 hhds., of which the greater portion are shipped salted, to the Mediterranean ports.

PILE, a pale or pointed stake; a sharpened log of timber driven a considerable depth into the ground, in the bed of rivers, or in marshy land, to build upon, an erection or superstructure; the shag, nap, or surface of velvet, plush, broad-cloth, &c.; a galvanic battery.

PILE-DRIVER, a workman occupied in sinking piles for the foundation of a superstructure; a machine used for the purpose.

PILE-DRIVING MACHINE, **PILE-ENGINE**, a heavy rammer, or mass of iron, raised by a leverage, and descending repeatedly with force by gravity, on the head of a pile or log of wood, to be driven into the earth. Nasmyth's steam hammer, applied to the pile-engine, raises the rammer again, by the action of steam.

PILENTUM, a light vehicle; a combination of the cab and carriage.

PILEWORT, a common field plant, the *Ranunculus Ficaria*, the leaves of which are sometimes used as a potherb.

PILL, a medicine rolled into a small globe.

PILLAR, an upright column or support of wood, iron, stone, &c.

PILLAR DOLLAR, a Spanish silver coin with two columns supporting the royal arms on the obverse, which is at a high premium for the Chinese market.

PILLAU, a Turkish dish of rice with fowl or mutton, raisins, almonds, chilies and cardamoms, boiled or stewed together, and served up with sweet gravy and fried onions.

PILL-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of small round pasteboard, or thin wooden, boxes of different sizes, for chemists' and surgeons' use.

PILLEZ, a kind of naked barley.

PILLOCIATO (Italian), a furrier.

PILLION, a soft saddle for a woman; a pad for a horse's back; tin in slugs.

PILLMAKING-MACHINE, a corrugated metal plate for rolling pills on, so as to divide them accurately.

PILLOCOCCIA, a purgative pill, so named.

PILLOW, a bag filled with feathers to rest the head on in bed, &c.; a name for a kind of plain fustian. See **FUSTIAN**.

PILLOW-LACE, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow.

PILLOW-SLIP, an outer covering or case of linen or calico for a feather pillow.

PILL-TILE, a glazed tile for rolling the pill mass upon with the hand or a spatula.

PILOT, a qualified licensed mariner, employed to navigate ships through intricate channels into or out of a river, port or roadstead.

PILOTAGE, the authorized fees paid to a pilot for navigating a vessel.

PILOT-BALLOON, a small balloon sent up to try the wind.

PILOT-BOAT, a small strong-built cutter, belonging to a pilot, employed in beating about the coasts and approaches to ports, awaiting vessels requiring the services of a pilot.

PILOT-BREAD, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. The whiter and finer kind of sea-biscuit is often called captains' biscuit.

PILOT-CLOTH, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others.

PILOT-ENGINE, an engine sent before to clear the line or to attend on a railway train.

PILOTIN (French), the apprentice to a pilot; the wire of an organ pipe.

PILOT-JACK, a union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

PIMENT, spiced or honeyed wine.

PIMENTO, the dried berries of a West Indian tree, the *Eugenia Pimenta*, used as a spice in cookery, which have a flavour intermediate between pepper and cloves. The tree is exclusively cultivated in Jamaica, but of 86,061 cwts. imported thence in 1855, only 3,535 cwts. were entered for home consumption.

PIMENTO-OIL, an aromatic yellow oil obtained from the covering of the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*.

PIMIENTO, the Spanish name for capsicums. **PIMPLE**, a name given to calcined copper in a certain state; also called sponge regulus.

PIMFLOES, a West Indian name for the prickly pear (*Opuntia Tuna* and *O. vulgaris*), which is much used as a hedge plant.

PI, a peg or bolt of wood or metal; a short piece of wire used by females for fastening articles of dress, &c. These are made of brass wire reduced by the usual process of wire drawing; the old "spun head," which was liable to get loose, is now giving way to those with solid heads; the axis on which the sheave of a block turns; a short piece of wood for belaying or fastening ropes to in a ship; a vulgar name for the half of a tub or anker of smuggled spirits.

PINA (Spanish), amalgamated silver; pine-apple leaf fibres.

PINA-CLOTH, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, *Ananassa sativa*; the texture is very delicate, soft, and transparent, and generally has a very slight tinge of pale yellow. It is made into shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, dresses, &c., and is most beautifully embroidered by the needle.

PINAFORE, a child's apron; an outer dress covering.

PINANG, a Malay name for the betel-nut palm (*Areca catechu*).

PINAZA, a kind of fine Indian fabric.

PIN-BOX, **PIN-CASE**, a small fancy box for holding pins.

PINCEL (Spanish), an instrument for tarring a vessel.

PINCELEBO (Spanish), a pencil-maker.

PINCERS, small tongs, or nippers.

PINCHECK, a brittle alloy consisting of 85 per cent. of copper and 15 per cent. of zinc. It is sometimes called tomback.

PINCIL, a Neapolitan vessel.

PINCHINA (French), coarse woollen cloth.

PINCUSHION, a cushion for sticking pins in for a dressing-table, sometimes made of small size for a lady's pocket.

PINDALS, **PINDABS**, American and West Indian names for the ground-nut, *Arachis hypogaea*.

PINE, a well-known useful evergreen tree,

furnishing the deals generally used for building purposes.

PINE-APPLE, a tropical fruit, the *Ananassa sativa* and *lucida*, of which large quantities are now imported in bulk from the Bahamas islands and the West coast of Africa. There are many distinct kinds now cultivated in hot-houses in this country, some of which are brought to high perfection, and being matured are far superior in flavour to those imported, which have to be picked green, or before they are fully ripe.

PINE-APPLE CHEESE, a kind of cheese shaped and formed in a mould like a pine-apple, which is principally manufactured for export.

PINE-APPLE FIBRE. See **PINA-CLOTH**.

PINE-BOARDS, **PINE-PLANKS**. See **DEALA**.

PINE-FISH, a name in the Shetlands for fish dried in the open air.

PINE-HOUSE, **PINERY**, a hot-house or stove for growing pines.

PINE-KERNELS, the seeds of the stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), which are commonly sold in foreign markets as an article of dessert. They taste somewhat like hazel nuts. See **PIGNONS** and **CHILGOZA**.

PINE-KNOTS, a name in the United States for the cones of pines, large quantities of which are brought down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

PINE NEEDLE-WOOL, **PINE WOOD-WOOL**, a fibrous vegetable substance obtained in Prussia by treating the buds and leaves of coniferous trees with a strong solution of carbonate of soda. The fibre is used there for upholstery purposes, such as stuffing for mattresses, intended as a protection against insects, and for wadding; blankets are made with it; and oil and soap are also obtained from it.

PINEX, an Indian resin or dammer obtained from the droop tree (*Vateria Indica*).

PINGLE-PAN, in Scotland, a small tin goblet with a long handle for preparing children's food.

PINGO, an elastic stick loaded at both ends, poised on the shoulder, used in Ceylon for carrying burthens.

PINGUIN, **PEN-GWYN**, a fence plant used in the West Indies for hedge-rows, the *Bromelia Pinguin* and *B. Karatas*.

PIN-HEAD, the wire added to the top of a pin.

PINION, a pivot; a small toothed wheel, connected with, and receiving motion from a larger one; the quills from the joint farthest from the body of the wing of the goose or swan, used for making pens, also called "firns."

PINK, a painter's colour, a yellowish or pale red, or light crimson, of which the chief varieties are rose-pink, Dutch, and English-pink; a garden-flower; a vessel with a round stern and bulging sides, capable of carrying a large cargo; to slash cloth; to work in eyelet holes.

PINKER, one who stabs or cuts out flouncers, borders, &c. with a machine, for ladies' dresses and shrouds.

PINKIE, a name in Scotland for the weakest kind of table-beer.

PIN-
sc
pa
PIN-
(S
tic
mi
Sp
are
PINK
saff
sod
silk
PIN-
PIN-
PIN-
bet
row
PINNA
augl
PINNA
Indi
of Co
tricts
PINOCO
pine-
PINOLA
deter
PINOLE
for in
PINONA
kerne
PINSTIC
paper
same
PINT, a
perial
distille
diposul
lish pin
PINTLE
of a sh
PINT-STO
taining
PITCHER
(PIONEER
trates
man; a
hatchet
the wa
repairs
ments,
PITE, a
cylinder
conduct
large, wa
and the
vices; a
whistle
dimensi
hold 103
and loc
ranging
PITE-CASE
ing a sh
pin.
PITE-CLAY
tuous ear
of alumin
for mo
smokers,
earthenw
scouring

ily used for
the *Ananassa*
ge quantities
m the Baha-
nast of Africa.
nds now cul-
this country,
to high pre-
are far supe-
ported, which
before they are

cheese shaped
e a pine-apple,
ctured for ex-

-CLOTH.
See DEALS.
etands for fish

house or stove

the stone pine
commonly sold
rticle of dessert.
hazel nuts. See

the United States
ge quantities of
the Mississippi to

WOOD-WOOL, a
nce obtained in
buds and leaves
a strong solution
The fibre is used
roposes, such as
tended as a pro-
nd for wadding;
it; and oil and
um it.

hammer obtained
eria Indica).
a small tin goblet
paring children's

ed at both ends,
sed in Ceylon for

ce plant used in
edge-rows, the
Karatas.

to the top of a
toothed wheel,
ceiving motion
quills from the
poly of the wing
used for making

a yellowish or
on, of which the
pink, Dutch, and
flower; a vessel
bulging sides,
large cargo; to
yelet holes.
cuts out flouncez,
chine, for ladies'

for the weakest

PINKING-IRON, a cutting instrument for
scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces,
paper for coffin trimmings, &c.

PINK-ROOT, a name for the worm-grass
(*Spigelia marilandica*), a poisonous narco-
tic and purgative, and a very powerful ver-
mifuge; the fresh leaves and stems of
Spigelia anthelmia, and *S. marilandica*,
are used as an anthelmintic.

PINK-SAUCER, a little saucer, containing
safflower prepared with a small portion of
soda, and used for giving a flesh tint to
silk stockings, &c. [stern.]

PINK-STERN, a ship with a high, narrow
PIN-MAKER, a manufacturer of pins.

PINNACE, a ship's barge, intermediate in size
between a launch and a cutter, and never
rowing more than eight oars.

PINNACLE, a small turret or spire on the
angle of a building.

PINNACOTAY-OIL, a name in some parts of
India, for an oil obtained from the seeds
of *Calophyllum inophyllum*. In other dis-
tricts it is called Oudee-oil.

PINOCCHIO (Italian), the edible seeds from
pine-cones; the kernel of the pine apple.

PINOLA, PINULA (Italian), a spindle; the
detent of a repeating watch.

PINOLE, an aromatic powder used in Italy
for making chocolate.

PINONATA, a conserve or paste made of the
kernels of pine cones.

PINSTICKER, a person who fixes pins in
paper; a machine which performs the
same operation.

PINT, a British liquid measure; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an im-
perial quart, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon: a pint of
distilled water weighs $1\frac{1}{8}$ pound avoi-
rdupois; a Scots pint contains three Eng-
lish pints, and is = 108.464 cubic inches.

PINTLE, a metal bolt on which the rudder
of a ship is hung.

PINT-STOUP, a tin-measure in Scotland, con-
taining very nearly three English pints.

PIOCHE (French), a pickaxe or mattock.

PIONEER, a settler or colonist who pen-
etrates into the wilderness; a backwoods-
man; a working soldier provided with
hatchet, &c., who precedes and clears
the way of obstructions for an army,
repairs the roads, and works at intrench-
ments, &c.

PIPE, a leather or canvas hose; a long tube or
cylinder of metal, earthenware, or glass for
conducting water, gas, steam, &c. When
large, water and gas pipes are called mains,
and the smaller ones, supply pipes and ser-
vices; a tube for smoking; a boatswain's
whistle; a cask for liquids of variable
dimensions, but considered ordinarily to
hold 105 gallons. In different countries
and localities it varies considerably,
ranging from 68 up to 156 gallons.

PIPE-CASE, a smoker's pocket-case for hold-
ing a short meerschaum or clay tobacco-
pipe.

PIPE-CLAY, an adhesive and plastic unc-
tuous earth, containing about 36 per cent.
of alumina with 61 silica, which is used
for moulding clay tobacco-pipes for
smokers, for making various kinds of
earthenware, and as a detergent for
scouring cloth. From Kingsteignton, in

Devonshire, nearly 20,000 tons are ob-
tained yearly.

PIPE-LAYER, a workman who lays gas
mains, water, or draining pipes.

PIPE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal
tubes, clay, or glass cylinders, or of to-
bacco smoking-pipes.

PIPER, one who plays on the bag-pipes.

PIPE-STAVES. See STAVES.

PI-PI, the legumes of *Casalpinia Papou*
used as a tanning material, but inferior
to Divi-divi.

PIPIAN, an Indian fricassee.

PIPING, a kind of cord trimming or fluting
for ladies' dresses.

PIPING-IRONS, fluting-irons.

PIPING BULLFINCH, a bullfinch that whistles
tunes.

PIPKIN, a small earthen saucepan.

PIPOTE (Italian), a keg; a small barrel.

PIPPIN, a name for some varieties of small
choice apples.

PIPPISSEWA, a wild plant of North America,
the *Chimaphila umbellata*, which being
diuretic, acrid, and narcotic, is used in
medicine.

PIQUEE (French), marcella; a cotton stuff
used for waistcoats.

PIQUETTE, sour acid wine; a drink made
in France by pouring water on the
husks of grapes.

PIRAMETER, the name given to an instrument
for ascertaining the power required
to draw carriages over roads.

PIRATE, a sea-robber; a vessel which at-
tacks others at sea for the sake of plunder.

PIRATING, counterfeiting; copying anything
without permission; stealing the copy-
right of a work.

PIRL, to twist or twine, as in forming horse-
hair into a fishing-line.

PIREN (Scotch), a quill or reed; yarn wound
on a shuttle; the bobbin of a spinning-
wheel; the wheel of a fishing-rod.

PIRNIE, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmar-
nock, of different colours or stripes.

PIROGUE, a rough canoe formed out of the
trunk of a tree.

PISANG, one of the Malay names for the
plantain. See PIMANG.

PISE, blocks of clay rammed into mounds;
rammed earth, used in some countries to
build the walls of cottages.

PISMIRE, a name in the Orkneys for the
steel-yard.

PISTACHIO-NUTS, the small almonds or nuts
in the drupe of the *Pistacia vera*, and its
varieties, natives of Syria, which are im-
ported in small quantities from Messina,
Sicily, and other parts in the Mediter-
ranean, either shelled or unshelled. The
kernels are small, pale green, with a fla-
vor like sweet almonds. They are used
as a dessert fruit, in confectionery, and
also to make a sort of cosmetic-powder
for the face. In 1855, we imported 3310
cwts. of these nuts.

PISTAREEN, a Spanish silver coin, worth
about 8d. or 9d. The "head" pistareen is
worth about 1d. more. There are also
quarter and half pistareen silver pieces.
The double pistareen is current for about
1s. 6d.

PISTRAIA, in Italy, a round jug with a spout.

PISTOL, a well-known hand weapon; the smallest fire-arm used.

PISTOL-CASE, a box for keeping one or more pistols in.

PISTOLE, a gold coin of the European States, varying in different countries, and in different coinages. The Spanish pistole is the fourth of the doubloon. The coinage of 1813 to 1822, weighed 4 dwts, 8 gra., of which 3 dwts, 18-6 gra. were pure gold. The previous coins of 1745, 1774, and 1782, contained 2 to 3 grains more pure gold. The doppia, or pistole of Milan, coined in 1788, weighs 4 dwts, 1-3 gra., of which 3 dwts, 16-6 gra. are pure gold. The later pistoles of Switzerland, weigh 4 dwts, 20 gra., of which 4 dwts, 8 gra. are pure gold. On the average, the pistole may be valued at 16s.

PISTOL-ROUTER, the name for a kind of carpenter's plane.

PISTON, the sucker, or part of a pump which fits the bore; the short cylinder or disk of a steam-engine, acted upon by the air or steam, and causing suction.

PISTON-ROD, the rod by which a piston is forced down and drawn up.

PIT, a well, or deep hole; the sunken shaft of a mine; the floor, or chief audience part of a play-house; a place for sawing wood.

PITA, a name for alooe-fibre, obtained from the leaves of the *Agave Americana*, which is made into a strong and white cordage, and also manufactured into paper in Mexico.

PITCH, the resin of pine extracted by fire and inspissation; or the residuum of boiled tar, made in England, and of which about a thousand tons a year are imported from Russia; in mining, the limit of ground set to those who work on tribute; an inclination or elevation; the sloping side of a roof; the rising or falling of a vessel in a heavy sea; to set in array, as to pitch a tent; to pave with pebbles.

PITCH AND TAR MANUFACTURER, a maker of those commodities, largely used for smearing or covering ships' bottoms, palings, &c.

PITCH-BACK WHEEL, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water.

PITCH-BLENDE, a valuable ore for the porcelain painter, producing a fine orange colour, and also a black, found in Saxony, Bohemia, and Cornwall.

PITCHER, an earthen water-jug.

PITCH-FORK, a prong with which hay, &c. is lifted from a cart to the rick.

PITCHING, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly; fixing a tent or booth; covering a ship's bottom, a roof, or palings with pitch or tar.

PITCHING-STABLES, a kind of shaped Cornish granite, 4 or 6 inches long, for paving.

PITCH-LADLE, an iron ladle for lifting out pitch from a boiler.

PITCH-PIPE MANUFACTURER, a maker of pipes used for giving the key-notes for music.

PITCH-PLASTER, a plaster of Burgundy pitch.

PITCH-STONE, a vitreous lava which occurs in veins and beds, and sometimes in whole mountains.

PITCH-WHEEL, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

PITCH-WORK, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.

PIT-COAL, the common bituminous coal used throughout the country. See **COAL**.

PITH, the cellular or spongy substance of plant stalks, used for various purposes, for making light models, &c. The pith of the elder is used for electrical purposes; that of the sago palm is converted into starch. See **SHOLA**.

PIT-MAN, a collier; one who looks after the mine-gear; the sawyer who stands in the pit.

PITON (French), a screw-ring; a staple.

PIT-PAN, a long flat-bottomed river-boat used in Central America. It is deep and wide in the middle, but shallow at the ends, which are square. It not unfrequently contains 60 paddlers.

PIT-SAW. See **SAW**.

PIT-SAW FILE. See **FILE**.

PITTORE (Italian), a painter or limner.

PIUMA, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentlemen's coats.

PIVOT-GUN, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction.

PIX, the name given to a box kept at the British Mint, in which a small sample of the coins struck are deposited, in order to be assayed and compared with a standard preserved in the Exchequer. This operation, called "the trial of the pix," is performed in the presence of certain members of the Privy Council, the officers of the Mint, and a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company, and now usually takes place on the appointment of a new Master of the Mint, before his predecessor receives a discharge.

PIZZA (Italian), a sort of cake.

PIZZICAGNOLO (Italian), a cheese-monger; a pork-shop.

PLACAGE (French), veneering; inlaying.

PLACARD, a written or printed notice stuck up; to advertise by posted bills.

PLACARD-BEARER, a man walking about the streets or thoroughfares, carrying notices on boards.

PLACE, a public or private employment; a public square in a city; a name in Scotland for the mansion-house of an estate; to arrange or dispose.

PLACE-BRICK, a builder's term for an inferior kind of brick, which, from being on the outside of a clamp or kiln, is only imperfectly burnt.

PLACER, a gold field; a position or locality in an auriferous country.

PLACK, a small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to the third part of an English penny.

PLAICE, a flat fish, the *Pleuronectes platessa*, which, when of a moderate size, is good eating, but inferior to the turbot and sole.

PLAID, an outer loose tartan wrapper, worn by the Highlanders. See **MAUD**, **TARTAN**, and **TWEED**.

PLAIN, simple, without ornament or beauty.
PLAINBACKS, a term in the weaving trade for bombazettes. [tor's projection.]

PLAIN-CHART, a chart laid down on Mercator's projection.
PLAINMENT, a written statement of a suit in a Court of Requests, County Court, &c.

PLAINIFF, a suitor; one who commences a law-suit. [cloth, linen, &c.]

PLAIT, PLAT, PLEAT, a fold or double in PLAIN, a scheme; an outline drawing or design; a ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section.

PLANCHET, in coining, a piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth flat surface, to be placed in the mill for receiving the die impression. [counterfeiter.]

PLANCHETTE, a small plank or board; a circle.

PLANE, a carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there are great varieties, named after the purposes they are intended to fulfil; as smooth-plane; beading-plane; jack-plane; trying-plane; long-plane; jointer-plane; moulding-plane; panel-plane; rounding-plane; toothing-plane; fork-staff-plane; ovolo; lamb's-tongue, astragal and hollow-sash-plane; bead-plane; match-plane; grooving-plane; hand-rail-plane; table-plane; single and three reed-planes; side-filisters; sash-filister; dovetail-box; side-round; side-rabbit; side-sulph; square-rabbit; skew-rabbit; and numerous others.

PLANE-IRONS, cutting irons to insert in a plane, and which are either double or single.
PLANE-MAKER, a manufacturer of the wood cases for workmen's planes.

PLANER, in printing, a flat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even.

PLANE-TABLE, a surveyor's instrument for taking angles.

PLANETARIUM, a machine for showing the motions of the planets.

PLANE-TREE, the sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*, a large North American tree, the wood of which is used for musical instruments, and other works requiring a clean light-coloured wood.

PLANIMETER, an instrument for calculating the area of plane figures.

PLANING-MACHINE, PLANING-MILL, a facing-machine for smoothing boards, &c., and economizing time and labour; an application of the slide-rest to a traversing-table.

PLANISH, to smooth wood; to polish metals.

PLANISHER, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass work; a workman who hammers metals into a flat surface.

PLANK, a liquid measure used in Lubeck, Bostock, &c., also called a noessel, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint; a long flat piece of timber.

PLANK-ROAD, DEAL, and LEAD.

PLANK-ROAD, a road formed upon planks laid transversely, much used in America.

PLANK-SAWER, a sawyer.

PLANT, railway engines and machinery; utensils; the machinery, apparatus, or fixtures by which a business or manufacture is carried on, as a builder's plant; the plant of a brewery, &c.; to set in the ground; to cultivate.

PLANTADO-PASADO, the sun-dried fruit of the plantain, which forms a considerable article of internal commerce in some of the districts of Mexico.

PLANTAIN, a succulent shrub or tree, the *Musa Paradisiaca*, largely cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, eaten boiled or roasted, or prepared into dough and meal; bags are made of the leaves, and the stalk furnishes a large quantity of useful fibre for paper making or for cordage. Another species, *M. textilis*, furnishes a valuable fibre for rope. See MANILA-HEMP.

PLANTATION, a woodland of young trees, an estate for growing coffee, sugar, indigo or spices in the tropics; formerly the term was applied to our foreign possessions, now generally known as colonies.

PLANT-CANE, a first crop of sugar-canes raised from cuttings, not a ratoon or second-shoot crop; the former yielding more juice and sugar.

PLANTER, the manager or overseer of a sugar estate; the superintendent of a coffee plantation or an indigo estate.

PLAQUETTE, a small French coin; a trawling.

PLAQUEUR (French), one who veneers or lays on plates.

FLASHING, binding and interweaving branches of trees for low fences, &c.

PLASM, a mould or matrix.

PLASMA, a transparent chalcidony of a grass-green or leek-green colour, found in India and China.

PLASTER, a common name in America and other quarters for gypsum, used as a manure; a composition of lime and hair; a substance for casting ornaments and figures; an ointment or salve spread on skin or paper.

PLASTERER, a workman who covers the walls, ceilings, &c. of a house or other edifice with plaster.

PLASTERERS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

PLASTERERS'-HAIR MANUFACTURER, a collector and preparer of cow hair, and other waste hair, for mixing in mortar.

PLASTER-FACTORY, works where gypsum is ground and prepared, or where cements are made.

PLASTER-IMAGE MAKER, one who makes figures, medallions, and other casts in plaster of Paris.

PLASTER-OF-PARIS, a common name for sulphate of lime or gypsum, from its occurrence in the Paris formation.

PLASTERS, external medical applications, the base of which is generally metallic or alkaline soaps.

PLATA, the Spanish name for silver, applied to both ore and money.

PLATA-FINA, amalgamated silver.

PLATE, a common name for articles made of the precious metals for table use; a horizontal timber placed on a wall to receive other pieces; a small round flat food platter; a flat piece of metal, such as a copper-plate, door or name plate, boiler-plate, &c.

PLATEAU, a large ornamental centre dish for a table; a teatray or salver.

PLATE-BASKET, a basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used from a dinner table; a small basket lined with balsa for holding knives, forks, and spoons.

PLATE-BENDING-MACHINE, a rolling machine for bending plates of metal to any required curve, for making iron boiler plates, water-wheel buckets, &c.

PLATE-CARRIER, a servants' tray for bringing plates to table; a moving apparatus in the wall, with a series of shelves rising and falling, to take up and bring down plates, &c. in an eating-house or hotel from and to the kitchen.

PLATE-CASE-MAKER, **PLATE-CHEST-MAKER**, a manufacturer of boxes of various kind and sizes, to hold dessert knives and forks, spoons, and other articles of plate.

PLATE-COVER, a small metal cover for keeping toast, meats, &c. warm on a plate.

PLATE-CUTTING-MACHINE, a machine for cutting metal plates.

PLATED-WARE, electrotyped articles; articles silvered over, or gilt.

PLATE-GLASS, sheets of a superior kind of thick glass, used for silvering for mirrors, and also for large panes in drawing-room windows, shop-fronts, &c. It contains about 76 per cent. of silica. A superficial foot, one-tenth of an inch in thickness, is considered to weigh 1 lb.

PLATE-GLASS-MANUFACTURER, a manufacturer and polisher of thick sheet glass.

PLATEL, a small dish.

PLATE-LAYER, a workman who lays down the iron rails, and fixes them to the sleepers of a railway.

PLATE-LEATHER, a kind of wash leather; chamols leather used for rubbing and cleaning silver or plated articles.

PLATE-MARKS, special marks or emblematic representations stamped on gold or silver plate; thus, for London the local mark is a lion; for Birmingham, an anchor; Sheffield, a crown and lion; Newcastle, three castles; Exeter, king's head, lion and castle; Edinburgh, castle, thistle and king's head; Glasgow, a tree, with a bell and salmon; Ireland, a harp and the figure of Britannia. There are also certain letters to distinguish the date of manufacture, for the convenience of the custom-house officers in assessing the duty.

PLATE-POLISHER, a brush for cleaning plate; a workman who smooths copper or steel plates for engraving, &c., or polishes plate-glass.

PLATE-POWDER, a rouge or polishing powder for brightening plate.

PLATER, an electrotypist; one who coats metal articles with silver or gold.

PLATE-RACK, a wooden frame fixed in a scullery to stand plates and dishes in to drain after they are washed.

PLATES AND DISHES, articles of crockery ware for table use, usually sold in sets; sometimes in a complete or full dinner service of so many pieces.

PLATE-WARMER, a japanned metal or tinned

case with shelves, for standing plates in before a fire to warm.

PLATFORM, a landing stage; an elevation of earth, wood, or stone; a hustings; the raised part of a railway station.

PLATILLAS, the name of a white linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

PLATINA, twisted silver wire; an iron plate for glazing stuff.

PLATINUM, a valuable white metal like silver, very ductile and of great tenacity. In Russia it is used for coinage, in England it is employed for making large vessels in the sulphuric acid manufacture, and gold pens are also tipped with it.

PLAT-MENAGE (German), a cruet-stand; a set of castors for the table.

PLATRAGE (French), plaster-work.

PLATRIER, a French plasterer.

PLATTER, a large wooden plate or dish; in Germany one who irons linen.

PLATTIN, **PLATEN**, the flat superincumbent part of a printing-press, which, when brought down on the types, gives the impression.

PLAUSTRO (Spanish), a cart or wagon.

PLAY, a drama; a story told by actors.

PLAY-ACTOR, one who performs a part in a drama or play.

PLAY-BILL, a printed guide to the amusements of the evening in a play-house.

PLAY-BOOK, a book containing the words of a play, as acted.

PLAY-HOUSE, a theatre; a building for dramatic representations.

PLAYING-CARD-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

PLAYING-CARDS, pieces of cardboard made in 4 suits of 13 each, with painted figures and devices on them, for playing games with.

PLAY-WRIGHT, a dramatist; an adapter of **PLEA**, an allegation; a legal act or form of pleading.

PLEADER, one who draws pleas in technical form; an advocate; one who argues in a court of justice.

PLEASURE-BOAT, a small boat for use on a river or lake.

PLEASURE-GROUND, a small park or shrubbery contiguous to a dwelling-house; an ornamental garden.

PLEASURE-TRAIN, a railway excursion-train.

PLEAT, to crimp linen or lace in narrow folds.

PLEDGE, an article put in pawn.

PLEITA (Spanish), a platted strand of bass.

PLENSHING-NAIL, a large nail for fastening planks or floor boards to the joists.

PLEURISY-ROOT, a name in North America for the *Asclepias tuberosa*, which is expectorant, diaphoretic, and a mild tonic and stimulant.

PLEYT, a kind of ship.

PLIANT, a French folding seat or chair.

PLIERS, **PLIERS**, small nippers or pinchers to hold wire, &c. to bend it; of which there are several kinds made, for the use of bell-hangers, saddlers, and others; there are also fishing pliers, bottling pliers, &c.

PLISSON (French), a kind of custard pudding.

ending plates in
an elevation of
hustings; the
white linen fabric
to America.
; an iron plate
white metal like
great tenacity.
oinaze, in Eng-
making large veg-
old manufacture,
ped with it.
a crust-stand; a
er-work.
rer.
plate or dish; in
linen.
superincumbent
as, which, when
apes, gives the im-
rt or wagon.
olds by actors.
forms a part in a
de to the amuse-
a play-house.
ining the words of
a building for dra-
COMPANY, one of
panies of London,
of cardboard made
with painted figures
for playing games
[plays].
lat; an adapter of
legal act or form of
pleas in technical
he who argues in a
boat for use on a
hall park or shrub-
dwelling-house; an
ay excursion-train.
or lace in narrow
a pawn.
ted strand of bass.
a nail for fastening
to the joists.
in North America
psa, which is expect-
d a mild tonic and
g sent or chair.
ppers or pincers to
all, of which there
e, for the use of bel-
others; there are
tting pliers, &c.
and of custard pud-

PLUC, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. [wool].
PLUCCAGE (French), the operation of carding
PLUMBAGE, lead work.
PLUMBAGINE, plumbago, black-lead.
PLUMBARIO (Italian), lead and silver ore.
PLUMB-BRUT, rough lead.
PLUMBE (French), a kind of varnish; goods sealed by the douaniers or Custom-house officers.
PLUMBEE (French), red lead.
PLUMBIEE, a plumber and glazier in France.
PLONKET, a coarse woollen fabric.
PLONGUE (French), a bundle of carded wool.
PLOT, a small piece of land; the story of a play; to lay out ground.
PLOTTE, a Swedish silver coin worth about 1s. 6d. There are double, half, and quarter plottes.
PLOTTIE, in Scotland, mulled wine flavoured with ice.
PLOTTING-SCALE, a mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, which is a foot or a foot and a half long, and an inch and a half broad.
PLOUGH, an agricultural implement for turning up the soil, of which there are several kinds, adapted either for light or heavy land, as swing, wheel, or turn-wrist ploughs, and draining or subsoil ploughs, &c. Also a plane; a bookbinder's knife or press for cutting paper.
PLOUGH-GATE, **PLOUGH-GANG**, an extent of land equal on an average to about 40 Scotch acres. See **OX-GANG**.
PLOUGHMAN, a labourer who holds the handles and guides the plough.
PLOUGH-SHARE, the cutting part of the plough; the plate which turns over the soil. [plouzhia].
PLOUGH-WRIGHT, a workman who repairs
PLOUT-NET, **POUT-NET**, a small river fishing-net shaped like a stocking, attached to two poles.
PLUCK, a two-pronged dung-fork used in Scotland with the teeth placed at right angles to the shaft; the heart, liver, and lights, &c. of an animal, as of a sheep, calf, &c. used for food; to strip the feathers from poultry.
PLUCKER, a machine used in a worsted factory, consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron, for cleansing and straightening the fibres of wool.
PLUG, a peg of wood; a metal bung; a water tap or any substance that serves to stop a hole or breach; a stopple for the hole in the bottom of a boat, by which water may be let out.
PLUG-ROD, an air-pump rod.
PLUM, a well-known fruit, the produce of the *Prunus domestica* and its varieties, which is eaten when ripe, or made into pies, &c. See **PRUNES**.
PLUMAIL, **PLUMEAU** (French), a feather dusting broom.
PLUMASSIER, a feather dresser, seller, &c.
PLUMBAGO, a carburet of iron commonly known as black lead, and also called graphite, used for making crucibles and leads for pencils; we import large quantities from Ceylon. A genus of plants with acrid, caustic properties. See **LEAD-WORT**.

PLUMBER, one who works in lead.
PLUMBERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Great Bush-lane.
PLUMBO-ACID, the binoxide or brown oxide of lead.
PLUMB-LINE, a line with a plummet attached to ascertain whether any work is perpendicular.
PLUMB-RULE, a narrow board with a plumb-line.
PLUME, an ornament or bunch of feathers for the head, or for decorating a hearse or the coffin-lid borne by mutes.
PLUME-MAKER, a feather-dresser; a manufacturer of funeral plumes. See **FUNERAL PLUME**.
PLUMET, a French coal porter; a feather worn for ornament.
PLUMETA, a sort of Spanish woollen cloth.
PLUMMER'S-PILL, a well-known alternative medicine; a preparation of mercury.
PLUMMET, a pencil of solid lead, a lump of lead for sounding, or for the line of a plumb rule.
PLUMMER, a vote given at an election for one candidate only, by a voter who has the right to split his vote, or to give one for each of the number of candidates required to be returned. [In].
PLUM-PIE, **PLUM-TART**, pastries with plums
PLUM-PUDDING, a solid mixed pudding containing dried raisins and currants, with suet and flour.
PLUM-TREE, a species of *Prunus*, the wood of which is used principally in turning.
PLUNBERSACK (German), a knapsack.
PLUNDER-WAGON, a lumber or baggage wagon in Germany.
PLUNGER, the piston of a forcing-pump.
PLUNGING-BATH, a public bath, where a person can dive and swim.
PLUNKET, a blue colour.
PLUSH, a shaggy cloth or velvet; a fabric of silk and cotton for upholstery, for making or trimming bonnets, cloaks, &c.
PLUSH-HAT, a hat-made of silk plush, dyed drab, black, &c.
PLUSH-MANUFACTURER, a maker of silk or cotton velvet plush.
PLUTO (Spanish), the compartments of book-shelves in a library.
PLUVIOMETER, an instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. See **RAIN-GAUGE**.
PLY, a fold, twist, or plait; to work between two points, as a ferry-boat, omnibus, &c.
PLYERS, a kind of nippers; the balance for a drawbridge. See **PLIERS**.
P. M., abbreviation for "postmaster" and "police magistrate;" also "post meridiem," or the afternoon; "past mid-day."
P. O., "post-office."
POACH, to steal game; to soften or boil by cooking; to stab or spear. [tion of skins].
POAK, the collected waste from the preparation
POCAN-BUSH, a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra*. The young, tender, blanched shoots are boiled as a pot-herb, the pulp of the black berries is used to adulterate wine, and the root is an emetic, approaching nearly to *Ipecacuanha*.

POCOON, one of the American names for *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. See **BLOODROOT**.
POCKET, a pouch or small bag in a garment; a mass of rich ore; a large bag for holding ginger, cowry shells, hops, &c. In the wool and hop trade, a pocket contains half a sack, or 12 stone, of 14 lbs. each; but it is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by their actual weight. See **HOP-BAG**.
POCKET-BOOK, a small portable diary or memorandum-book with a tuck or strap.
POCKET-BOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of the leather cases, &c., for binding pocket-books. [the pocket].
POCKET-COMB, a small folding hair-comb for
POCKET-COMPASS, a small portable compass for pedestrians and travellers.
POCKET-EDITION, POCKET-VOLUME, a small size book.
POCKET-GLASS, a small compact telescope to be carried in the pocket; a magnifying-glass; a small dram-glass in a case.
POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, a handkerchief of silk or cotton, carried in the pocket for use. Some of the dress pocket-handkerchiefs for ladies, of thin muslin or cambric, are highly embroidered and ornamented, and more for show than use.
POCKET-INK, a wooden screw-box holding an ink-stand, for carrying in the pocket.
POCKET-KNIFE, a useful knife with several blades for general use, or one for making pens carried in the pocket.
POCKET-LEDGER, a small private abstract ledger, with a lock or clasp, kept by bankers, merchants, and others, for their own reference.
POCKET-PISTOL, a small revolver or single-barrelled pistol, carried in the pocket for self-defence; a spirit-flask or dram-bottle.
POD, the capsule or seed-case of legumes.
PODDISOT, a rich plain silk.
PODDOCK (Scotch), a rough wooden sledge for carrying stones on. [farm].
PODERE (Italian), a manor; an estate or **PODESTA**, an Italian magistrate.
POEGEL. See **POGLE**.
POET LAUREATE, a pensioned officer who has been elected by the Government or State to the post of honour of national poet.
POGLE, PAEGEL, a Danish liquid measure, the fourth part of the pott, also called an ort, = 0.425 pint.
POHEGAN, a name in the North American fisheries for a kind of paste-bait for mackerel, &c. made of damaged and frequently putrid fish, chopped or ground in a cutting-mill. See **BAIT-MILL**.
POIDS (French), weight.
POIDS-DE-MARC, a Continental name for avoirdupois or gross weight; the former legal weight of France; it contained 7680 grains, while the British avoirdupois pound is but 7000 grains.
POIDS ROMAIN, troy weight.
POIGNEE (French), a handful; the sixth of the kante of flax.
POINT, the sharp end of a tool or instrument; a degree of the horizon or mariner's compass; a railway switch; to insert lime with a small trowel between the stones of a wall already built; to aim a gun; to

twist and bind the end of a rope, and protect it from ravelling.
POINTERS, the index hand of a watch or clock; a setter, a kind of sporting dog; a graving-tool.
POINT-LACE, fine lace wrought with the needle.
POINTMAN, a railway officer whose duty it is to shift the switches or movable guiding rails on the approach or departure of trains, near junction lines and stations.
POIRE (French), a pear; perry, the drink made from pears; a powder-horn or flask.
POIRE'E, the white beet grown in France.
POIS (French), pease.
POISONS, many vegetable and mineral substances dangerous to life, some of which, however, in the hands of skilled practitioners are used as powerful remedies in disease.
POISSON (French), a fish; the fourth part of a chopin, and the eighth part of the old Paris pint, or setier. The ancient pint of Paris was the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the veite, or setier, and = 1.6398 pint English; 8 poisons made the French pint; the poison was = 1.164 decilitre, = 0.205 English pint.
POITRON (French), a kind of yellow plum.
POIVRADE, a pepper and vinegar sauce.
POIVRE (French), pepper.
POIX (French), pitch.
POJACK. See **PAJOCK**.
POKE, a bag. See **POCKET**.
POKE-BOY, POKE-PULLER, persons engaged in bagging hops.
POKEL-FLEISCH (German), pickled or salted meat.
POKER, a long iron bar used in mast-making to drive on the hoop; a polished metal bar for stirring the fire in a grate.
POKE-WEED, the American name for the *Phytolacca decandra*. See **POCAN BUSH**.
POLACCA, POLACRE, a lateen-rigged vessel, common to the Mediterranean.
POLAR-BEAR, the white bear, *Thalassarcos maritimus*, the skin of which is of the greatest value to the Arctic tribes, and of its trousers, boots, gloves, &c. are made. In this country it is sometimes used for wrappers, and carriage or other rugs.
POLAR-HARE, the *Lepus glacialis*, the fur of which is used for making coats, muffins, linings, &c.
POLARISCOPE, an instrument for showing the polarization of light.
POLBA, a Russian name for spelt-wheat.
POLDAYT, a coarse kind of canvas.
POLDER, a name given in Holland to a marshy plot of land, often enclosed and drained. There are kleipolders (clay or marl), dollerpolders (hollows or dells), and wadpolders.
POLE, a prop; the tall stock of a tree planted in the ground; a land-measure. See **PERCH**.
POLE-AXE, a boarding axe used on ship-board; also by slaughter-men.
POLEMIT, a sort of French camel.
POLEMSCOPE (French), a spy-glass; an oblique perspective glass.
POLE-NET, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers; a shrimping net.

POLENTA, a thick porridge made in France of chestnut meal boiled with milk. In Italy it is a sort of pudding made of Indian-corn meal.

POLICE-CONSTABLE, an ordinary policeman; one charged to see the peace kept, and whose duty it is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period.

POLICE-INSPECTOR, a superintendent of police.

POLICE-MAGISTRATE, a stipendiary law-officer who presides at a police-court, and tries and sentences offenders brought before him, upon charges preferred by the police.

POLICEMAN, POLICE-OFFICER. See **POLICE-CONSTABLE**.

POLICE-SERGEANT, a superior police-officer.

POLICE-STATION, the receiving house where offenders are taken by the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march out on duty.

POLICY, the certificate issued to an insurer by a life, fire, or marine insurance office; a gentleman's pleasure ground.

POLICY-BOOK, a book kept at an insurance-office for making entries of policies granted.

POLICY-HOLDERS, the persons insured in an office.

POLIGAR, the head of a village district in India.

POLIMITA, a stuff of variegated colours.

POLISHING, the art of giving brightness to any substance, as wood, metal, glass, &c.

POLISHING-BRUSH, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates, shoes and furniture. See **PLATE-BRUSH**.

POLISHING-IRON, a smoothing iron; a book-binder's tool.

POLISHING-PASTE, a kind of blacking or paste for harness and leather; a substance compounded of oil, beeswax, and spirit varnish, for giving a polish to articles of household furniture.

POLISHING-SLATES, a name for hone-slates or whet-stones.

POLISHING-SNAKE, a tool used by lithographers.

POLISH-POWDER, a preparation of plumbago for stoves and iron articles; rouge or other substances for brightening articles of plate. See **PLATE-POWDER**.

POLKA-JACKET, a hand-knitted worsted jacket.

POLL, the name in Germany for a sort of coarse meal; a list of persons voting at an election.

POLLACK, an ocean fish, the *Gadus pollachius*, found on both sides of the Atlantic; on the British coasts it is often known as the coal fish, and the whiting pollack. In North America it is so plentiful that it is salted and sold by the quintal.

POLLAM, an Eastern weight, used at Aden and in India, about 327 troy grains.

POLLAME (Italian), poultry.

POLLARD, a coarse product of wheat from the mill, but finer than bran; in many counties it has particular local names; also a lopped or polled tree. See **SHARPS**.

POLL-BOOK, a register of voters exercising their franchise.

POLL-CLERK, a clerk who enters the names of voters at elections as they appear and vote.

POLLED-CATTLE, a mixed breed of Scotch cattle, including the polled Angus or Aberdeen, and the polled Galloway.

POLLEGADA, a Portuguese name for the inch.

POLLEN, a fresh-water herring.

POLLERIA, a poultry market or shop in Italy.

POLLICE, a Maltese linear measure.

POLLINARO (Italian), a poulterer.

POLLING, a process by which copper is changed from a highly crystalline mass into a metal which may be beaten into thin leaves.

POLONICK, a dry measure of Trieste, = 6.6836 gallons.

POLONI, a dried sausage.

POLONTIN, a Russian coin of two denominations, one equal to 25 copecks, worth about 10d., the other of 5 grives or 50 copecks.

POLST, a term in the leather trade in Electoral Hesse for the half of a dicker or five pieces.

POLSTER, the German name for a soft cushion or pad; a bolster. [s. 7d.]

POLTIN, a Russian silver coin worth about 14 kreutzer, less than a halfpenny in value.

POLTUZAC, a small Polish coin, about the same value as the polturock.

POLUSCA, a very minute Russian coin, the half of a moscov or denusca, and worth about the twelfth part of a penny.

POLVERINE, glass-makers' ashes.

POLYCHORD, having many strings; an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano-forte or similar instrument with keys.

POLYGLOT, a book in several languages.

POLYGRAPH, a copying machine.

POLYSCOPE, a multiplying glass or lens.

POMACE, a builder's name for pumice-stone.

POMAGE, the refuse of apples or pears after they have been pressed for cider.

POMADE, a scented ointment for the hair; pomatum.

POMADE-POT, a porcelain or other ornamental jar for holding pomatum for the toilet-table.

POMATUM-BOTTLE, a bottle for holding pomatum, often enclosed in polished box-wood cases.

POMEGRANATE, the fruit of the *Punica Granatum*, the juice of which is acidulous and sweet, and makes a pleasant sherbet for fever patients. The tree is common now in almost all warm climates. See **DALIM**.

POMEGRANATE-BARK, a name for the rind of the pomegranate fruit, which is used in medicine, and in dyeing, on account of its astringency. It is also said to be employed for tanning Morocco leather. The bark of the root is emetic and purgative, and administered for worms.

POMELLOES, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers.

POMERANGE (German), the orange.

POMFEET, an Indian fish, of which there are two kinds, the black and the white.

a bitter lamp
of *Calophyllum*
out 60 per cent.
is also called

ed, the produce
of *Calophyllum*,
for planks, and

; a house for the
supported by the

port of the poor,
ed, or able-bodied

ission which has
regulation of oil
relating to the
administration

metropolitan office,
missioners meet.
-tax levied on
householders, for

re of oil; a mea-
7 gallons.

varieties of maize
red, blue, white,
parched corn; a
small kind of maize

ey painted board
marked divisions,
at cards, called

anything; a small
rod and pellet.

za, of which there
d the soft wood
boys, and common
polishing wheels
made out of hori-

The bark of the
y fishermen, for
nets. The buds
omatic and bitter,
uretic and anti-
is obtained from
za, in the United

worsted, of which
es, as watered,
, &c. The manu-
at Dublin and

of the poppy.
e *Papaver somni-*
commerce as an

rying oil, obtained
is more exten-
sion presidency, and
a, than any other,
ood. Exposed to
becomes perfectly

official details of

plum grown in

PORCELAIN. See **POTTERY.**

PORCELAIN-CLAY, a fine and white clay
suited for pottery and earthenware pur-
poses.

PORCELAIN-JASPER, beds of clay which have
been partially vitrified by contact with
trap rocks.

PORCELAIN-LETTER MAKER, a preparer of the
ornamental coloured letters of pottery-
ware, to be affixed to shop-fronts.

PORCELAIN-PAPER, a kind of French-made
tinted paper, which is sometimes figured,
painted and gilt.

PORCH, a covered way to an entrance, as to
a church or dwelling-house; a portico.

PORCUPINE-WOOD, a species of palm so
named, because, when cut horizontally,
the markings of the wood assimilate to
the quills of the porcupine.

PORK, the flesh of the hog sold fresh or
salted.

PORK-BUTCHER, one who kills pigs and sells
pork.

PORK-CHOP, a slice from the rib of a pig.

PORKER, young pigs under a year old.

PORK-SAUUSAGE, minced pork, seasoned and
cured in gut.

PORPHYRY, a hard stone of a reddish colour,
having a basis of felspar or clay, &c.,
with other mineral crystals dispersed
through it.

PORPOISE, a cetaceous animal, the varieties
of which, *Phocaena communis*, and *Americana*,
and especially the *Beluga catodon* of
Gray, are useful to man for their skin
and oil. The leather made from porpoise
skins is said to be the strongest known.
Their skins are dressed for traces, and the
Canadian mail-bags are made of them.
These bags are very white, thick and soft;
they stand much chafing, and effectually
resist the wet. The blubber yields a large
quantity of oil of fine quality.

PORRIDGE, a thick food made by boiling
pork, pease, or oatmeal in water.

PORRIDGE-POT, a saucepan for making gruel
or porridge.

PORRINGER, a kind of bowl of pottery or
glass.

PORRON, a liquid measure of Catalonia,
nearly half a pint.

PORSE (French), twenty-six leaves of paper.
PORT, a harbour, bay, inlet, or cove, forming
a shelter for vessels; an embrasure
or opening in the side of a ship for running
out cannon; the lid which shuts the port-
hole; the left or larboard side of a ship
looking forward. An important commer-
cial red wine, the produce of the vine-
yards of the Upper Douro, and shipped
from Oporto, in pipes of 115 gallons, of
which we import to the extent of from
3,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons a-year.

PORTABLE, anything that may be carried with
ease; in French the word implies any
thing wearable.

PORTABLE-FORGE MAKER, a manufacturer
of forges that can be easily transported.

PORTABLE-GAS, gas made from resin and oil,
and carried about in iron cylinders.

PORT ADMIRAL, the officer having charge of
a naval port, and the vessels of war resort-
ing thither.

PORTAGE, sailors' wages in port; also the

amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage;
an interruption to river navigation; a
carrying place round rapids and water-
falls, or from one water communication to
another; a charge for carriage.

PORTAL, a small gate.

PORT-CRATON, a lithographer's writing-
pencil; a pencil-case.

PORTCOULLE, a sliding gate to close a door-
way.

PORT-DUES, certain tolls levied on shipping,
entering or quitting a port.

PORTE-AIGUILLE (French), a needle-case; a
surgeon's needle-bearer.

PORTE-ALLUMETTES (French), a match-box.

PORTE-BALLE (French), a pedlar. [chiefly
used.]

PORTE-CHAISE (French), carrier of a sedan-
chair.

PORTEFAIX, a street-porter in France.

PORTEFEUILLE (French), **PORTFOLIO**, a pocket-
book; a case for holding loose papers,
drawings, &c.

PORTE-LETRE, a letter-case.

PORTE-MONNAIE, a kind of leather purse, or
fancy money-holder, for the pocket.

PORTE-MOUCHETTES (French), a snuffers-
tray.

PORTE-PESSE (French), a bookbinder's
shavings-tub.

PORTER, a weaver's term in Scotland for
twenty spits, or threads, in plain linen
work; in England it is termed a beer; a
door-keeper; a carrier of burdens; a fer-
mented malt liquor, which is distinguished
from ale or beer by its darker colour, arising
in some degree from an incipient
charring of the malt, which also imparts
an agreeable bitter taste to it. Burned
sugar and Spanish juice or liquorice, are
also added to heighten the colour. In
London porter is often termed beer, in
contradistinction to ale.

PORTER AND ALE DEALER, a vender or ship-
per of malt liquors.

PORTERAGE, the hire of porters.

PORTER'S LODGE, a small house for a gate-
keeper; a room at the door of a set of
offices.

PORTEUR (French), a carrier; a postilion's
horse.

PORTFIRE, an inflammable composition rolled
in paper for discharging guns, instead of
by a match.

PORT-HOLES, holes in the side of a vessel for
pointing cannon out of. See **PORT.**

PORTIA-NUT OIL, a new oil obtained in India
from the *Thespesia Populnea*.

PORTICO, a porch, hall, or gateway; a sheltered
walk; any disposition or series of
columns, which forms a sort of gallery.

PORTLAND-CEMENT MAKER, a manufacturer
of cement for builders.

PORTLAND-STONE, a coarse earthy limestone
used for building purposes in London,
obtained from the quarries of Purbeck
and Portland.

PORTMANTEAU, a small leather case for hold-
ing a change of linen, &c.; literally a
cloak-bag.

PORTMANTEAU-MAKER, a trunk-maker.

PORTOR, a marble with deep yellow veins.

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER, an artist
who takes pictures of persons, or of
the face from life.

PORTRAIT GALLERY, a collection of likenesses of persons.

PORTULAN (French), a ship-master's guide; a book containing the situation and description of sea-ports, &c., with instructions for navigation.

PORT-WARDEN, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master.

POSADA, POSADERIA, a Spanish inn or tavern.

POSCA (Spanish), a mixture of vinegar and water.

POSE, a land and superficial measure of Switzerland, ranging, in different localities, from 27 to 45 French ares.

POSEUX (French), a stonemason; a pavior.

POSNETT, a kitchen utensil; a small skillet or pan.

POSSET, a pleasant drink; milk with spice or wine. There are treacle possets, sago possets, &c.

POSSON, an old liquid measure of France, which is defined under its more common name of **POISSON**.

POST, a continental road measure, generally calculated in France and Germany at two leagues, in Italy two miles; a piece of timber or stone set upright; in Scotland, a stratum in a quarry; a situation or office; to register; to enter particulars in account-books; to travel express with relays of horses. *

POSTAGE, an official charge for the transmission of letters, or other mailable matter carried by the mails by land or by sea.

POSTAGE-BOOK, a memorandum-book in an office of postal expenditure.

POSTAGE-STAMP, an adhesive or impressed Government stamp of variable value, for affixing to letters and papers to pay the postal charge. They are now very numerous, and used in almost all countries for different sums.

POSTAL-DISTRICTS, the assigned divisions of the metropolis, within which letters are delivered at certain regular intervals of the day.

POSTAL-DOCKER, a door rapper.

POST-AND-JOB-MASTER, a person who keeps post-horses, and lets out horses and carriages on job hire.

POST-BAG, a bag for holding the mails.

POST-BILL, a post-office way-bill placed in the mail bag, or given in charge of the guard or driver.

POST-BOY, a postilion; a person who rides post-horses, and takes charge of them back when arrived at the end of the stage.

POST-CAPTAIN, a common unofficial title given to a captain of the Royal Navy, to distinguish him from a commander, who is often styled by courtesy a captain.

POST-CHAISE, a carriage travelling with post-horses or relays.

POST-DATE, to antedate, or date a document in advance of the real date.

POSTER, a large printed hand-bill or placard; a legal announcement.

POSTERN, a small gate in a military fortification; a back door.

POST-HORN, a horn or tin tube blown by a

mail guard to clear the road for his vehicle, mail carts having the precedence of the roads. [carriers.]

POST-HORSE, a horse let out to travellers or Post-house, a house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers; a post-office.

POSTILION, the rider on one of the leading horses of a coach.

POSTMAN, a letter-carrier.

POST-MARK, the date and place stamp affixed to letters in a post-office.

POST-MASTER GENERAL, the chief officer of the general post-office, usually a member of the Cabinet, who has the superintendence of all matters connected with the interior and exterior postal arrangements of the kingdom, the transmission of the mails, and the appointment to vacant offices in his department.

POST-ORBIT, a contract made by an heir to pay a certain sum on his coming into his property, after the death of the existing possessor.

POST-OFFICE, a head depot, or branch receiving-house, for the despatch and delivery of letters. See **GENERAL-POST-OFFICE**.

POST-OFFICE-CLERK, a subordinate employed in a post-office.

POST-OFFICE-DIRECTORY, an old-established London directory, based upon the returns of the post letter-carriers, of the residents in the metropolis, comprising officials, private individuals, traders, companies, streets, and a variety of other useful information.

POST-OFFICE-ORDER. See **MONEY-ORDER**.

POST-WOOD, wood suited for gate-posts and other purposes. See **PROP-WOOD**.

POT, a mug; a pewter vessel used by publicans for supplying malt liquors to customers; a general vulgar name for the imperial quart measure; the fourth of a gallon; a dry and liquid measure used in many parts of the Continent, ranging, for liquids, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint in Denmark and Norway, to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pints in some parts of Belgium. As a dry measure it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pints. In Sardinia the pot for oil is 17 pints. As a local liquid measure in Jersey, 200 pots are computed to yield 92 imperial gallons, equal to a loss of 8 per cent on the gallon. Also a kind of paper and millboard, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *

POTADOR, an officer in Spain who examines and marks weights and measures.

POTAGE, broth with vegetables in it; soup; porridge.

POTAGER (French), a kitchen-garden; a soup pan; a stove for cooking.

POTAL, distiller's grains.

POT AND PEARL-ASH DEALER, a dealer in wood ashes, exported in large quantities from America.

POTASH, such constituents of burned vegetables as are very soluble in water, and fixed in the fire; the lixivium of the ashes of wood fuel evaporated in iron pots. These ashes are principally used in the manufacture of flint glass, prussiate of potash, and soft soap. The impurities of pot and pearl ash range from 4000 to 9000 tons a-year.

POTA
the
ent
unc
drie
mill
the
floo
eno
tous
POTA
from
POTA
diga
inc
POTA
pot
POTA
and
POTA
for b
POTA
vine
POTA
about
hot l
went
POTA
grow
the c
POTA
for m
POTA
the p
stitu
and
TRINE
POT-AU
grave
POTBOY
out be
the po
POTDAR
whom
cowrie
POTE, C
sure o
= 148
dry m
POTE'E
of a pl
POTELO
POT-GU
salute
POT-HA
pendu
POT-HE
soups
POT-HO
POTICH
inside
paper
varnis
POT-MET
of lead
POT-PLA
POT-POU
perfum
peel, l
essence
POTSTON
pentine
polling

road for his veil-
the precedence of
carriers.
out to travellers or
ere relays of post-
convenience of
e.
one of the leading

place stamp affixed
ce.

the chief officer of
usually a member
as the superintend-
connected with the
postal arrangements
transmission of the
ntment to vacant
ut.
made by an heir to
his coming into his
path of the existing

epot, or branch re-
despatch and deli-
GENERAL-POST-OFFICE.
ordinate employed

r, an old-established
ed upon the returns
ers, of the residents
omprising officials,
traders, companies,
ty of other useful

ce MONEY-ORDER.
for rate-pots and
PROP-WOOD.

ter vessel used by
ing malt liquors to
vulgar name for the
ure; the fourth of a
id measure used in
ntinent, ranking, for
t, in Denmark and
e in some parts of
measure it is about
dina the pot for oil
liquid measure in
computed to yield
ual to a loss of 8 per
Also a kind of paper
14 inches. *

Spain who examines
and measures.
etables in it; soup;

kitchen-garden; a
cooking.

DEALER, a dealer in
in large quantities

ituents of burned
ry soluble in water,
the lixivium of the
evaporated in iron
are principally used
of flint glass, prus-
soft soap. The im-
ari ash range from
ar.

POTATOES, a highly esteemed edible root, the tubers of the *Solanum tuberosum*, which enter into commerce in their fresh state, under the form of preserved potatoes, dried, and as starch. There are about 2½ million acres under potato cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the weight of food annually raised from these must be enormous. We also import 3000 or 4000 tons a-year from the Continent.

POTATO-FLOUR, meal or farina prepared from the potato tubers.

POTATO-LIFTER, a prong; also a kind of digging machine to save labour in raising potatoes from the ground.

POTATO-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in potatoes.

POTATO-PASTY, a pasty made of potatoes and flour.

POTATO-PASTY-PAN, a shallow tinued pan for baking pasties in.

POTATOBE (Italian), a pruner of trees; a vine dresser.

POTATO-ROASTER, a tin machine carried about by an itinerant vender, who sells hot baked potatoes in the streets in cold weather.

POTATO-SALESMAN, an agent for potato growers, who receives quantities from the country on sale.

POTATO-SMASHER, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table.

POTATO-STARCH, the fecula prepared from the potato root, and forming a gum substitute, used extensively by calico-printers and cotton manufacturers. See DEXTRENE.

POT-AU-FEU (French), meat, consisting of gravy soup, and bouilli, or boiled meat.

POTBOY, **POTMAN**, a messenger who takes out beer from public-houses, and collects the pots and cans again.

POTDAR, an Indian money-changer, many of whom sit in the open markets changing cowries for rupees, and vice versa.

POTE, **CANTARO**, or **ALQUIERE**, a liquid-measure of Portugal and Brazil, of 6 canadas, = 14 5647 English pints: the alquiere as a dry measure is = 6 696 gallons imperial.

POTE'S, a French liquid-measure, the fourth of a pint.

POTLOUT (French), black lead.

POT-GUN, a small mortar used for firing salutes.

POT-HANGER, **POT-HOOK**, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a fire.

POT-HERB, any culinary vegetable suited for soups or stews, &c.

POT-HOUSE, a petty public or ale house.

POTICHOMANIE, articles of glass ornamented inside in imitation of old china-ware, with paper or linen flowers and devices, and varnished.

POT-METAL, a kind of stained glass; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots.

POT-PLANT, a name for the *Lecythis ollaria*.

POT-POURRI, hotch potch; a kind of pie; a perfume made of orris powder, lemon-peel, lavender flowers, rose-petals, and essence of musk.

POTSTONE, a magnesian mineral allied to serpentine and steatite, susceptible of a high polish; it is a coarse and indistinctly gra-

nular variety of prismatic talc, and, from its softness and tenacity, may be readily turned. It is used for the manufacture of cooking utensils and other vessels; for fire stones in furnaces; in a powder, for diminishing friction in machinery, and for removing oil stains in cloth.

POTTAGE, soup; a mess of food boiled in a pot.

POTTE, a Danish liquid measure, the krug of 4 pokes; 100 pottes = 21-25 imperial gallons: 1-7010 pint = 1 potte.

POTTED-MEATS, vlands preserved by parboiling, &c. in small jars covered with grease, or enclosed in hermetically sealed tin cases.

POTTER, a maker of earthen pots and ware.

POTTER'S-CLAY, plastic clay; clay suited for the manufacture of pots or earthenware.

POTTER'S-WHEEL, a wheel used by the potter.

POTTERY, the generic name for all kinds of clay ware; the manufactory of a potter.

POTTERY-MANUFACTURER. See **POTTER**.

POTTING, the operation of pouring soft sugar into earthen moulds, and placing wet clay saturated on the top to refine it; pouring new made muscovado sugar into casks to cure it, or drain off the molasses.

POTTINGER, an earthen jar.

POTTING-HOUSE, a place where plants are shifted into pots.

POTTLE, an English dry-measure, containing 2 quarts or the half of a gallon. Also a small cone-shaped basket in which fruit is sold, and which should hold about 12 ounces of strawberries or raspberries.

POU, a linear and itinary measure in China; the former is ½ feet, the latter 3-5709 miles.

POUHA, **PAO**, an Indian liquid-measure nearly 2-5ths of a pint.

POUCE, the French name for the inch.

POUCH, a small bag; a shot-belt; a case with tin divisions in which a soldier carries his cartridges. See **CARTRIDGE-CASE**.

POUCHONG, a black tea; a superior kind of souehong.

POTCH-ROLLER, a leather pocket-case for holding toilet articles, such as tooth, nail, and shaving brushes, &c., or for any other article that will roll up.

POU-DE-SOIE, a stuff or farandine of silk; padesoy.

POUDRETTE, a French artificial manure, consisting of solid excrement dried in the air, and mixed with copperas, gypsum and charcoal for the purpose of neutralizing the odour; this prepared manure, though originally manufactured in France, is now also made in New York and other large towns, and consists of about two-thirds night-soil, and one-third decomposed vegetable matter, finely sifted.

POUL, a copper coin of Bokhara worth rather more than a farthing; in Georgian money it is the 10th part of a chahl.

POULARDE (French), a pullet.

POULOU, a close woollen fabric manufactured in Thibet, of various qualities and colours, used for garments.

POULZ, a young chicken; a pullet.

POULTERER, a dealer in eggs, poultry, and game, who usually sells other articles, such as sausages, butter, rabbits, &c.

POULTERERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its own, conducts its business at Guildhall.

POULTICE, an external application for promoting the suppuration of tumours, or abating painful inflammation: poultices are made of bread, of linseed-meal, mustard-meal, &c. *See* SPONGIO-PILINE.

POULTRY, a general name for every kind of domesticated fowls, reared about a house or farm, embracing a large variety of birds which are eaten as food.

POULTRY-SALESMAN, a wholesale poulterer, who receives hampers of poultry from the country on consignment for sale.

POULTRY-SHOW, a competitive exhibition of poultry for prizes.

POUNCE, a resinous powder used to sprinkle over fresh written documents, consisting of gum sandarach, pounded and sifted very fine, and mixed with the calcareous bone of the cuttle-fish crushed.

POUNCE-BOX, a receptacle for holding pounce.

POUNCE-PAPER, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c. made in Carlsruhe; it is free from oily, greasy, or other objectionable substance, and will therefore bear sketching and painting on.

POUND, the sovereign of 20s., the principal current gold coin of Great Britain; a place where cattle which have been distrained, or taken trespassing, are lodged and kept till redeemed; a weight of many countries. Two different pounds are used in England; the troy and the avoirdupois. The avoirdupois is divided into 16 ounces (each 437½ grains); each ounce into 16 drachms; each drachm is 27¾ grains, consequently the avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains. The troy pound, used in weighing the precious metals, drugs, &c. contains 58 drachms and 5760 grains; the Baden pound is equal to 1-10th lb. avoirdupois. *See* APOTHECARIES-WEIGHT, AVOIRDUPOIS, and TROY-WEIGHT.

POUNDAGE, a commission allowed to collectors and assessors, to the clerks of the local commissioners of taxes, to distributors and subdistributors of stamps, &c. under various acts of Parliament; a charge for penning stray cattle.

POUND-BEADS, a kind of bead, white or red, used in West African trade with the natives.

POUND-CAKE, a rich sweet cake, so named, from a pound or an equal quantity of different ingredients being used in making it.

POUNDER, a term used to express the weight of a shot, as a six-pounder, or to distinguish the size of a cannon, as a 32-pounder.

POUND-KEEPER, one who has the charge of a cattle-pound. [cake.]

POUPELIN, a kind of French pastry or pan-

POUPETER, a doll-maker in France.

POUPETON (French), hashed meat.

POURIE, a jug with a spout.

POURPIER, a French name for muslin.

POUT, the young of some fish and birds, as

a chicken, a young partridge, a whiting-pout, a caller-pout, a small haddock.

POUT-NET. *See* PLOUT-NET.

POWDER, any thing ground down to dust; perfumed dust for the hair or skin; pulverized drugs; an explosive compound. *See* GUNPOWDER.

POWDER-BARREL MAKER, a cooper who makes substantial wooden barrels for holding gunpowder, capable of containing 8, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 90, or 100 lbs., which is the maximum weight allowed by Government to be contained in a single package. [powder in.]

POWDER-BELT, a leather belt to carry gunpowder.

POWDER-BLUE, a name for smalts.

POWDER-BOX, a lady's toilet-table box for holding violet-powder and a puff.

POWDER-CART, a carriage for conveying gunpowder and shot for artillery.

POWDER-FLASK, **POWDER-HORN**, a metal or other case with a spring, carried by sportsmen, holding gunpowder to charge a rifle or fowling-piece.

POWDER-MAGAZINE. *See* MAGAZINE.

POWDER-MILL, the place in which gunpowder is made, of which there are about two dozen in the United Kingdom.

POWDER-MONKEY, a boy employed in carrying powder from the magazine to the gunner.

POWDER-PUFF, a pad of swan's down used by ladies to powder the skin.

POWDERS, pulverized drugs, as rhubarb, jalap, or mixtures, &c., sold as medicines by chemists and surgeons.

POWE, an Indian weight and measure. As a weight for the precious metals it is 1056½ grains troy; for merchandise, 2½ ounces avoirdupois; as a dry-measure, it is equal to 3698½ grains. *See* ADPAO.

POWER-LOOM, a weaving machine worked by steam or water power. *See* LOOM.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, a letter or warrant, forming a legal authority to act for another.

POY, a rope-dancer's balancing pole; a steering pole. [in a public oven.]

POYA, a duty paid in Spain for baking bread

POYAL, a kind of striped stuff with which benches and seats are covered.

POYNDING, a Scotch law term for distraining.

POZERO, a Spanish well-digger.

POZO, a Spanish mining term.

POZZOLANA, a cement material for building and stucco-work. *See* PUZZOLANA.

PRAAM, **PRAME**, a French lighter or small barge; a flat-bottomed vessel, on which cannon are mounted, to form a floating battery; a boat in the Pacific.

PRACTICE, to carry on a profession; the employment of a medical man or lawyer. The good-will of a medical man's practice or patients, is often sold. [coins.]

PRAGER (German), one who stamps or

PRAHU, **PROA**, a Malay ship or lugger.

PRAIRIE, undulating grass land in North America; a large natural meadow without trees.

PRAIRS (French), tobacco juice.

PRAINE, burnt almonds; sugared almonds.

PRAILL-STEIN (German), a curb or corner-stone.

PRAIMERANT (German), a subscriber.

PRA

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

PRAT

cartridge, a whitening-small haddock.

NET.
ound down to dust;
e hair or skin; pul-
explosive compound.

ER, a cooper who
wooden barrels for
capable of containing
0, or 100 lbs., which
ight allowed by Ge-
tained in a single
powder in.

er belt to carry gun-
for smalts.
toilet-table box for
r and a puff.
ge for conveying gun-
artery.
ER-HORN, a metal or-
ing, carried by sports-
wder to charge a rifle

See MAGAZINE.
lace in which gun-
which there are about
ited Kingdom.
y employed in carry-
he magazine to the

of swan's down used
the skin.

(drugs, as rhubarb,
&c., sold as medicines
pagoons.

ght and measure. As a
precious metals it is
for merchandise, 24
as a dry-measure, it
ins. See ADPAO.

ing machine worked
power. See LOOM.

r a letter or warrant,
rity to act for another.
a balancing pole; a

[in a public oven.
Spain for baking bread
ped stuff with which
are covered.

aw term for distraining.
ell-digger.

ing term.

material for building
See PUZZOLANA.

ench lighter or small
ned vessel, on which
ed, to form a floating
the Pacific.

a profession; the em-
ical man or lawyer.
medical man's practice
sold. [coins.

one who stamps or
y ship or lugger.

grass land in North
natural meadow with-

cco juice.

ds; sugared almonds.
a, a curb or corner-

n), a subscriber.

PRASSENTIRTELLE (German), a waiter or
salver.

PRATIQUE, a certificate of having performed
quarantine.

PRAWN, a kind of large shrimp.

PRAYA, an embanked road or public walk.

PRAYER-BOOK, a book containing the forms
of prayer and services of the Established
Church, authorized to be used in churches
and chapels, by the State.

PREBENDARY, a priest holding a stipend or
stall in a Cathedral church.

PRECENTOR, a church clerk; a priest who
leads a choir, next to the dean in a
cathedral.

PRECEPT, the mandate or official summons
of a mayor, sheriff, &c.

PRECEPTOR, a head master or teacher.

PRECIOUS METALS, gold and silver coin and
bullion, in which there is a considerable
import and export trade, the bulk of the
supplies of gold coming from our own
colonies in Australia, and indirectly from
California, through the United States' At-
lantic ports. The aggregate value of our
imports of gold and silver, in the five years
ending with 1855, was nearly £115,000,000.

PREEN, a clothier's forked tool; a bodkin.

PREFACE, the introductory observations to
a published work.

PREFECT, the governor of a province; a
chief of police.

PREFECTURE, a French civil office.

PREFERENCE-SHAREHOLDER, one who is a
holder of preference stock, and entitled to
first dividends.

PREFERENCE-STOCK, that which takes the
first dividend before other share capital,
in a company.

PREGONERO (Spanish), a common crier.

PRELUDE, a preliminary flourish of music.

PREMIER (French) a chief or prime mi-
nister; the head of a cabinet.

PREMISES, names, titles, &c., at the be-
ginning of a deed; lands or houses.

PREMIUM, a rate paid for insurance; some-
thing given to invite a loan or bargain;
an advance paid by purchasers of shares,
stock, &c., above the par price; a reward
or bonus offered by Government to stimulate
trade.

PRENDERO, a pawnbroker in Spain.

PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, the office for register-
ing wills.

PRESBURGH, a kind of sweet fancy bis-
cuits.

PREScription, a direction; a memorandum
or receipt, from a medical man, of medi-
cines to be made up.

PREScriptive-RIGHT, a title acquired by
long use, time, or custom.

PRESERVE, a cover for game; a river set
apart for the preservation of fish; fruit
kept in sugar.

PRESERVED-MEAT-CAN, a tin vessel that can
be closed from the air.

PRESERVED-PROVISION MERCHANT, a pre-
parer or dealer in dried vegetables, bottled
fruits, and animal substances for food,
hermetically sealed to exclude air.

PRESERVING-PAN, a stew-pan of copper, bell-
metal, or enamel, for boiling down fruit to
make preserves.

PRESERVING-SPOON, a spoon used for stirring
fruit when making preserves.

PRESS, a machine by which any thing is
pressed or an impression taken, as a coin-
ing-press, a printing-press, a cider-press;
an hydraulic-press; a collective name for
newspapers and their writers; a closet for
clothes; a chest of drawers. See PRINTING-
PRESS-MAKER.

PRESS and MANGLE-MAKER, a manufacturer
of rolling-presses for linen, and clothes-
presses for keeping table-cloths, towels,
and napkins smooth.

PRESS-BED, a stretcher bed that shuts up in
a case.

PRESSED-GLASS, articles of glass forced into
a mould, by a machine, which thence take
the required form and markings, and
differ from blown glass.

PRESSER and PACKER, one who bales and
packs goods for warehousemen and mer-
chants. See PACKER.

PRESS-GANG, a detachment, formerly author-
ized to seize men to serve as sailors in
the Royal navy, in time of war.

PRESS-INDICATOR, an instrument made of
different kinds; a register of impressions
thrown off, some with 4 dials indicating
to 10,000.

PRESSING-BOARD, a tailor's ironing board
for smoothing seams of garments on.

PRESS-KEYS, small shaped pieces of brass
used by bookbinders to hold the strings
tight in a sewing press.

PRESS-MAN, a mechanical printer, who works
at the press, and takes off impressions on
paper, whether from type, stone, wood-
cuts, or metal plates.

PRESS-PIERCER, a metal perforator.

PRESS-PIN, an iron bar or prizing lever for
turning the screw of a bookbinder's press.

PRESSURAGE, the juice of the grape extracted
by the press; a fee paid to the owner of a
wine-press for its use.

PRESSURE-GAGE, a register of the pressure
of steam.

PRESTINOS, PRISTINOS, a kind of fritters
cooked in a pan in Spain.

PRESTON-SALTS, bottles of smelling-salts
used by females, containing carbonate
of ammonia in small pieces, with a
drachm of the following mixture added,
viz. oils of bergamot, cloves, and lavender,
and the strongest solution of ammonia.

PRE'sURE, FREAME, the French and Italian
names for renet.

PRESERVE SERVICE, a common name for
the Coast guard, a department under the
Customs for preventing smuggling.

PREYNE, PRIN, a pin or needle.

PRICE-LIST, a list of shares and stocks, with
the quotations at which they can be
bought and sold.

PRICES-CURRENT, a published list or tabular
statement of the ruling market-prices of
the day for merchandise and produce.

PRICKER, a bodkin; a toothed instrument
used by workmen for stabbing or marking
leather, paper, &c.; a small marine-spike
with a wooden handle used in sail-mak-
ing.

PRICKET, a young male deer of two years
old that begins to put forth his horns.

PRICKING-NOTE, a form of custom-house order (usually printed in red ink), delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher. The name is derived from a practice of noting the tallies of goods taken into the ship, by pricking holes in the paper, corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

PRICKLE, a sieve of filberts, containing about
PRICKLE YELLOW, a very common West Indian wood, the produce of *Xanthoxylon clava Herculi*, used for furniture, flooring, and inlaying, and said to afford a dye, and to possess medicinal properties. See **YELLOW-WOOD**.

PRICKLY FEAR, a name for the ripe fruit of the *Opuntia vulgaris*, which is occasionally imported from the South of Europe and the West Indies, but not much esteemed, being flat and insipid.

PRIE-DIEU, a kneeling-desk for prayers.

PRILL, a solid lump of metal from ore.

PRILLION, tin extracted from the slag.

PRIMAGE, a stipulated allowance paid by shippers and consignees to masters of vessels for the use of cables and ropes, and to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes.

PRIME, superior, excellent; in French, a premium, money advanced; a small nominal weight, the 24th part of the troy grain; in Germany the tenth part of the lueh, the 100th part of the lachter or fathom; a variable dry and liquid measure used in Switzerland; to charge the pan of a gun with loose powder; to lay a train to ignite a mine, &c.; to give a first coat of paint.

PRIMER, a name for some varieties of type, larger than bourgeois, as long primer, great primer, &c.; a child's first book.

PRIMICHON (Spanish), a skein of flue, soft silk used for embroidering.

PRIMING. See **PRIME**.

PRIMING-WIRE, an iron prickler for the vent-hole of a gun to pierce the cartridge.

PRINCE'S-METAL, an alloy of copper and zinc in the proportion of 72 parts of the former to 28 of the latter, or sometimes consisting of 75 per cent. of copper and 25 of zinc.

PRINCE'S-MIXTURE, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with otto of roses.

PRINCE'S-WOOD, a light-veined brown-wood, the produce of *Cordia Gerascanthus*, obtained in Jamaica, and principally used for turning.

PRINCETTAS, a worsted fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp.

PRINCEZA-SNUFF, a choice light-coloured snuff made at Bahia, of which many thousand pounds are annually shipped; but it is seldom imported here, owing to the heavy duty.

PRINCIPAL, the head of a school or business; capital laid out at interest; a main timber in a building. (light cabinet)

PRINCIPETA, the name in Spain for a kind of PRINCIPESA, a kind of cigar so named.

PRINCIPESERA (Spanish), a small metal saucepan in which broth is warmed.

PRINT, to stamp or impress; any thing printed, as a newspaper, engraving, calico

stained with figures, &c.; a stamp for butter; to publish.

PRINT-COLOURER, an artist who tints or paints black engravings or prints.

PRINT-CUTTER, a workman who carves blocks of wood with figures, for printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., or who makes butter-prints, or other moulds.

PRINTER, one who prints with letter-press or copper-plates, or who stains calico.

PRINTERS' - AUCTIONER, an agent who values stock for printers, and disposes of the good-will of their business, type, &c.

PRINTERS'-BLANKET MAKER, a manufacturer of stout plate roller-cloths and swanskins, used by copper-plate and letter-press printers, and of the plain and twilled lappings and machine blankets used by calico-printers.

PRINTERS'-FRAMES, upright wooden frames on which the letter-cases of type for compositors are placed.

PRINTERS'-INK MAKER, a manufacturer of printing-ink. See **INK**.

PRINTERS'-JOINER, a workman who makes the wood-work, &c., required in printing, such as frames, cases, &c., and cuts up the furniture used for making proper margin and in blocking the chases.

PRINTERS'-PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of the presses used for taking impressions from type, which differ with the special purposes, whether for job-work, book-work, or newspaper-work. Hand-presses are now for the most part superseded in large establishments by steam-presses, generally called printing-machines. The kinds of presses used in different trades are very various, as the standing, cutting, sewing, finishing and arming presses, used by the bookbinder; the lithographic-press; copper-plate-press, &c.; and for letter-press printing there are the Columbian, Albion, Stanhope, Hoe's, Apple-garth's; the platen power-press, cylinder-press, &c.

PRINTERS' LIQUOR, also called iron liquor, a liquid without spirit, thrown off the retorts as vapour, and then condensed through worms, which is used as a mordant by calico-printers.

PRINTERS' - ROLLERS, composition rollers used for inking the forms of type, by letter-press and other printers, made of treacle, glue, and other materials; roller-cloths, varying in width, weight, and fineness, used by calico-printers and others.

PRINTERS'-RULE CUTTER, a preparer of the lengths of brass, &c. rules, used by printers to divide columns of newspaper-type, or other work.

PRINTERS'-SMITH, a workman who makes iron work for printers.

PRINTERS' WOOD-TYPE CUTTER, an artist who shapes and carves the large fancy letters of wood, used in job-printing, and which are made from ten-line size, up to fifty-line and upwards.

PRINTING-INK. See **INK**.

PRINTING-MACHINE, a machine for taking impressions from type, or for staining calico, worked by steam-power.

PRINT
MA
PRINT
king
pape
met
kep
heav
PRINT
whc
colo
PRINT
kep
PRINT
blo
prin
PRINT
peac
PRINT
debt
PRINT
pris
PRINT
a co
PRINT
or pl
part
PRINT
again
PRINT
capt
med
gain
a lot
PRINT
or ch
PRINT
capt
acco
PRINT
the t
PRINT
will
prop
PRINT
perty
PRINT
ing v
PRINT
tion
trate
of a s
PRINT
ing t
and t
vello
certa
ever
PRINT
dict
PRINT
Eccl
PRINT
agou
rized
credi
PRINT
PRINT
prose

&c.; a stamp for
 artist who tints or
 or prints.
 an who carries books
 for printing calico,
 or who makes butter-
 fa.
 ts with letter-press
 who stains calico.
 an, an agent who
 ters, and disposes of
 business, type, &c.
 KER, a manufacturer
 cloths and swanskins,
 ate and letter-press
 ne plain and twilled
 ne blankets used by
 ight wooden frames
 ases of type for com-
 a, a manufacturer of
 K.
 workman who makes
 required in printing,
 es, &c., and cuts up
 for making proper
 ing the chases.
 en, a manufacturer of
 r taking impressions
 offer with the special
 for job-work, book-
 work. Hand-presses
 est part superseded in
 s by steam-presses,
 ating-machines. The
 id in different trades
 the standing, cutting,
 and arming presses,
 ler; the lithographic-
 -press, &c.; and for
 here are the Colum-
 hope, Hoe's, Apple-
 -power-press, cylinder-
 o called iron liquor, a
 thrown off the retorts
 in condensed through
 ed as a mordant by
 composition rollers
 e forms of type, by
 er printers, made of
 er materials; rollers
 -width, weight, and
 calico-printers and
 er, a preparer of the
 rules, used by printers
 f newspaper-type, or
 workman who makes
 E CUTTER, an artist
 rves the large fancy
 in job-printing, and
 om ten-line size, up
 ards.
 k.
 machine for taking
 900, or for staining
 sam-power.

PRINTING - PRESS. See **PRINTERS' - PRESS MAKER.**

PRINTING-TYPE, letter-press type of various kinds, used by printers for books, newspaper and job work. The weight of metal and stock of type required to be kept in a large printing-office is very heavy and expensive.

PRINT-SELLER AND PUBLISHER, a shopkeeper who vends engravings, lithographic, and coloured prints, &c.

PRINT-SHOP, a shop where engravings are kept on sale.

PRINT-WORKS, a factory where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

PRIZCO, the Spanish name for a kind of peach.

PRISON, a jail, a place of confinement for debtors or criminals.

PRISON-VAN, a police carriage for conveying prisoners to and from a court of justice.

PRIVATE, a soldier of the line or militia; a common soldier.

PRIVATE-BOX, an enclosed box at an opera or play-house, which can be engaged for a party.

PRIVATEERS, private ships commissioned against the enemy in time of war.

PRIZE, a slaver or pirate vessel taken; a capture made in time of war; a scholarship medal, money premium, or other reward gained by competition; money drawn by a lottery-ticket.

PRIZE-MASTER, an officer put in command or charge of a captured ship.

PRIZE-MONEY, a share or division of prizes captured, the proportion being regulated according to the rank of the recipient.

PROBANG, a surgical instrument, a probe for the throat.

PROBATE, a letter of administration to a will; an official document granted upon a proof of decease, to the nearest of kin, or properly authorized party.

PROBATE-DUTY, a government tax on property passing by will.

PROBE, a surgical instrument for examining wounds.

PROCES-VERBAL (French), a written declaration; a statement made before a magistrate; the minutes or written transactions of a society or association.

PROCHRAMETER, an instrument for registering the revolutions of a carriage-wheel, and thereby determining the distance travelled; also, applicable for counting with certainty the rotation of machinery, however high the velocity.

PROCLAMATION, a public declaration; an edict or official announcement from government.

PROCTOR, an attorney in an Admiralty or Ecclesiastical court; a college officer.

PROCURATION, authority or power to act for another. In mercantile affairs a foreign agent or correspondent is often authorized to sign for a firm, or to pledge its credit and authority; which is called **procuracion**.

PROCURATORE (Italian), an attorney.

PROCURATOR-FISCAL, an official, the public prosecutor in Scotland.

PRODUCE, the yield of grain or other crop per acre; in mining, the per-centage of metal in the ore; a general name for the staple commodities imported, forming large articles of consumption.

PRODUCE-BROKER, a dealer in foreign imports, as of grocery articles, dye-stuffs, &c.

PRODUCER MARKET, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Tower-street, and their immediate localities, where the offices of the principal produce-brokers are situate, and where the principal sales and transactions in London are carried on.

PROFENDA, PROVENDA, a grain-measure used in Ancona, nearly two gallons.

PROFESSION, a trade or calling; usually, however, restricted and taken to designate those who are not traders, but skilled and learned men, as lawyers, medical men, and the clergy.

PROFESSIONAL, a term applied to a singer, musician, or actor.

PROFESSOR, a public teacher of any science or art.

PROFIT, money gain upon mercantile transactions; business pursuits or speculations in produce, the funds, &c.

PRO-FORMA-ACCOUNT, a model or sketch account; a pattern bill of particulars.

PROG, a slang sea-term for provisions.

PROGRAMME, a detail or outline guide of any thing to be done, as of a theatrical performance, musical entertainment, review public procession or festivity, &c.

PROJECTILE, a body, such as a rocket, ball, or shell, impelled through the air.

PROJECTING-LETTER MAKER, a manufacturer of porcelain, glass, wood, or other prominent letters to be affixed to shop-fronts or windows.

PROLATORO (Italian), an editor.

PROLOGUE, a preface in verse before a play.

PROLONGE, a gunner's instrument.

PROMETHEAN, a Lucifer match.

PROMISSORY-NOTE, a note of hand acknowledging indebtedness; an engagement in writing to pay a defined sum at a time specified, to a person therein named, or sometimes to his order, or often to the bearer at large. Like a bill of exchange it can be made assignable and indorsable.

PROMPT, a trade term for a limit of time given for payment of the account for produce purchased; the limit varying with different goods.

PROMPTER, a person stationed near the actors at a theatre, who reminds them of their parts and duties when forgetful.

PROMPT-NOTE, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, &c., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce.

PRON (Scotch), the bran of oatmeal, of which sowans or flummery is made.

PRONG, the spike of a fork.

PROOF, PROOF-SHEET, an impression taken from the type, for the purpose of correction before the final printing; a first impression of an engraving; a test or trial. See **PROVED,** and **PROVING-PRESS.**

PROOF-HOUSE, a place for trying the strength of guns, or gunpowder.

PROOF-MAN, in Scotland, a person appointed to determine how much grain is in a corn-stack, by casting out a certain proportion of the sheaves, getting them threshed, the grain measured, and, by skilful calculation, determining the quantity which the whole stack contains.

PROOF-SHEET. See **PROOF**.

PROOF-SPIRIT, is ordinarily equal parts of alcohol and water; all over that standard, being less in specific gravity, is considered above proof. The proportions of alcohol per cent., in some of the common varieties of commercial spirit, are as follows (at 62 degrees Fahrenheit): British proof spirit, by weight 50, by measure, 57 per cent.; Cognac, 50 to 54; rum, 72 to 77; Geneva, 50; whisky, 50. So that, on an average, the ardent spirits consumed contain only half their weight, or three-fifths of their bulk of absolute alcohol.

PROPE, a support or pole for any purpose, as supporting a clothes-rope, &c.

PROPAGATING-GLASSES, small hand-glasses to cover young seedlings or growing plants, cucumbers, &c. in a garden or nursery-ground.

PROPELLER, a screw for driving a steam-vessel; hence screw-steamers are termed screw-propellers.

PROPERTY-MAN, one having charge of the loose articles of furniture, table-fittings, &c. in a theatre, which are technically termed "properties."

PROPERTY-TAX, a duty on the annual value of houses, land, &c. payable to government by the owner.

PROPHET (German), a sort of thin cracknel.

PROPRIETOR, an owner or possessor of property; a holder of stock or shares in a public company.

PROP-WOOD, **POST-WOOD**, small saplings and copse-timber, suited for cutting into props; also short lengths of fir and other round pieces of timber, used in the collieries to prop the coal.

PRO-RATA, an equitable division, or fair proportional distribution of profit and loss.

PROSCENIUM, the front of the stage; before the scenes.

PROSPECTING, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, preliminarily to settled or continuous operations.

PROSPECTUS, in commercial parlance, the preliminary announcement, first details, or outline sketch of constitution, intended plans and operations of a new company, or a joint-stock association.

PROTE, the foreman in a French printing-office.

PROTECTION, a passport, permit, or exemption; a freedom from arrest granted to a bankrupt, pending the adjustment of his accounts, and previous to obtaining his certificate.

PROTEST, an official notice or remonstrance from a notary-public, preliminary to legal proceedings. Protesting a bill of exchange, or note, secures to the possessor a title of immediate claim on the parties concerned, and renders an oath or witness unnecessary, in further substantiating it.

PROTHONOTARY, a chief notary; the clerk or registrar of a court.

PROTOCOL, a record or registry; a first rough draft; the preliminaries for a treaty.

PROTRACTOR, a thin brass, ivory, or wooden instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper with accuracy and despatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, and circular.

PROVED, fully tried or tested; as metals for strength. Gunpowder, fire-arms, pieces of ordnance, anchors, chain-cables, iron girders, or pillars, &c. are always proved, to test their efficiency or strength.

A will which has been published or registered in the proper court is also said to be proved.

PROVEDORE, **PROVIDORE**, a purveyor or steward; one who supplies provisions in large steamers, &c.

PROVENÇE-OIL, an esteemed variety of olive-oil, the produce of Aix.

PROVENCE ROSE, a variety of rose esteemed for its beauty and fragrance, of which there are several varieties.

PROVENDER, hay, chopped straw, or other dry food for cattle.

PROVING-PRESS, an apparatus for testing the strength of iron girders, and other castings, by pressure.

PROVISIONAL, holding office or place temporarily.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, a preliminary and conditional registration, of a new public company, or joint-stock association, at the proper government office.

PROVISION-DEALER, a grocer or shopkeeper; a retailer of hams, bacon, butter, cheese, and such articles.

PROVISION-MERCHANT, a general dealer in articles of food.

PROVISIONS, food and victuals of all kinds, live stock collected; the stores laid in for the crew and passengers of a ship.

PROVOST, the mayor of a royal burgh in Scotland; the head of a college, chapter, or other body.

PROVOST-MARSHAL, the sheriff of an army.

PROXY, a deputy; a stamped power of attorney, or authority to vote or act for another.

PRUNELET, a liquor made from aloes or wild plums.

PRUNELLA SALT, **SAL PRUNELL**, fused nitre or saltpetre, moulded into cakes or balls and used for chemical purposes.

PRUNES, **PRUNELLOES**, dried plums, which are imported, to the extent of about 1000 tons a-year, from France, as a table fruit, for pies and puddings; also for medicinal uses, their properties being laxative when stewed. The largest and finest kind, the French plum or table prune, is the Catharine variety of the *Prunus domestica*, and is usually packed in cartons; the common kind, the Julian variety, being packed in barrels.

PRUNELLO, a thin woollen or mixed stuff, formerly used for clergymen's gowns, but now chiefly employed for covering shoes, worn by elderly females.

PRO-
tur
fuc
PAVE-
cock
and
mix
yell
PRUSS-
fact
mer
cast
PRUSS-
about
PRUSS-
cons
pota
supp
for d
brill
PRUSS-
one c
PSYCH-
P. S.,
"pro
"pos
"pas
PSA, at
51 3-7
PSALMO-
ment
PSALTER
PTARM-
(Lago
north
PUBLICA
PUBLICA
fits up
shelve
house
PUBLICA
lettre
and in
PUBLICA
ing an
PUBLIC
legisla
when p
closed
or hum
are un
and CH
govern
Some c
special
office,
May 1
office,
being t
the re
tion; th
May 12
Novem
March 2
Pless an
24th, an
20th; D
PUBLIC-H
but in E
a beer-
not a sp
PUBLICIST
&c.

otary; the clerk or

registry; a first
aries for a treaty.
a, ivory, or wooden
down and measur-
with accuracy and
in the use of the line
d. It is of various
ectangular, and cir-

ested; as metals for
fire-arms, pieces
chain-cables, iron
&c. are always
iciency or strength.
been published or
er court is also said

re, a purveyor or
pples provisions in
med variety of olive-
k. ety of rose esteemed
grance, of which
eties. ped straw, or other

paratus for testing
rders, and other cast-

office or place tempo-

ATION, a preliminary
ration, of a new pub-
stock association, at
nt office.

rocer or shopkeeper;
acon, butter, cheese,

a general dealer in

ctuals of all kinds,
the stores laid in for
ers of a ship.

of a royal burgh in
of a college, chapter,

sheriff of an army.
stamped power of
y to vote or act for

de from sloes or wild

PRUNELL, fused nitre
into cakes or balls
for purposes.

ried plums, which are
nt of about 1000 tons
, as a table fruit, for
also for medicinal
ies being laxative
largest and finest
m or table prune, is
y of the *Prunus do-*
olly packed in can-
in kind, the Julian
in barrels.
olien or mixed stuff,
gymen's gowns, but
for covering shoes,
ies.

PRUNING-KNIFE, a gardener's or arboricul-
turist's knife for lopping off the super-
fluous branches of trees and shrubs.

PRUSSIAN-BLUE, a well-known fugitive
colour, used in dyeing, for tinting paper,
and by washerwomen. It is obtained by
mixing a solution of sulphate of iron and
yellow prussiate of potash.

PRUSSIAN-BLUE MANUFACTURER, a manu-
facturing chemist who prepares this pig-
ment, which is chiefly made at New-
castle, Birmingham, Hull, and London.

PRUSSIAN-DOLLAR, a German money, worth
about 3s. See THALER.

PRUSSIAN-OF POTASH, a chemical substance
consisting of cyanogen united to iron and
potassium, with animal refuse added to
supply nitrogen. This salt is remarkable
for the beauty of its crystals, and the
brilliant colours of many of its compounds.

PRUSSIC-ACID, a name for hydrocyanic-acid,
one of the most powerful of poisons.

PSOTHE (French), a cheval dressing-glass.

P. S., a theatrical abbreviation for the
"prompter's side" of the stage; also for
"postscriptum," the postscript to a letter;
"past steward," &c.

PSA, an Algerian dry-measure, equal to
51 3/4 pints.

PSALMODICON, a Norwegian musical instru-
ment.

PSALTER, a psalm-book.

PSALTRIGAN, a name for the white grouse
(*Lagopus mutus*), found in most of the
northern parts of Europe.

PUBLICAN, an ale-house keeper.

PUBLICAN'S-BAR FITTER, a tradesman who
fits up the enclosed counters, beer-engines,
shelves, &c., forming the bar of a public-
house or tavern.

PUBLICAN'S BROKER, an appraiser and in-
termediate agent between an outgoing
and incoming tenant of a public-house.

PUBLICATION, the act of publishing or print-
ing any thing for diffusion.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY, a day set apart by the
legislature, or by magisterial authority;
when places of business are ordered to be
closed. They are generally days of festivity
or humiliation. The public holidays which
are universally kept, are Good Friday
and Christmas-day; and at most of the
government offices, the Queen's birthday.
Some of the public establishments have
special holidays. Thus the Bank Transfer-
office, and the Stock Exchange, close on
May 1st, and November 1st; the Excheq-
office, May 29th and June 28th, the former
being the accession of Charles II., the lat-
ter the anniversary of the Queen's corona-
tion; the Stamps and Taxes-office keep
May 12th, 13th, and 29th; June 28th, and
November 10th; the Chancery-offices,
March 21st, 24th, and 25th. The Common
Pleas and Law-offices, March 21st, 22nd,
24th, and 25th; May 12th and 13th; June
20th; December 26th, 27th, and 29th.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Scotland an inn or tavern;
but in England more generally applied to
a beer-shop or ale-house; one that has
not a spirit licence.

PUBLICIST, a writer on international law,
&c.

PUBLISH, to print and offer for sale.

PUBLISHER, one who prints books, and sup-
plies the public and the trade with copies.

PUCOA SEER. See PUCKA-SEER and SEER.

PUGCOON, a name for the blood-root. See
BLOODROOT.

PUCHA-PAT, the leaf of the *Marrubium odo-
ratissimum*, used as an ingredient in
India, in tobacco for smoking, and for
scenting the hair of women. The essen-
tial oil is also in common use for impart-
ing the peculiar fragrance of the leaf
to clothes, among the superior class of
natives.

PUCHELLA (Spanish), a thin batter made
of flour and water. [a pitcher.

PUCHERO (Spanish), a glazed earthen-pot;

PUCLETTE, a drag-net for fishing.

PUCHEUX, a copper ladle used in sugar-
boiling.

PUCKA, PUCKAH, a better class of building
in India than the temporary cutcha
erections.

PUCKA-MAUND, the double Surat maund,
equal to about 80 lbs. See MAUND.

PUCKA-SEER, an Indian weight for silk and
other commodities, 18666 lbs.

PUDANG, the Malay name for a sword.

PUDALUM, a weight of Masulipatam, of
14 lb.

PUDITE, a kind of cloth.

PUDDING, a mixed pastry of flour and
dried fruit, &c., or a casing of dough en-
closing meat or fruit, boiled.

PUDDING-BAG, PUDDING-CLOTH, a cloth to
boil a pudding in.

PUDDING-MOULD, a tin or earthenware shape
for boiling puddings in.

PUDDING-PAN, a flat tin dish, for baking
batter puddings, or dough under meat in
an oven.

PUDDING-PIPE TREE, a name for the *Cassia
fistula*. See CASSIA FISTULA.

PUDDING-STONE, a conglomerate, com-
pounded of rounded stones, imbedded in
a paste.

PUDDLE, a mixture of tempered clay and
sand, used for engineering purposes.

PUDDLE-ROLLS, a pair of large heavy rollers
with grooved surfaces, between which
iron is passed, to be flattened into bars.

PUDDLING, a mode of applying heat to the
broken slabs of refined iron to drive off
the remaining carbon and slag, and it is
then turned out of the furnace in balls
or blooms, weighing sixty or seventy
pounds each.

PUDDY, an Eastern dry-measure for grain,
consisting of eight oolucks, and forming
the eighth part of a marcal. The puddy
contains 1/4 English quart, and the
heaped puddy weighs about 3 lbs. 8 oz.
12 drachms. In the Carnatic the puddy is
= 3/4 pints; in Madras, only 2/3 pints; as
a weight it is nearly 5 lbs. See MEASURE
and MARCAL.

PUDRIDOR (Spanish), a vessel in which rags
are steeped for making paper.

PUER, a tanner's name for dogs' dung, used
as an alkaline steep in some of the pro-
cesses, to remove the lime from the pores,
and destroy the grease in the skin, in
order to fit it for receiving the tannin.

PUFFING, giving a notorious publicity, by advertisement or otherwise, of a man's business or wares.

PUGAREE, an Indian turban-piece of muslin. **PUGGING**, working up clay for bricks; a coarse kind of mortar laid on the boards between joists.

PULL, a handful, as much as can be conveniently taken up between the two first fingers and the thumb.

PUG-MILL, a mill for grinding and mixing clay, &c., for forming bricks, which are afterwards pressed into moulds.

PUKAT, a Chinese trading vessel employed in the Eastern seas.

PUKEO, a money of account in the island of Lombok, equal to 5 attacks or 1000 cash; about 9s.

PULAS, a name in India for the *Butea frondosa*, and *B. superba*. Their fibre is used for cordage, or beaten to a kind of oakum, for caulking boats. It is also called dhak. The flowers are used for dyeing.

PULGADA, the Spanish name for the inch, the twelfth part of the Burgos foot.

PULLAH, a commercial weight in India, ranging, in different localities, from 138½ lbs. to 323½ lbs. There is a difference in buying and selling; for instance, a selling pullah will be 120 seers, or 240 lbs. 6 oz. 8 drachms; and a purchasing pullah, 128 seers, or 252 lbs. 6 oz. 14 drachms.

PULLED OTTER, otter skins from which the external or long hair has been pulled off, leaving the soft fine wool of down underneath. See **OTTER**.

PULLEY, a young hen.

PULLEY, a general name for tackle or ropes moving on grooved blocks, for lifting or moving weights; a grooved wheel moveable about an axle, for carrying a line and weight for window sashes, &c. [checked].

PULGATE, a silk or gingham handkerchief. **PULLIPUNTA**, a name in Peru for the small palm which produces the vegetable ivory-nut (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).

PULLOM, a name on the African coast for the *Bombax Ceiba*, or silk cotton-tree, the trunk of which is converted into canoes.

PULP, the soft part of fruit; the covering of a coffee-berry; half stuff, or the macerated materials for making paper.

PULPERO (Spanish), a chandler; one who keeps a retail shop for provisions.

PULPIT, a clergyman's rostrum in a church or chapel of wood, iron, or stone.

PULPIT-BUILDER, a wood-carver, or stonemason, who constructs the elevated rostrums for ministers.

PULP-STRAINER, a kind of sieve used in paper-making.

PULQUERIA, a shop where pulque, or the fermented beverage made from the sap of the aloe, is sold.

PUL-LU, a species of brown fern stipe, imported from the Sandwich islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats.

PULVER (German), powder.

PULVERINE, barilla ashes.

PULVERIZER, a quartz-crusher; any machine for pounding substances to dust.

PULVERTONNE (German), a barrel of gun-powder.

PUMICE-STONE, a vesicular species of lava which floats on water; a volcanic product obtained principally from one of the Lipari islands. It is employed in various branches of the arts. The dome of the church or mosque of St. Sophia is built of pumice-stone for lightness.

PUMICIN (French), palm-oil.

PUMMEL, the knob of a saddle. [pump.

PUMP-BRAKE, the handle or arm of a ship's pump. **PUMP-DALE**, a waste pipe for carrying off water pumped up.

PUMPING-ENGINE, a steam-engine applied for draining fens or lifting water from mines, and for supplying towns.

PUMPKIN, a species of gourd (the *Cucurbita Pepo*) of which there are numerous varieties, varying in the shape and colour of the fruit. See **GOURD**.

PUMPLENOSE, a name for the shaddock, *Citrus Decumana*. See **POMPELMOUSE**.

PUMP-MAKER, a manufacturer of pumps of different kinds, as of the sucking or common household-pump, the forcing-pump, the lifting-pump, the chain-pump for ships.

PUMP-ROOM, a place for drinking mineral waters, where there is a mineral spring.

PUMPS, machines for raising fluids either upon the lifting or forcing principle; men's thin shoes with single soles or without welts, worn by sailors or for dancing.

PUMP-STOCK, the solid body of a pump.

PUMP-VALVE, the moveable interior part or lid of a pump.

PUMP-WOOD BARK, a tanning bark obtained from an undershrub tree in British Guiana; also called *Baramilla*.

PUN, a name in Sine for the leaves of *Typha elephantina*, used for making mats and baskets; a nominal species of currency in India calculated by cowry shells; in Hindustan, a handful or about 80 shells; five puns or 400 cowries making an anna or 1½d.

PUNAL (Spanish), a poniard or dagger.

PUNATOO, a name in Ceylon for the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra, washed, pressed, and dried on mats in the sun. It is the chief food of the poorer inhabitants of the peninsula of Jaffna for several months of the year; and also enters largely into the composition of soups, puddings, cakes, and various other preparations.

PUNCH, an instrument for stamping holes; a shape for cutting pasteboard wads for guns; a stone cutter's tool for chipping; a file for making printing-type; a well-known metropolitan weekly humorous publication; an iron lever; a puppet show; a strong mixed beverage made of spirits, wine, water, sugar, lemon, and other flavouring ingredients.

PUNCHAGAH, a grain-measure in the East Indies, = 24 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

PUNCH-BOWL, a china bowl for bringing punch to table in.

PUNCHEON, a cask made of oak staves, iron hooped, supposed to contain 84 gallons, but varying with different liquors.

PUNCHING-MACHINE, **PUNCHING-PRESS**, a machine for stamping holes through thick metal plates.

PUN
pu
wo
PUN
lon
PUN
tin
PUN
inc
na
wi
PUN
use
PUN
abc
dia
two
PUN
bain
PUN
terr
oz.
PUN
both
PUN
edg
PUN
12th
pain
PUN
of gl
it, an
PUN
PUP
PUP
PUP
an un
ing a
PUP
a litt
PUP
sands
ings
in Do
PUP
langu
lit;
creas
PUP
and b
PURE
PURE
lentils
PUP
room
PUP
in Inc
PUP
added
PUP
the m
PUP
collec
PUP
Esseq
brace
great
It is
and m
PUP
wood,
occasi

er species of lava
a volcanic product
one of the Lipari
various branches
of the church or
built of pumice-

ill. [pump.
or arm of a ship's
e for carrying off

m-engine applied
lifting water from
g town.
ard the *Cucurbita*
e numerous varie-
ape and colour of

for the shaddock,
POMPELMOUSE.
cture of pumps of
the sucking or com-
the forcing-pump),
nain-pump for ships.
r drinking mineral
a mineral spring.
aising fluids either
ing principle; men-
le soles or without
or for dancing.
ody of a pump.
able interior part or

ining bark obtained
a tree in British
Baramilla.
t the leaves of *Typha*
making mats and
pieces of currency in
py shells; in Hin-
about 80 shells; five
making an anna or

ard or dagger.
Ceylon for the pre-
fruit of the palmyra,
dried on mats in the
pod of the poorer in-
insula of Jaffna for
the year; and also
the composition of
ad various other pre-

for stamping holes;
pasteboard wads for
s tool for chipping;
nating-type; a well-
weekly humorous
ever; a puppet show;
erage made of spirits,
lemon, and other
s.
measure in the East
rs. 16 lbs.
a bowl for bringing

of oak staves, iron
contain 84 gallons,
erent liquors.
PUNCHING-PRESS, a
g holes through thick

PUNCH-LADLE, a small ladle for dipping out
punch into glasses, made of silver, hard-
wood, or other material.

PUNJUM, an unbleached, strong, fine cotton
long cloth made in India.

PUNE, a name for touchwood or vegetable
tinder. See AMADOU.

PUNEKAH, a hand, or swinging, fan used in
India. Punks are frequently richly or-
namented with gold and silver, beetles'
wings, peacocks' feathers, &c.

PUNKHO, a weight for the precious metals
used in Bengal. = 0.14036 grain troy.

PUNKET, a small round basket for fruit,
about 2 inches deep, and of various
diameter, holding from half a pound to
two pounds of strawberries.

PUNNY, a name in parts of the East for the
bamboo as a measure.

PUNSHARY, a weight for grain in the Nizam
territory, India, of 5 seers, or 9 lbs. 14
oz. 12 drs.

PUNT, a small ship's boat; a gunner's flat-
bottomed boat for wild-bowl shooting.

PUNTILLA (Spanish), a narrow point-lace
edging; a graver.

PUNTO, a petty Maltese linear measure, the
12th part of a line, and the 24th part of a
palm, which is 10½ inches.

PUNTY, a long solid iron rod fixed to a piece
of glass, to enable the workman to move it,
and mould it easily.

PUNYU, a Malay name for the tortoise.

PUP, the whelp of a dog; a young seal.

PUPIL, a ward or scholar.

PUPIL, a local Indian name for the bark of
an undefined ascendant shrub used for dy-
ing an orange colour.

PUPPER, the upright supports of a mandrel;
a little doll moved by wires in a show.

PURBECK-STONE, a harsh rough alkaline
sandstone, of an ash colour, used for build-
ings in London, and obtained from Purbeck
in Dorsetshire.

PURCHASE, any thing bought; in seamen's
language to haul or draw; also a tackle or
lift; any mechanical power which in-
creases the force applied.

PURDAH, an Indian cotton cloth, with white
and blue stripes used for curtains, &c.

PURE, PEWER. See PUER.

PUREE (French), soup made of pease or
lentils.

PURGERIE (French), a bleaching or refining
room for sugar.

PURKALAH, cambric of various colours made
in India.

PURL, boiled beer with gin, sugar, and spice
added: two rounds in knitting.

PURLINS, pole plates; timbers lying across
the main-rafters of a building.

PURLE, the dried dung of horses and cattle
collected for fuel in some parts of Scotland.

PURMATA, the Malay name for a jewel.

PURPLE-HEART, a local name for trees of
Esequebo, the *Copaifera pubiflora* and
bracteata, which yield a timber possessing
great strength, durability, and elasticity.
It is used for windmill shafts, rollers,
and machinery.

PURPLE-WOOD, an undefined Brazilian
wood, principally used for ramrods, and
occasionally for built-work, marquetry, and

turning; varieties of king-wood are some-
times called purple and violet woods; but
these are variegated, while the true purple
wood is plain.

PURPURINE, a substance extracted from
garancine by alum.

PURREE, a yellow pigment obtained from
India. See INDIAN-YELLOW.

PURRELA (Spanish), a name for wine of a
very inferior quality.

PURSE, a money-bag, of which there are
various kinds, leather, netted, &c.; a
Turkish sum of money equivalent to 500
piastres, or £5 sterling. In Persia the
purse is 50 toman of 10s. each. See PORTE-
MONNAIE.

PURSE-CLASP, a snap and catch for a purse.

PURSE-LOOM, a lady's machine for weaving
or netting fancy bead and silk purses.

PURSE-MAKER, a manufacturer of leather
and other money pouches.

PURSE-NET, a net placed over the burrows of
rabbits to snare them, when hunted out of
their holes by a ferret.

PURSER, a kind of cabin steward or providore
in a passenger ship; the cashier of a min-
ing adventure. See PAYMASTER.

PURSE-SLIDES, small rings of vegetable ivory,
pearl, steel, or ivory to slip over a netted
silk purse.

PURSE-STRETCHER, a piece of satin-wood or
rose-wood for distending a purse.

PURSE-TASSELS, steel or other pendants for
the ends of a purse.

PURSHILL, a name in Scotland for an edible
fungus. See HANDELLOCKS.

PURSUER, a law term for a plaintiff.

PURSUIVANT, a herald's officer at arms.

PURTALLAH, an Indian name for a leather
belt.

PURVEYOR, one who supplies provisions; a
providore.

PUSSEREE, an Indian weight of 5 seers, each
2 lbs. 6 oz. troy, but varying considerably
in different localities, and analogous to
the vis or dhurra.

PUSTULATUS MOSS, a dye-lichen, the *Umbi-
licaria pustulata*.

PUT-AND-CALL, a Stock-exchange term. See
OPTION.

PUTCHUK, an Eastern name for the roots
of *Aucklandia Costus*, the *Costus Arabicus*
of the ancients. About two million
pounds are annually collected on the
mountains of Cashmere. It is chiefly
exported to China, where it is used as in-
cense.

PUTERA, an Indian name for *Typha elephan-
tina*, the leaves of which are employed
in the East for making mats and bas-
kets.

PUTEBRATEN (German), a roast turkey.

PUT-KUTNELLOM, an Indian name for hold-
ings, or lands which have been assessed
and farmed out.

PUTROO, an esteemed dish made by the
Sinhalese, of kelingoo flour, or meal from
the young shoots of the palmyra-palm,
scraped coco-nut, and unripe Jack-fruit,
and steamed over a boiler.

PUTTAH, a name in India for a double-edged
sword, with a guard-handle, or basket-
hilt.

PUTTEN, a Cochin-Chinese coin of the value often pice (40.), which has recently become the general circulating medium, available for all ordinary purposes. Eighteen putten and six pice, should go to the rupee, but it varies two or three pice, according to local circumstances.

PUTTOO, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and long hair from the shawl goat, *Capra chingra*.

PUTTY, a cement composed of fresh powdered chalk, or whiting, and raw linseed-oil, kneaded to the consistency of dough, which is largely used by glaziers to fix panes of glass in sashes, and by painters to stop crevices in wood, &c. About 16,000 tons are annually made in the United Kingdom.

PUTTY-KNIFE, a blunt round-pointed knife, used by glaziers and painters, to spread putty.

PUTTY-POWDER, a white powder, the pulverized oxide of tin, or of tin and lead mixed, used in polishing metals, glass, &c.

PUTWA, an Indian name for string and ropes made from the fibre of *Bauhinia racemosa*.

PUTWARRE, a village accountant, registrar, or collector under an Indian zemindar.

PUTOH, the Malay name for the quail.

PUZZLES, various articles of turnery ware and carving; dissecting maps, and pictures for children.

PUZZOLANA, volcanic ashes imported from Sicily and the Mediterranean, used in mixing with mortar to make hydraulic cement.

P. Y. C., an abbreviation in the tallow-trade, for "Prime Yellow Candle" tallow, imported from Russia.

PRDLE, the name in Scotland for a kind of bag-net for catching fish.

PTLA, a wooden cup used for measuring grain in some parts of the Bengal presidency, the average weight of which in cleaned rice is about 14 lb.

PTLEE, a dry-measure used in India; in Bombay only 2800 lbs., but in most other localities, 10 to 12 lbs.

PYRITEZ, fire-stone; a term applied very indiscriminately to many of the metallic sulphides, especially to sulphuret of iron.

PYROGALLIC-ACID, an acid obtained by cautiously distilling either gallic or tannic acid. Among other uses it is employed to stain the hair brown.

PYROLIGNEOUS-ACID, the vinegar obtained from hard woods by destructive distillation. See ACETIC-ACID.

PIROMETER, a chemical instrument for registering very high temperatures, depending on the uniform and permanent contraction of pure clay. Daniell's is now considered the best.

PYROTECHNICK, a name for rockets, squibs, and various kinds of fireworks.

PYROTECHNIST, a maker and vender of fireworks.

PSA, a coin current in Central Asia, the 50th part of a Mahmoud-Shahi rupee.

PRSESE, a name for the soft wheat of India.

Q.

QUACK, a pretender to a knowledge of physio.

QUACK MEDICINES, nostrums which have a fictitious reputation for wonderful cures.

QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument for taking astronomical observations and measuring altitudes and angular distances.

QUADRANT COMPASSES, a carpenter's tool.

QUADRANT-STAND, the rest or support for a quadrant.

QUADRAT, a thick space or square of metal to represent a space in printing. There are m quadrats and n quadrats.

QUADRILLE-BAND, a small band of musicians attending at evening parties, to play the popular airs for quadrilles, and other dances.

QUAICH, a small shallow drinking-cup with two ears, formerly used in Scotland.

QUAICK, the Indian name for a basket in Guiana.

QUAILS, birds resembling the partridge, the *Coturnix vulgaris*, which are sometimes obtained in prodigious numbers in the South of Europe, and imported to this country; also the *Oryz Virginia*.

QUALITY-BINDING, a kind of worsted tape

used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpets.

QUALLY, a small elliptical iron pan, capable of holding about five gallons, used in Singapore for manufacturing sago over a fire.

QUAN, an imaginary coin of Cochin China, worth about 3s. 6d. It consists of 10 mas (nominal money), or 600 aspeks, a zinc coin. [tolse-shell]

QUANNET, a tool for working horn and tortoise-shell.

QUANTAR, the Egyptian term for cwt., equal to 110 lbs., but it varies for different commodities, for coffee 108 lbs.; pepper, &c. 102; cotton 120; gums, &c., 160 lbs.

QUARANTINE, a surveillance for forty days over an infected ship, which is not permitted during that interval to communicate freely with the shore, but has to lie at a quarantine ground, or else the crew and passengers are transferred to a lazaretto.

QUARREE, a Spanish land-measure used in surveying, = to 3 1-5th English acres, consequently 100 quarrees are = to 320 acres.

QUARREL, a stone quarry in Scotland; a glazier's diamond; a short stout arrow used in the cross-bow.

QUAR
QUAR
wer
stor
ing
sha
lead
The
the
the
£10.
QUAR
gags
QUAR
ther
34 po
QUAR
12 qu
QUAR
gills
QUAR
of a h
QUAR
quar
capac
cont
about
A qu
420 l
betw
QUAR
to ab
ter.
QUAR
a qu
usual
25th
QUAR
of a
reach
appro
comm
QUAR
stern
QUAR
every
three
QUAR
of wa
QUAR
gill, t
part o
QUAR
Europ
the ta
hund
able li
QUAR
assign
ship-b
QUAR
one-fo
Sardin
saloon
QUAR
QUAR
variab
pint, a
dry-m
QUAR
0-6026
Ferrar
pint.

in the tallow-
Candle" tallow,

and for a kind of

and for measuring
the Bengal pres-
light of which in

used in India; in
out in most other

form applied very
any of the metal-
to sulphuret of

acid obtained by
mer gallic or tannic
as it is employed

vinegar obtained
destructive distilla-

instrument for
temperatures, de-
and permanent
Daniel's is now

or rockets, squibs,
works,
and vender of fire-

Central Asia, the
d-Shahi rupee.
soft wheat of In-

inding the borders

al iron pan, capable
gallons, used in
sturing sago over a

n of Cochin China,
consists of 10 mas

600 sapeks, a zinc
[tissue-shell,
rking horn and tor-

varies for different
e 108 lbs.; pepper,
ams, &c., 150 lbs.

ance for forty days
which is not per-
more, but has to lie
or, or else the crew

nd-measure used in
English acres, con-
are = to 320 acres.

y in Scotland; a gla-
ort stout arrow used

QUARRIER. See QUARRYMAN.

QUARRY, originally a place where stones were squared; but now applied to a stone-bed or chalk-pit whence building materials are dug or cut; a diamond-shaped pane of glass, usually framed in lead; a small square stone for paving. The total number of quarries worked in the United Kingdom exceeds 1,500, and the annual products are worth more than £10,000,000.

QUARRY-MAN, QUARRIER, a workman engaged in a stone or slate quarry.

QUART, an English measure of capacity, the fourth part of a gallon, and weighing 3½ pounds avoirdupois of distilled water.

QUARTANA, a liquid-measure of Sardinia of 12 quartucci, = 7·395 pints.

QUARTARO, an Italian dry-measure of 1 gallon; for liquids about a third more.

QUARTAUT, a quarter-cask; the fourth part of a hogshead.

QUARTER, the fourth part of any thing, as a quarter of lamb; an English measure of capacity, usually applied to grain, and containing 8 bushels of corn, weighing about 640 pounds avoirdupois of water. A quarter of maize or Indian corn weighs 420 lbs.; also the part of a vessel's side between the main chains and the stern.

QUARTERA, a Spanish corn-measure equal to about the fourth of an English quarter.

QUARTER-DAY, the day which terminates a quarter, when rent is due. The usual quarters are 25th March, 24th June, 29th September, and 23rd December.

QUARTER-DECK, the part of the upper deck of a vessel of war abait the main-mast, reaching from the stern to the gangway, appropriated to the use of the captain and commissioned officers.

QUARTER-GALLERY, a sort of balcony on the stern sides or quarters of a ship.

QUARTERLY, a literary publication issued every three months; payments made three-monthly.

QUARTER-MASTER, a petty officer in a vessel of war.

QUARTERN, a name given in London to the gill, the fourth of a pint; also the fourth part of a peck; a 4lb. loaf.

QUARTERON, a name in several countries of Europe for a quarter of a pound; also for the tale of some goods or a quarter of a hundred with one added in; a very variable liquid and dry measure.

QUARTERS, the place occupied by troops; the assigned stations of men and officers on ship-board, when prepared for action.

QUARTER, a German wine-measure, about one-fourth less than an English quart; a Sardinian liquid-measure equal to 1 1-10th gallon.

QUARTIL, the fourth part of a real.

QUARTILLO, a Spanish liquid-measure, very variable; in some localities only half a pint, in others more than 7 pints; as a dry-measure about 2 pints.

QUARTINO, an Italian liquid measure, = 0·6028 pint: as a dry-measure variable: at Ferrara, 0·608 pints; at Milan, only 0·503 pint.

QUARTO, a Portuguese corn-measure ranging from 1½ to 3½ gallons: a Maltese weight, the fourth of the ounce; a book of 4 leaves to the sheet, usually written 4to.

QUARTUCCO, a Maltese wine-measure equal to an imperial quart: an oil quart is there equal to 1·8th wine quart.

QUARTZ, a common name for several forms of silica occurring in primary rocks.

QUARTZ-CRUSHER, a pulverizing machine to reduce quartz, in order to obtain gold from it.

QUAS, a fermented beverage, made in Russia from rye or barley-meal.

QUASSIA, a name for some bitter woods—the Surinam quassia is the produce of *Quassia amara*, and the Jamaica quassia of *Picrera excelsa*. They furnish a pure and simple bitter, and brewers are said to use the chips freely as a substitute for hops, although they have narcotic properties.

QUATEMBER (German), quarter-day.

QUATRINO, the fifth part of a bajocco in Italy and of a carantano in Austria, = to the fifth of a halfpenny; an Italian long measure, = 0·3829 inch.

QUAY, a landing-place or wharf for loading and unloading goods from ships.

QUAY-BERTH, a loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

QUEBEC-OAK, a ship-building wood, obtained from the *Quercus alba*.

QUEEN, one of a set of chessmen, the principal piece in the game of chess.

QUEEN'S-COUNSEL, a counsel learned in the law, who assists the Attorney-general in cases on behalf of the Crown, and is not allowed to appear on behalf of claims adverse to State interests.

QUEEN'S-METAL, an alloy, imitating silver, which has a fine lustre, and is composed of 9 parts tin and 1 part each of lead, antimony, and bismuth.

QUEEN-WOOD, a term applied, occasionally, to woods of the greenheart and cocus character, imported from the Brazils.

QUENELLE, a kind of forcemeat-garnishing for a dish.

QUENT, a German weight 64 making 1 Augsburg marc, equal to 2·3 troy grains; 128 quent make 1 light German pound of 151·26th troy ounces.

QUENTCHEN. See QUINTIN.

QUERCITRON, a name for the black oak (*Quercus tinctoria*) of the United States, the wood of which is valuable for building, and for cutting into staves: the bark is used for tanning, while the cellular integument is extensively employed in dyeing wool, silk, and paper hangings, and forms an important article of export from Philadelphia.

QUEEN, a hand-mill for grain.

QUESADILLA (Spanish), a sort of cheesecake or fritter.

QUESEIRO, a cheese-monger in Spain.

QUEY, the name in Scotland for a young heifer: a cow of two years old.

QUICKLIME, caustic-lime; calcined limestone, which has lost its carbonic acid by exposure to a strong heat.

QUICKSET, a name given to white-thorn, &c. hedges.

QUICKSILVER, the commercial name for mercury: our imports average 2½ to 3½ million pounds a year, chiefly from California and Spain. Alloyed with tin-foil, quicksilver forms the reflecting surface of looking-glasses, and by its ready solution of gold or silver, and subsequent dissipation by a moderate heat, it becomes the great instrument in the arts of gilding and silvering copper and brass. The same property makes it so available in extracting these precious metals from their ores. It is also the basis of many very powerful medicines.

QUILATA, a Brazilian weight for precious stones, = 412-50th dwts. troy.

QUILL, the name for a pivot or axle on a shuttle, which is loaded with worst yarn; the hard and strong feather of the wing in geese and swans—imported in large quantities for making writing pens. The barrels of the feathers of turkeys, ducks, and crows are also used to a limited extent. We imported in 1855 nearly 20½ millions of foreign goose and swan quills, but feather pens are much superseded now by the very general adoption of metallic pens.

QUILLAI-BARK, the bark of *Quillaja saponaria*, used in South America to make a lather instead of soap, when washing woollens and silks.

QUILL AND PEN MERCHANT, an importer of quills; one who prepares them for use as pens by baking and stripping them.

QUILL-BITS, instruments for boring wood.

QUILLING, a narrow bordering of net.

QUILL-NIBS, small pens for placing in holders.

QUILOT, a variable grain-measure in use in the Levant. At Salonica, it is nearly double that of Smyrna and Constantinople.

QUILT, an outer bed-covering, of which there are many kinds, as Marseilles summer quilts, white or coloured, damask quilts, cot or crib quilts, &c.

QUITING, a kind of figured material, made plain or coloured, for bed covers, toilet quilts, and vestings; a padding or lining.

QUINCAILLE (French), hardware; articles of copper, brass, and iron.

QUINCE, the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, which, when stewed, forms an agreeable food, and is used to flavour apple pies.

QUINCE-SEED, the seeds of the quince, which are sold to some extent for making a gummy fixative for the hair, and for a mucilage to be applied to cracked lips, &c.

QUINCE-TART, a pastry made or flavoured with quinces.

QUINCE-WINE, a pleasant beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince.

QUININE, a valuable alkaloid, extracted from Cinchona bark, and used as a stimulant and tonic in intermittents. The sulphate of quinine is used to a great extent in medicine, for a medicinal wine, and in other forms.

QUINITE, a kind of Spanish camelot.

QUINON (Spanish), fine printed cotton.

QUINOA. See **PETTY-RICE**.

QUINQUILLERO, a hawkier of ironmongery, &c. in Spain.

QUINQUINO, a South American tree, the *Myrsopernum peruvianum*, which yields the balsam of Peru, a stimulant expectorant analogous to storax.

QUINTAL, a gross weight, which, in general, signifies 100 lbs., corresponding to the cwt. of Great Britain and centner of Germany in its use, but of various weights in different States. The Castilla quintal of Spain consists of four arrobas, 100 lbs. Spanish, or 101·43 avoirdupois. The metrical quintal of France is 100 kilogrammes or 220·46 lbs., in Brazil, 130½ lbs.

QUINTALADA, a commission of 2½ per cent. on the freight, paid to masters of Spanish vessels.

QUINTERIA, a farm or grange in Spain.

QUINTERNO, a Spanish and Italian name for the fifth of a quire of paper, about 5 sheets.

QUINTIN (Spanish), a kind of fine cloth of a loose texture; the quintin or quinton is also the fourth part of the loth, a weight in Denmark.

QUIRATE, a name for the carat in Egypt.

QUIRE, a defined quantity of paper, of sides, 20 sheets; but, if perfect, 24 sheets; in printing-paper 25 sheets.

QUIRK, in building, a narrow angular indentation in a moulding; a moulding increased by an additional twist.

QUITANZA (Spanish), a receipt.

QUITASOL (Spanish), a parasol.

QUITOH, a name for couch grass, the *Triticum repens*, a common weed, the rhizomes of which are, however, diaphoretic, aperient, and refreshing, and are made into diet drinks, and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. For other uses See **Couch-GRASS** and **GRAMINA**.

QUIT-RENT, a rent paid by the tenant of a freehold, discharging him from any other rent.

QUITTANCE, a recompence, release, or receipt.

QUITTE (German), the quince.

QUODDY, a kind of scaled herrings, which are smoked or salted in the North American provinces.

QUOINS, wedge-like pieces of wood, used by printers to block up the forms in the chase, and keep the type firmly secured; also a name among builders for the corners of stone and brick walls; a wooden wedge for the breech of a gun to rest upon.

QUOIR, a flat iron ring for throwing at a mark in the game of quoits.

QUORUM, a legal or sufficient number of a committee, or board of directors, to hold a meeting and transact business.

QUOTATIONS, current prices for stock and shares, or for articles of produce in the market, for sale; printers' marks, as follows, " ", showing passages have been cited or quoted.

QUOY, a name in Scotland for enclosed common land.

QUOTANE, a measure used in Malacca of 800 gantons, each 6½ lbs. For rice, the quoyane is 40 Chinese peculs, and is supposed to weigh 5,400 lbs.

ter of ironmongery,

merican tree, the *My-*
m, which yields the
mulant expectorant

nt, which, in general,
corresponding to the
and center of Ger-
of various weights
The Castilla quintal
four arrobas, 100 lbs.
ardupola. The metri-
is 100 kilogrammes
il, 1294 lbs.

ision of 24 per cent.
masters of Spanish

range in Spain.
and Italian name for
paper, about 5 sheets.
ind of fine cloth of a
quintin or quincchen
part of the loth, a

the carat in Egypt.
city of paper, of out-
if perfect, 24 sheets;
sheets.

narrow angular in-
ing; a moulding in-
anal twist.

receipt.
parasol.

rich grass, the *Triti-*
on weed, the rhizomes
er, diaphoretic, ape-
and are made into
as a substitute for
her uses See Couch-

by the tenant of a
him from any other

ence, release, or re-

quince.
aled herrings, which
in the North Ameri-

ces of wood, used by
b the forms in which
type firmly secured;
builders for the cor-
lock walls; a wooden
ch of a gun to rest

g for throwing at a
quoits.

fficient number of a
of directors, to hold a
t business.

prices for stock and
s of produce in the
nters' marks, as fol-
passages have been

otland for enclosed

sed in Malacca of 800
For rice, the quoy-
culus, and is supposed

R.

R. A., an abbreviation for "Royal Acade-
mician, Rear-Admiral, or Royal Artil-
lery." R. stands for "Recipe," &c.

RABA (Spanish), bait used in the pichard
fishery.

RABADAN, the principal of a sheep-walk in
Spain.

RABANO (Spanish), a radish.

RABATO, a neck-band or ruff.

RABATTAGE (French), a deduction or tare;
the picking of wool.

RABAZUZ, a Spanish name for the inap-
sated juice of liquorice.

RABBY, a part of the keel, stern, and stern-
post of a ship; a groove in the edge of a
board.

RABBIT-PLANE, a carpenter's tool for cutting
down the edge of a joint square.

RABBIT-HUTCH, a box or cage for keeping
tame rabbits in.

RABBITS and **HARES**, prolific rodents, spe-
cies of *Lepus*, which, besides their em-
ployment as food, furnish to commerce
useful articles in their skins. In Spain
the hair of the skins is shaved off, and put
to the same purpose as down. Nearly a
million rabbits are sold annually in Lon-
don, and we export about a million and a
half rabbit and hare skins yearly; while
about a quarter of a million hare skins are
received from the Continent.

RABBIT-WABREN, an open common or pre-
served enclosure for wild rabbits to breed
in.

RABBLE, a furnace tool; an iron rake for
skimming off the slag in calcining metals.

RACAHOU, **RACAHOUT**, an Arabian substitute
for chocolate; a preparation of roasted
acorns, powdered, with sugar and aroma-
tics. See **PALAMOUD**.

RACE, a distinct or particular breed of
animals; a contest for speed between
horses, &c.; a strong current or rippling
tide; a form or root, as of ginger.

RACE-COURSE, the canal along which the
water is conveyed to and from a water-
wheel, a level ground on which horse-
races are run.

RACE-CUP, a prize-plate run for in a match
or race by horses over a course.

RACE-HORSE, a thorough-bred horse, trained
to run for prizes, of which there are some
1,800 to 2,000 kept in Great Britain.

RACHI, arrack, a spirituous drink made in
Turkey.

RACHAGE (French), a decoction of rind and
wainut-tree leaves for dyeing.

RACION, a Spanish dry-measure, the fourth
of the quartillo, and rather more than
half a pint.

RACK, a wooden frame for hay in a stable,
or for bottles, plates, &c. to drain in;
a toothed wheel or bar of metal; an inclined
plane on which ore is washed; an abbre-
viation for arrack, and often applied as a
prefix to punch, of which it forms a
principal ingredient. *

RACKAY, a weight for the precious metals in
Sumatra, about 14 grain troy.

RACE-CHASE, in printing, the frame in
which the chases are kept.

RACKET, a stringed battledore for striking a
racket-ball; a snow-shoe.

RACKET-COURT, a tennis court. [dores.]

RACKET-MAKER, a maker of stringed battle-

RACKING, clearing wine, &c.; in mining,
washing off the earth and impurities from
the ore.

RACKING-CAN, a metal vessel containing sour
beer in which iron wire is steeped for wire-
drawing; a vessel for clearing wine from
the lees.

RACK-RENT, the full yearly value of land; a
high rate of rent without any deductions.
RACK-SAW, a wide-toothed saw.

RACLOIR (French), a scraper; a grater; an
instrument to strike off the heaped corn
in a measure.

RACON, the *Procyon lotor*, an animal in-
habiting chiefly the northern parts of
America. The dark skins of some are
very handsome and valuable. We import
about half a million skins yearly, which
are sent to the Continent, being used in
Russia for sledge-wrappers, and lining
coats, and the common kinds for hat-
making in Germany.

RAOONDA, an old name for the fur of the
coyote. See **NUTRIA**.

RADEAU (French), a raft; a float of timber.

RADEUX, a salt meter in France.

RADIOMETER, a forestaff; an instrument for
taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies.

RADISH, a small well-known esculent root,

the *Raphanus sativus*, and its varieties,
which are sub-acrid, succulent, and
tender, when young.

RAEDERA (Spanish), a scraper; a cylinder
for reducing lead into sheets.

RAFFES (French), the cuttings or clippings
of leather in glove-making, &c.

RAFFLE, the disposition of an article by
lottery, according to throws of dice.

RAFF-MERCHANT, a lumber-merchant.

RAFT, a rough float of spars, or planks; an
extensive collection of rough or squared
timber logs drifted or floated down a
stream. Some of the timber rafts which
descend the Rhine, the Mississippi, the
Ohio, and the St. Lawrence, are of immense
size, and worth £20,000 to £30,000.

RAFTERS, the ribs of the roof of a house; the
beams on which the roofing rests.

RAFTSMAN, the manager of a raft of timber.

RAG, stone that breaks into jagged pieces;
a large kind of slate; a torn, worn, or
waste piece of linen or woollen cloth. See
RAGS.

RAGA, a grain-measure of the Soeloo and
Sunda Isles, in weight 54 lbs.

RAG-BROKER. See **RAG-MERCHANT**.

RAG-DEALER, a marine store-dealer.

RAGEE, the English name in Hindustan for
a species of millet, *Eleusine coracana*.

RAG-FAIR, a metropolitan market for vending old clothes, and cast-off garments.

RAG-GATHERER, an itinerant collector of rags from the streets, dunghills, and sewers.

RAGGED-SCHOOL, a free school for the education of the children of the poor.

RAGGING. See **STRAGGLING**.

RAGMAN, RAG-MERCHANT, a wholesale purchaser of rags from collectors, marine-store dealers, and individuals, for re-sale to paper manufacturers, farmers, and others.

RA GOUT, a high-seasoned dish.

RAGS, the fragments and shreds of worn-out garments and drapery, woollen or linen, collected for various purposes throughout the kingdom, and amounting, with those imported, to more than 70,000 tons a-year, worth fully a million sterling. Woollen rags are used for manure, for working up into shoddy, or coarse cloths and druggets, and for flock-paper; linen rags for making lint, and paper; and cotton rags for paper-pulp.

RAG-SHOP, a place where rags, bones, kitchen grease, scrap metal, and other refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.

RAGSTONE, a description of hone-slate, used as a whetstone; a kind of sandstone or limestone found in Kent.

RAG-WHEEL, a wheel with a notched edge.

RAHAL, an Arabian name for a camel-load, about 5 cwt.

RAHMEI, REMEL, a German term for a bundle of flax of 20 lbs.

RAI, RAEI, names in Hindostan for some species of mustard-seed, as *Sinapis nigra*, and *S. ramosa*.

RAIK, a weight and measure for grain in Bengal of 20 chittacks, and weighing 2½ lbs.

RAIL, a long narrow bar of iron used for railways; a horizontal timber in a piece of panelling; a piece of wood resting on stakes or posts, forming part of a fence of wooden rails.

RAILROAD, RAILWAY, levelled and prepared roads, laid with iron bars, for locomotives and carriages to travel easily, of which there are many thousand miles laid throughout the United Kingdom, and a large number in other countries. In the United Kingdom there are about 8,500 miles of railway; in the United States, 24,500 miles, in operation. On the Continent, in India, and in the Colonies, they are also spreading.

RAILWAY-BARS, long wrought iron bars, 15 feet by 2½ to 3 inches broad, and 5 inches deep, laid down and fixed on a prepared road for locomotive engines, railway carriages, and wagons to travel on.

RAILWAY-BLANKET, RAILWAY-RUG, a traveller's warm wrapper.

RAILWAY-CARRIAGE, a passenger carriage drawn by an engine on a railway line, which are variously fitted for the accommodation of first, second, and third class passengers.

RAILWAY-CARRIAGE-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal springs for railway carriages.

RAILWAY-CHAIR. See **CHAIR**.

RAILWAY-CHAIRMAN, the head of a railway-board.

RAILWAY-COMPANION, a pocket-case for a traveller on a railway, for holding sandwiches or other refreshments.

RAILWAY-CROSSING, the place where an ordinary road crosses a railway line.

RAILWAY-DEPOT, the goods station of a railway.

RAILWAY-DIRECTOR, a managing member of a railway board or committee.

RAILWAY-ENGINE, a locomotive steam-engine for drawing a railway train.

RAILWAY-GREASE MANUFACTURER. See **GREASE**, and **GREASE-MAKER**.

RAILWAY-LINK, a draw-link.

RAILWAY-MARKET, the Stock-exchange; where shares are dealt in.

RAILWAY-PLANT, the locomotives, carriages, trucks, and general machinery, for working a railway.

RAILWAY-SHIP, the first or preliminary certificate issued on account of money paid for railway shares.

RAILWAY-SIGNAL, a telegraph, light, or combustible to give notice of the approach or departure of trains. See **FOG-SIGNAL**.

RAILWAY-SLEEPER, a cross timber for carrying the iron rails.

RAILWAY-SLIDE, a turn-table.

RAILWAY-SPECTACLES, wire-gauze shades, for the eyes, to protect them from dust, &c. when travelling.

RAILWAY-STATION, the place whence railway trains start.

RAILWAY-STOCK, the capital invested in a railway.

RAILWAY-SUPERINTENDANT, the general traffic-manager of a railway, or a special officer at a station.

RAILWAY-SWITCH, an instrument for moving the diverging points of the rails at a station, and thus changing the route of the trains.

RAILWAY-TICKET, a pass given at a railway office in return for the money fare paid in.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE, a printed list of the hours of arrival or departure of trains, fares, &c. on a railway.

RAILWAY-TRACK, the line of iron rails on which the train travels.

RAILWAY-TRAIN, a connected set of carriages and breaks, drawn by a locomotive engine.

RAILWAY-TRUCK, a wagon for conveying baggage or merchandise on a railway.

RAILWAY TURN-TABLE MANUFACTURER, a maker of the circular revolving platforms or sliding frames, called turntables, by which carriages, &c. are transferred from one set of rails to another, at a depot or station.

RAILWAY-WHEEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the peculiar metal wheels required for carriages and engines travelling on a railway line.

RAILWAY-WHISTLE, a mechanical contrivance on the locomotive, by which a loud, shrill, warning sound is given, to call attention in tunnels, or at the approach of the train to stations.

RAILWAY-WRAPPER, RAILWAY-RUG, a blanket to cover the legs in travelling.

RAINE
rent
RAIN-
the
also
omb
ciple
pleat
shap
RAIN-V
recei
waft
RAIN-V
iron
ing t
RAIN-V
wrou
log o
RAISED
a dish
See P
RAISING
Malai
12,000
fruit,
RAISIN-
wine
RAJAH
almon
RAJETA
mixed
RAJKA
seed.
RAKE, a
teeth
horse-
drag-
climat
pendic
RAKEE,
RAKITZE
the pr
RAM, the
RAMA (S
printin
RAMASSE
tain sil
RAMBER
RAMBIA
RAMBOO
RAMBUT
RAHE (I
posse;
RAMEQU
toasted
RAMILLE
of swee
RAMMER
RAMONER
a contr
out the
RAMROD
ramm
gun.
RAMSAY
RAM'S-H
mount
RAM-TIL
Decan
burgh;
which
like oil

head of a railway-
 socket-case for a
 for holding sand-
 ments.
 where an or-
 railway line.
 station of a rail-
 naging member of
 mities.
 ocomotive steam-
 way train.
 UFACTURER. See
 RAKER.
 nk.
 Stock-exchange;
 in.
 motives, carriages,
 chinery, for work-
 nt or preliminary
 account of money
 aph, light, or com-
 of the approach or
 e Fog-SIGNAL.
 s timber for carry-
 ble.
 ire-gauze shades,
 t them from dust,
 ce whence railway
 tal invested in a
 ANT, the general
 way, or a special
 trument for mov-
 s of the rails at a
 ng the route of the
 given at a railway
 money fare paid in.
 rinted list of the
 parture of trains,
 of iron rails on
 ed set of carriages
 ocomotive engine.
 on for conveying
 on a railway.
 MANUFACTURER,
 a moving platform
 nd turntables,
 e transferred from
 er, at a depot or
 a manufacturer of
 eels required for
 travelling on a
 echanical contri-
 by which a loud,
 given, to call at-
 the approach of
 AY-RUG, a blan-
 chervelling.

RAINETTE (French), a compositor's knife; a
 rennet apple.
 RAIN-GAUGE, an instrument for registering
 the fall of rain in a given period. It has
 also various other names, as hygrometer,
 ombrometer, pluviometer, &c. Its prin-
 ciples and construction are of the sim-
 plest nature, but it is made of a variety of
 shapes.
 RAIN-WATER-CASE, RAIN-WATER-TANK, a
 receptacle for rain-water, for domestic
 washing purposes.
 RAIN-WATER-HEAD, a hollow receptacle of
 iron at the top of a rain water pipe, receiv-
 ing the water from the gutter.
 RAIN-WATER-PIPE, a hollow tube of cast or
 wrought iron, made in lengths, for carry-
 ing off rain water from the eaves of a roof.
 RAISED PIE, a solid meat pie, baked without
 a dish, served at suppers, déjeuners, &c.
 See PORK PIE.
 RAISINS, dried grapes, imported chiefly from
 Malaga and Smyrna, to the extent of
 12,000 or 13,000 tons annually, as a dessert
 fruit, and for puddings.
 RAISIN-WINE, a British home-made sweet
 wine from raisins.
 RAJADILLO (Spanish), a comfit of sliced
 almonds crusted with sugar.
 RAJETA, a kind of Spanish coarse cloth of
 mixed colours.
 RAJIRA, a Sanscrit name for black mustard
 seed.
 RAKE, a gardening or agricultural tool with
 teeth and a handle; several of these, as
 horse-rakes, stubble-rakes, hay-rakes, and
 drag-rakes, are drawn by horses; the in-
 clination or slope of a mast from the per-
 pendicular.
 RAKEE, a common Russian brandy.
 RAKITZER, a first-quality flax in some of
 the provinces of Russia.
 RAM, the male of the sheep.
 RAMA (Spanish), a rack; a chase for holding
 printing-type.
 RAMASSEUR (French), the driver of a moun-
 tain sledge termed a ramasse.
 RAMBERGE, a kind of galley.
 RAMBIYA, a Malay name for the sago-palm.
 RAMBOOSI, a mixed drink of ale, milk, &c.
 RAMBOUR, a large French baking apple.
 RAMBUT, a Malay name for hair.
 RAME (French), a scull or oar; a stick for
 pease; a ream of paper.
 RAMEQUIN (French), a Welsh rabbit, or
 toasted cheese.
 RAMILLETE (Spanish), a nosegay; a pyramid
 of sweetmeats and fruits.
 RAMMER, a heavy pavior's hammer.
 RAMONEUR (French), a chimney-sweeper;
 a contrivance for sweeping chimneys with-
 out the necessity of climbing-boys.
 RAMROD, an iron or wooden stick for
 ramming down the load or charge of a
 gun.
 RAMSAWMY, an Indian silver elgar lighter.
 RAM'S-HORN, the crooked horn of a ram, often
 mounted for a mull or snuff-box.
 RAM-TIL, black til, the *Guizotia oleifera* of
 Decandolle; the *Verbesina sativa* of Rox-
 burgh; grown in Bombay and Madras,
 which yields a large quantity of bland oil
 like olive oil.

RAMTURAL, a name in Hindustan for the
 ochro.
 RANCHER (French), a ladder.
 RANCHERIA (Spanish), a hut or cottage.
 RANCHERO (Spanish), the steward of a
 mess.
 RANCHO, a Spanish cattle station. [oroun.
 RANCID, applied to fat that has become rank
 RANCIO, Spanish red wine turned yellow by
 age.
 RAND, a border or shred; a shoemaker's
 name for a thin inner sole or cover of cork,
 leather, &c; a small Dutch liquid-measure,
 396 of which go to a leaguer of 160 wine
 gallons.
 RANDAN, a miller's name for the finest parts
 of the bran or outside skin of the wheat.
 In some counties it bears other names.
 RANDY, an Indian weight of 80 dhurras,
 weighing ordinarily 435 5-7ths lbs., but
 variable.
 RANFORSEE, an obsolete name for a kind of
 black silk made in former years.
 RANGE, a fire-place and cooking-stove for a
 kitchen, cottage, &c; the step in a ladder;
 the compass or reach of a cable, gun, or
 piece of ordnance.
 RANGER, the chief keeper of a forest or park;
 one who inspects and regulates woods and
 forests; a dog that beats the ground.
 RANK-AND-FILE, the soldiers in an army
 who carry firelocks.
 RAPATTELLE, the French name for tammy;
 a kind of horse-hair cloth.
 RAPE, the refuse raisin stalks and skins
 left after making British wines, used by
 vinegar makers, the vinegar being filtered
 through the mass in large wooden vessels;
 a name for several fusiform varieties of
Brassica, as the summer rape, *B. cam-
 pestris*; the winter rape, *B. napus*; and
 others, cultivated for their seed, from
 which oil is expressed. See COLZA-OIL.
 A debased coin current in Basle, Switzer-
 land, for 2 penings.
 RAPE-CAKE, the mass left after rape seed
 has been pressed for oil, dried, and
 prepared as food for cattle and for manure.
 See OIL-CAKE.
 RAPE-OIL. See COLZA-OIL.
 RAPE-SEED, the seed of plants of the cole
 kind, threshed out for making oil, or for
 planting. In 1855, we imported from the
 Continent 162, 853 quarters of rape-seed.
 RAPE-WINE, a poor thin wine from the last
 dregs of raisins, which have been pressed.
 RAPID, the fall of a river: "shooting the
 rapids," is descending the stream over
 these strong river currents.
 RAPIER, a long thin fencing sword.
 RAPPADURA, a very coarse kind of sugar
 made in Mexico; it is met with in long
 cylindrical pieces of about one pound
 weight, each piece carefully covered with
 flag leaves.
 RAPPEE, a kind of snuff of either a brown or
 black colour, which is sometimes scented.
 It is made from the darker and ranker
 kind of tobacco leaves moistened.
 RAPPEL, the beat of the drum to call soldiers
 to arms.
 RAPPEN, a Swiss money, the 100th part of a
 franc, the same as a batzen, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a d.

RARAK, the Malay name for the soap-berry, *Sapindus emarginatus*.

RASA, the Malay name for quicksilver.

RASAMALA, an Eastern name for the *Liquidambar altissima*, which affords the balsam called liquid storax.

RASE (French), pitch for caulking seams.

RASETE (Spanish), satinet.

RASETTE (French), a reed-spring in an organ.

RASH, a measure of capacity for salt used in Bombay, weighing about 40 tons; nearly 14½ lasta.

RASHER, a thin slice of bacon for frying, &c.

RASIERE, a heaped corn-measure formerly used in Belgium and Flanders, 1½ to 3 bushels in different localities; in Sardinia 3½ starelli, very nearly 4½ bushels. The French rasiers (now 2 hectolitres) was 5½ bushels.

RASO, (Spanish), satin; a long measure of Piedmont and Sardinia, 21½ to 23½ inches.

RASP, a large rough coarse file. See **FILE**.

RASPBERRY, the fragrant subacid fruit of the *Rubus idaeus*, employed for the dessert, and also in very general use for jams and tarts: it is likewise converted into a kind of vinegar.

RASPBERRY-VINEGAR, a pleasant acid beverage or flavouring liqueur, made from the juice of raspberries; diluted with water it forms a refreshing drink in fevers.

RASPER, a kind of scraping or kitchen grater for rasping loaves, &c.

RASPING-MILL, a species of saw-mill.

RASP-MAKER, a manufacturer of rough files.

RASSADE (French), hollow glass beads or bugles.

RASSY, a kind of boiled coarse rice in India.

RATAFIA, a kind of liqueur flavoured with apricot kernels; cherry or raspberry brandy; a sweet fancy wine-biscuit.

RAT-BANE, a poison sold to kill rats.

RAT-CATCHER, a man who makes a business of trapping and clearing premises of rats.

RATCH, a bar containing small angular teeth; a ratchet-wheel being a circular ratch, with teeth like a saw.

RATCHELL, loose stones.

RAT-DEALER, one who buys and sells rats to be baited by dogs; or for their skins.

RATE, a tax levied rateably on persons assessable to it; a standard or comparative price.

RATEANUJ, an Indian name for tar and colophony.

RATEGO (Spanish), articles or goods carried in carts.

RATLINES, pieces of small rope fastened across the shrouds, forming steps whereby to ascend the rigging.

RATMARA, a vernacular name for a dyeing lichen in India.

RATOON, a colonial name for a fresh shoot from the stool of the sugar cane; which is called first or second ratoons, according as it is the first or second year's sprout, after the crop, from the first planting of the cane, has been reaped. *

RATTAIL-FILE. See **FILE**.

RATTANAS, a species of coarse sacking, made of a long stout fibre in Madagascar, about five feet square, and largely used, in the island of Mauritius, to dry sugar on.

RATTAN-DEALER, a stick merchant, or dealer in canes, &c.

RATTANS, a commercial name for the long trailing stems of the *Calamus Royleanus* and *Rottburghii*, and various other species of palms, which form a considerable article of import from India and the Eastern archipelago. They are extensively used, when split, for caning chairs, and for making rough brooms, and, when dyed black, as a substitute for whalebone for umbrella ribs, and for stiffening bonnets. The imports, in 1855 exceeded 80,000 bundles, of 100 canes each, besides one million reeds, canes, and other sticks.

RATTANY-ROOT, **RHATANY**, a powerful astringent root, the produce of *Krameria triandra*; used medicinally, and for tooth-powder and mouth washes.

RATTEN, a kind of woollen stuff.

RATTLE, a policeman's or watchman's alarm, made double or single; a child's toy of different kinds; a division of the mandor or commercial weight in Bangalore, where 24 ratties make 1 maund of 25lbs.; in Travancore 25 ratties or rautals = the maund of 18lbs. 12 oz. 13 gra.; an Arab weight. See **ROTTLOZ**.

RATUREUX (French), an eraser for parchment.

RAUGHAN, the name in Persia for butter made from sheep's milk; and preserved in a liquid state.

RAVELLED, thread tangled or twisted.

RAVENCHEENT, an Indian name for gamboge.

RAVENSARA-NUTS, the produce of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, found in Madagascar, where they are used as a spice, and from thence occasionally exported to France.

RAVENSBUCK, a kind of canvas or sail-cloth.

RAVERDOIR (French), a brewer's oval vat.

RAVIGOTE (French); a sauce made of shalots and other seasonings.

RAW MATERIALS, a commercial name for goods and articles in their rough or undressed state, previous to manufacture; such as raw silk, raw cotton, raw or unrefined sugar, raw hides, &c.

RAWUND, **REWUND**, Indian names for rhubarb.

RAY (French), a quantity of wool from 30 to 40lbs.; a kind of net; a genus of cartilaginous fish, the *Raia*, some of which are edible.

RAZA, a salt-measure used in Portugal; nearly 1½ bushel.

RAZAGO, coarse cloth made of tow in Spain.

RAZCHIVE, a small vessel employed in Russian trade, on the Caspian sea, of 70 to 140 tons burthen.

RAZE, an old dry-measure of Brittany; 1376 bushel.

RAZEZ, a vessel of war which has had one deck cut down.

RAZOR, a kind of scraping-knife or sharp-edged instrument for shaving.

RAZOR-BLANK MAKER, a forger and manufacturer of the metal part of razors.

RAZOR-CASE MAKER, a workman who makes the small cases to hold one or more sets of razors.

RAZO
wh
ver
for
RAZO
sets
RAZO
of
cart
RAZO
piec
isee
RAZO
lent
shia
RAZO
coin
REACT
mill
van
rota
READ
inu-
READ
pres
READ
stun
READ
READ
READ
pape
the
book
READY
and
patt
READY
ter's
ware
READY
artic
READY
figur
quar
tical
REAL
of th
Stat
real
base
ther
cent
divi
REAL
sina
REAL
arsel
REAL
the v
REAL
hous
mon
nal
REAM
quir
480
fape
REAPI
corn
for
the
REAPI

ck merchant, or dealer

el name for the long
e *Calanus Royaleanus*
d various other species
in a considerable article
dia and the Eastern
are extensively used,
ing chairs, and for mak-
and, when dyed black,
phalbone for umbrella
ing bonnets. The im-
ded 80,000 bundles, of
ides one million reeds,
icks.

TANY, a powerful as-
produce of *Krameria*
licinally, and for tooth-
washes.

roolen stuff.
an's or watchman's
le or single; a child's
ndes; a division of the
eich weight in Banga-
ties make 1 maund of
ro 25 rattles or rautals
lbs, 12 oz. 13 grs.; an
RORTOLO.

an, an eraser for parch-

e in Persia for butter
milk; and preserved

ngled or twisted.

ndian name for gam-

he produce of *Agatho-*
um, found in Mada-
y are used as a spice,
occasionally exported

of canvas or sail-cloth,
a brewer's oval vat,
a sauce made of shal-
pings.

commercial name for
in their rough or un-
vious to manufacture;
raw cotton, raw or
w hides, &c.
ndian names for rhu-

ntity of wool from 30 to
et; a genus of cartila-
gia, some of which are

re used in Portugal;

made of tow in Spain.
essel employed in Rus-
Caspian sea, of 70 to

sure of Brittany; 1378

er which has had one

aping-knife or sharp-
r shaving.

a forger and manu-
part of razors.

workman who makes
old one or more sets of

RAZOR-FISH, the *Solen siliqua*, a bivalve,
whose shell is shaped like a razor. It is
very common on the sands and dug up
for sale as food and for bait.

RAZOR-GRINDER, a knife-grinder; one who
sets edge tools.

RAZOR-MAKER, a manufacturer and finisher
of razors for sale; the trade is chiefly
carried on at Sheffield and Birmingham.

RAZOR-SCALE PRESSER, a maker of the side
pieces of horn, bone, tortoise-shell, &c.,
used for the handles of razors.

RAZOR-STROP MAKER, a manufacturer of
leather or other strops for setting and
sharpening razors.

RAZOR-STROP-PASTE MAKER, a maker of a
composition for rubbing on razor-strops.

REACTION WATER-WHEEL, the wheel of a
mill where the water reacts on the curved
vanes or buckets, producing a backward
rotatory motion.

READER, a corrector of the press in a print-
ing-office.

READING-BOY, one who reads the copy to a
press corrector.

READING-DESK, a clergyman's rostrum; a
stand for reading at a library.

READING-BOOE, a book-marker, made of
bone or ivory, plain or carved.

READING-ROOM, a public room where news-
papers and periodicals, &c. are consulted;
the principal room of public reference for
books in the British Museum.

READY-MADE, articles prepared beforehand,
and kept in stock; not made to order or
pattern.

READY-MADE LINEN WAREHOUSE, an outfit-
ter's or shirt-maker's shop; a juvenile
warehouse for baby-linen, &c.

READY MONEY, a prompt payment for
articles; not credit.

READY-RECKONER, a book of tables and
figures, giving the prices of articles or
quantities, without the trouble of arithme-
tical calculation.

REAL, RIAL, plural **REALS**, a silver coin
of the southern and central American
States, worth from 3d. to 6d. The pure 5
real pieces are worth a dollar, those of
base, or alloyed metal, less. In Mexico,
there are quarter reals worth about 3
cents; the twenty-fourth part of the piastre
divided into 34 maravedis.

REALLEJO, a chamber-organ in Spain; a
small real.

REALGAR, one of the names of bluishphide of
arsenic; red ornament.

REALILLO, a small Spanish silver coin of
the value of 24d.

REAL PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, property in
houses and land, contra-distinguished from
money or goods, which are termed personal
or moveable property.

REAM, a package of paper containing 20
quires, 360 sheets of damaged or outside;
450 of writing-paper; and 516 of printing
paper; a bale is ten reams; a leather
fork or beam. See **KEAMS**.

REAPER, a labourer employed in cutting
corn; also the name for a machine used
for harvesting grain; a building lath in
the East. See **KEEPEERS**.

REAPING-HOOK, a sickle for cutting corn.

REAPING-MACHINE, a machine which cuts
and lays corn, and thus economizes hand
labour.

REAR-ADMIRAL, a naval officer ranking be-
low a vice-admiral.

REAS, a former subdivision of the rupee at
Bombay; 100 reas were = 1 quarter; and
4 quarters = 1 rupee; also a Portuguese
coin.

REBANO (Spanish), a flock of sheep.

REBATE, a discount; a groove or channel
sunk on an edge; a kind of free-stone; a
tool to beat up mortar.

REBATE-PLANE, a carpenter's cutting tool.
See **RABBET-PLANE**.

RESENQUE, a name in Cuba for thin pieces
of jerked beef cure* in Central America.

REBOCINO, a short cloak worn in Spain.

REBOTADERA, an iron plate or card used in
Spain for raising the nap on cloth to be
shorn.

REBOTICA, the back room behind an apothec-
ary's shop in Spain.

RECAMO (Spanish), embroidery of raised
work.

RECAUDADOR, a collector of rents and taxes
in Spain.

RECEIPT, an acquittance; an acknowledg-
ment of money or other articles, handed
over from one person to another.

RECEIPT-BOOK, a book containing instruc-
tions or prescriptions.

RECEIPT-STAMP, a penny government stamp,
affixed to settled accounts, which is either
adhesive or impressed on the paper; when
the former is used, it must be cancelled by
the written initials of the party receiving
the money.

RECEIVER, a cashier; one who knowingly
takes stolen goods from a thief.

RECEIVING-HOUSE, a depot or store; a place
where parcels are left to be collected for
transport.

RECEL (Spanish), a kind of striped tapestry.

RECIPE, a medical prescription; a receipt
for cooking.

RECIPROCITY TREATY, a treaty concluded be-
tween two countries, conferring equal
privileges, whether for Customs charges
on imports, or other purposes.

RECKONING, the settlement at an inn or
tavern; the estimated position of a ship
at sea.

RECLINING-CHAIR, an easy chair for invalids.

RECORD, a state paper; an official register.

RECORDER, a chief law-officer of the corpora-
tion of London; a local judge in a borough
or municipality; the Chief Justice of an
East Indian settlement; also a flageolet.

RECORD-OFFICE, a place for keeping state
papers and official government docu-
ments.

RECRUIT, a newly enlisted soldier; one who
has taken the government fee or bounty.

RECRUITING-SERGEANT, a non-commissioned
officer deputed to enlist recruits.

RECTIFIED-SPIRITS, alcohol which has been
re-distilled and flavoured.

RECTIFIER, one who concentrates, com-
pounds, and flavours spirits for the market.

RECTOR, a clergyman of the Established
church holding the great titles of a parish;
the head of a scholastic establishment.

RECUAGE (Spanish), a Customs' charge or duty for the passage of cattle.

RECUBERO, a muleteer in Spain.

RED, one of the primitive colours, of which the chief commercial varieties are fine Venetian, red lead, orange, Indian red, and vermilion.

RED-CHALK, **REDDLE**, a soft form of sesquioxide of iron used as a crayon in drawing.

RED-CURRENT, the fruit of the *Ribes rubra*, largely cultivated for the desert and for cooking. The juice is refrigerant and grateful to persons suffering from fever, and is made into wine.

REDDLE. See **RED-CHALK**.

RED-INK. See **INK**.

RED-LEAD, a pigment. See **MINIUM**.

RED OCHRE. See **RED-CHALK**.

RED-ROOT. See **BLOOD-ROOT**.

RED SANDERS-WOOD, an East Indian dyewood, the produce of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, a hard heavy wood imported from Madras and Calcutta. In 1856 117,901 Indian maunds (86,428 tons) of this wood were shipped from Madras. Besides its use as a dye-wood it is employed as the basis of various dentifrice mixtures.

RED-STUFF, a name among watchmakers for some kinds of crocus, or the prepared powder from oxide of iron.

RED-VITRIOL, sulphate of iron.

RED-WARE, one of the names of a nutritious alga, the *Laminaria digitata*, which, when young, is employed as food both for man and cattle.

RED-WOOD. See **RED SANDERS-WOOD**.

REED, part of a loom; thatch; a musical pipe.

REED-MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal dents or whalebone reeds for looms.

REED-ORGAN. See **MELODEON**.

REED-PEN, a writing stylus made in India from the *Saccharum Sarsa*.

REEF, a coral bank; a ledge of rocks; to reduce the dimensions of a ship's or boat's sail, by lashing it up.

REEF-CRINGLE, the ring of a sail. See **CRINGLE**.

REEF-KNOT, a mode of joining the ends of ropes together by two overhead knots.

REEF-POINT, flat pieces of cordage on a sail for tying it up, or reefing the sail in stormy weather.

REEL, a turning frame for winding thread; a wooden roller or bobbin for cotton, of wood, of ivory, or pearl, with metal stems, plain or carved for a lady's work box; a yarn-measure; a cotton or linen reel is 54 inches in circuit; a worsted reel, 30 inches.

REEL-COTTON, sewing cotton wound on reels, not made up into balls.

REEL-STAND, a holder for cotton reels for ladies' use, made of ebony or rosewood, &c.

REEMING, opening the seams between planks with a caulking iron.

REEPERS, laths or longitudinal sections of the palmyra palm, used for building purposes in the East; the trunk of the tree is split into 8 for reepers, and these are dressed with an adze. In Ceylon they are made of the kittool palm, and known as Nipera

reepers; these are dearer than any other kind, they last, in many instances, for 50 or 60 years.

REEVE, a steward; the head of a township; in nautical parlance, to pass the end of a rope through a block or a loop.

RE-EXCHANGE, to re-barter; the second exchange.

RE-EXPORT, to ship again what has been brought in from abroad; a re-transit.

REFEREE, an arbitrator; one selected to give an opinion, or to settle points in dispute.

REFINER. See **GOLD** and **SILVER REFINER**.

REFINERS-SWEEPS, the refuse filings or dust collected from the workshops of silversmiths and jewellers to be re-smelted.

REFINING, the process of purifying, as sugar, minerals, saltpetre, spermaceti, &c.

REFIT, a putting in order; as the repairs of a ship; restoring damage or wear and tear; a renovating of that which has decayed.

REFLECTING TELESCOPE, a spyglass, in which the rays from the object to be viewed are first received on a speculum.

REFLECTOR, any thing that throws back an image, as a looking-glass; a polished metal plate for reflecting the light in light-houses, &c.; a reflecting telescope. See **DAY-LIGHT REFLECTOR**.

REFLEURET (French), the second quality of Spanish wool.

REFRIGERATOR, a cooling or freezing machine; an apparatus for icing drinks, &c.

REGALIA, a kind of cloak; the ornamental clothing, jewels, &c. worn by members of the masonic order, odd-fellows, knights-templar, and other societies, and by high officers and dignitaries.

REGANADA, a kind of cake made in Spain.

REGATON, a Spanish huckster; one who keeps a retail shop.

REGATTA, a contest of row-boats or sailing vessels for prizes.

REGENTS, a choice variety of potato.

REGIMENT, a body of troops, cavalry, foot, or artillery, usually 1000 strong, commanded by a colonel.

REGIMENTALS, the official clothing, or uniform, worn by a regiment.

REGISTER, a record; the title to a ship, indicating to whom she belongs, and at what port she is registered; a kind of door-lit or iron plate for regulating the draught in a stove or parlour grate; the correspondence of pages in printing a sheet.

REGISTERED COMPANY, a joint-stock association, not possessing a charter or special act of incorporation, but registered under the Joint-stock Act.

REGISTERED LETTER, a letter or packet on which a fee of 6d. is paid to the General Post-office to insure its safe transmission.

REGISTERING, a rope-maker's phrase for twisting yarns into a strand; entering names or documents officially at some proper office, as when electors, or seamen, are registered.

REGISTERING-INSTRUMENTS, machines or instruments which register or record, such as gauges, indicators, and tell-tales.

REGISTER-OFFICE, a record-office; a place for registry, as a register for seamen, for servants, &c.

REGIST

of pu

Custo

REGIST

gister

ing m

regist

who's

office

REGIST

wood

lines

a bla

Re'olis

root.

REGUL

metal

of ars

REHAB

rupt c

right

REI, R

gal an

rea, v

worth

The d

more

less,

REIMS, a

of ox-

into re

See O

REIN, a

part o

REIN-D

most

and N

burden

clothin

cheese

REIN-C

REIS E

of stat

REINME

REJOIN

by a

RELAY

RELEASE

an acc

exting

charg

RELIEF

assist

food.

RELIEU

RELIEV

whom

RELOJE

REMEM

quer;

RATION

REMISS

or pu

REMITT

REMYNA

thiboo

REMOL

who

REMON

chase

earer than any other
instances, for 500:

head of a township;
to pass the end of a
or a loop.

riter; the second ex-

gain what has been
ad; a re-transit.

one selected to give

le points in dispute.

AND SILVER REFINER.

refuse filings or dust

workshops of silver-

to be re-smelted.

for purifying, as sugar,

permaceti, &c.

er; as the repairs of

amage or wear and

that which is decayed.

a spyglass, in which

not to be viewed are

oculum.

that throws back an

ass; a polished metal

the light in light-

ting telescope. See

the second quality of

ing or freezing ma-

for icing drinks, &c.

ar; the ornamental

worn by members

odd-fellows, knights-

cieties, and by high

made in Spain.

uckster; one who

row-boats or sailing

ty of potato.

oops, cavalry, foot,

1000 strong, com-

al clothing, or uni-

title to a ship, indil-

plongs, and at what

t a kind of door-lift

ting the draught in

te; the correspond-

ing a sheet.

joint-stock associ-

charter or special

at registered under

letter or packet on

paid to the General

s safe transmission.

aker's phrase for

strand; entering

officially at some

a electors, or sea-

a, machines or in-

er or record, such

and tell-tales.

rd-office; a place

ster for seamen,

REGISTRAR, one who keeps a record or books
of public reference; an officer of the
Customs.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, a district office for re-
gistering births and deaths, and celebrat-
ing marriages, &c.; a central office for the
registration of seamen of the merchant
navy. The registrar-general, in London
who is under the Board of Trade, has his
office on Tower-hill.

REGLET, a flat narrow moulding; a ledge of
wood, which printers use to separate the
lines in posters and pages widely printed;
a black border for columns of type.

REGLASSE, the French name for liquorice-
root.

REGULUS, a metallic sulphide, or the pure
metal separated from the ore, as regulus
of arsenic, of antimony, &c.

REHABILITATION, the restoration of a bank-
rupt or other person to his former civil
rights.

REI, REA, a small money of account in Portu-
gal and Brazil, the thousandth part of a mil-
rea, which is 4s. 2d.; the rei is therefore
worth about the twentieth of a penny.
The dollar is sometimes, however, worth
more than a thousand reis, and sometimes
less. See **MILREA**.

REIMS, a name in the Cape colony for strips
of ox-hide, unhaired, and rendered pliable
by grease, which are used for twisting
into rope, and for various other purposes.
See **OX-REIMS**, and **TREE-TOW**.

REIN, a leather strap to guide a horse; the
part of a bridle connected to the bit.

REIN-DEER, the *Cervus Tarandus*, one of the
most useful animals to the Laplanders
and Norwegians, serving as a beast of
burden, and supplying them with food and
clothing, while of its milk they make
cheese. [green-gage plum.

REINS-CLAUDE, the French name for the

REIS EFFENDI, a secretary or Turkish officer
of state.

REISNER-WORK, a kind of inlaid work.

REJOINDER, a law term for an answer put in
by a defendant to the replication of a
plaintiff. [road to relieve others.

RELAY, a supply of fresh horses kept on the
RELEASE, the remission of a claim or penalty;
an acquittance or full discharge in law;
an extinguishment of right or title; the dis-
charge of a debtor from custody.

RELIEF, a relay; replacing a sentinel;
assistance given to the poor in money or
food, by the parish authorities.

RELIEUR, a French bookbinder.

RELIEVING-OFFICER, a poor-law officer to
whom paupers apply for casual assistance.

RELOJERO, a Spanish watchmaker.

REMEMBRANCE, a recorder of the exche-
quer; a parliamentary agent of the cor-
poration of London.

REMSSION, a forgiveness of fine, penalty,
or punishment. [transmitted.

REMITTANCE, a sum of money or funds
REMNANTS, the ends of pieces of linen, cloth,
ribbon, &c.

REMOLAR, a master carpenter in Spain,
who makes oars.

REMONTEISTA, a commissioner for the pur-
chase of cavalry horses in Spain.

REMORQUEUR, a French tug-boat, employed
on the Seine.

REMOVE, a dish to be changed while the
rest of the course remains.

REMPLEASSEUR (French), a mender of point-
lace.

REMPUZO, the Spanish name for a sewing
thimble of iron or brass.

RENDEE, to furnish an account; to give up;
a sea term for passing a rope through a
place.

RENDERING, a kind of rough plastering. See
PARGETTING.

RENDEZVOUS, an appointed meeting-place
for ships.

RENGUE, a kind of gauze which counsellors
wear in Spain on their sleeves and collar.

RENNET, a variety of apple; the gastric juice
or concretion of milk found in the true
stomach of a sucking quadruped, particu-
larly of the calf, which is used for curd-
ling milk. When required for this purpose
it is prepared by salting in water for some
weeks.

RENSSETTY, an Italian stuff for summer
wear, of different colours, variously fig-
ured and striped.

RENT, an income; a payment made to an-
other for the use or occupation of house
or lands.

RENT-CHARGE, a tax paid for tithes.

RENT-COLLECTOR, an agent who demands
or receives rents for an owner of house
property.

RENTES, perpetual annuities in the French
government funds.

RENTIER, a French fundholder; one who has
an income from an estate or invested
capital.

RENTO, a country residence with a farm-
yard, in Spain.

RENT-ROLL, the income of an estate; a list
of occupiers or lessees paying rent.

REOJAR (Spanish), to bleach wax.

REPASSEITE (French), a very fine card for
combing wool.

REPEAL, to annul or abolish laws, &c.

REPEATER, a watch that strikes the time
upon pressing a spring.

REPLICATION, in law, an answer put in by a
plaintiff to a defendant's plea.

REPORT, an account given of proceedings;
the result of an inspection or examination
made. *

REPORTER, a short-hand writer; one who
gives in a report.

REPOSITORY, a depot; a name very generally
applied now to several kinds of ware-
houses, as horse and carriage repository,
goods repository, fancy repository, &c.

REPOUS (French), mortar made with brick-
dust.

REPOUSSE, a kind of ornamental silver de-
signing, produced by the hammer and
stamps on either side of the metal.

RESEE, a name for the *Typha angustifolia*,
used in the North-West Provinces of India
for making mats.

RESCATADOR (Spanish), a purchaser of the
ores from working miners, who refines
them at reduction works.

RESERVOIR, a store; a fish-pond; a water
enclosure for canals, or water companies.

RESINS, various alkaline bases, or oxides of essential oils. The acid resins comprise rosin, dammar, gamboge, sandarac, benzoin, iac, &c.; the neutral resins elemi, gualacum, dragon's-blood, and storax. They will be found described under their special heads.

RESHIPMENT, goods re-loaded and sent back.

RESIST, a sort of paste or mixture used in print-dyeing, to keep portions white, when the fabric is dipped in the dye-vat.

RESOLUTION, a declaration or special vote, or series of votes, passed by a public body.

RESPIRATOR, a mouth protector of wire-gauze, &c., worn by persons with delicate lungs.

RESPONDENTIA, money raised upon the security of the cargo or lading of a ship upon the master's responsibility.

RESSEMELEUR (French), to new sole boots or rest, a name given to a surplus or guarantee fund held in reserve by a bank, to equalize its dividends, when the profits made fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to shareholders.

RESTAURATEUR (French), the keeper of a restaurant, an eating-house or refreshment saloon.

RETAIL, selling by small quantities, or at ^{second-hand}.

RETAINER, a fee paid to a lawyer or counsellor to engage him to plead in a cause.

RETRICULE, a lady's small hand-bag.

RETORSOIR (French), a rope-spinner's twisting-wheel.

RETORT, an iron cylinder in a gas-works for charging with coal to convert into gas; an apparatus for distilling; a chemical glass vessel with a bent neck.

RETORT-HOUSE, the portion of gas-works, where the gas is manufactured, and the retorts are situated.

RETRATISTA, a Spanish portrait-painter.

RETURN-CHAISE, a carriage going back empty from a post station.

RETURNING-OFFICER, a presiding officer at an election.

RETURNS, a light-coloured kind of tobacco, of a milder character than some of the other qualities vended; tabulated government statistics issued for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election.

RETURN-TICKET, a ticket by steam-boat or railway, taken for the journey out and home, usually at a reduction of charge.

REV., an abbreviation for "reverend," an honorary prefix to the names of clergymen.

REVALENTA ARABICA, the farina of the lentil freed from the outer husk, and sold as food for infants and invalids.

REVECHE (French), woollen balze.

REVENDEGE goods sold for the benefit of creditors in France.

REVENTE (French), a second sale.

REVENUE, an income, the general receipts of a State; a French name for young shoots of coppice-wood.

REVENUE-CUTTER, a Custom-house vessel stationed in the Channel to prevent smuggling, and commanded by a naval officer.

REVENUE-OFFICER, an officer in the service of the Customs; an exciseman.

REVERBERATORY - FURNACE, a furnace, in which the heat is applied, to the body heated, by a flame playing on its surface.

REVERSE, the back of a coin or medal.

REVERSIBLE-COAT, a coat which may be turned and worn either side outwards, usually of two different colours and materials.

REVERSING-GEAR, apparatus for making a locomotive or marine-engine move backwards.

REVERSION, a deferred annuity; the right to an estate or money, after the death of the present owner.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, a company which deals in reversions and annuities.

REVIEW, a critical examination of a new book; a publication devoted to criticism; a survey or inspection of troops.

REVISE, the second proof of a sheet, taken after the corrections on the first have been made.

REVOLUTION, the circular motion of a mill or steam-engine; the speed or power calculated by the number of revolutions per minute.

RHATANY. See RATTANT-ROOT.

RHEEDY. See RIDDY.

RHINOCEROS, a pachyderm animal, which is hunted for its hide and horns. The skin is so thick and coarse, that, when tanned, targets and shields made of it are almost sword and bullet proof. It is much used for making the whips or samboks of the African colonists; and of the horn, drinking cups, the hilts of swords, and other articles are made.

RHODIUM, a grey powder; a silver-white brittle metal, obtained from platinum ore, used by dentists and others.

RHUBARB, a genus of plants, the *Rheum*, of extensive use, the stalks of some British varieties being used for making pies and wine. As much as 100,000 dozen bundles are annually sold in London; while the roots of many exotic varieties form an important drug. In 1855 we imported 60,891 lbs. of rhubarb.

RHYNE, a name for the best quality of Russian hemp, of which there are three kinds, Ukraine, Polish, and Druyaner.

RHYNLAND-ROD, a Dutch measure of length, equal to 12.32 feet.

Ri, the Japanese league, 4275 yards, about 30 of which go to a degree of latitude.

RIB, a pillar of coal left as a support in a coal mine. See RIBS.

RIBBON-BLOCK MAKER, a cutter and shaper of wooden rolls for winding ribbons on.

RIBBON-DRESSER, one who stiffens, waters, and smooths ribbons.

RIBBONS, RIBANDS, narrow lengths of silk, &c. used for trimmings, by ladies, which partake of the same varieties in general as the larger silk fabrics. They are frequently ornamented with a pearl edge.

RIBBON-WATERER, an ornament of ribbons. See RIBBON-DRESSER.

RIBBON-WEAVER, a manufacturer of ribbons.

RIBLETTE (French), a cutlet; a slice of meat

RIBOLA, a wine made in Zante.

RIBS, joint animal supports.

RIBBON, the frame usually of

RIBBON-F

Rice, a n

saliva, Eastern

in which

carried

been gr

1856 to 3

of unhus

city was

RICE-GLAS

RICE-FLOU

RICE-MERC

one who

other pa

RICE-MILL

the husk

removing

RICE-PAPE

nese pape

made fro

RICE-PUDD

boiled ric

RICE-STAR

the use o

RICE, a clo

RICE-CLOT

canvas, f

ing out t

RICKERS

trees, a

a north

RICK-STON

stone for

RICK-YARD

RIDDLE, a c

sizes, fo

grain, po

RIDDLE-M

coffee w

RIDDY, a Si

fa, and a

singular

merely a

RIDE-OFFI

RIDER, a h

or annex

when nee

casks; a

RIDGE-HO

culture, t

binations

RIDGE-TIL

RIDING-HA

of cloth

however,

person, v

RIDING-HA

RIDING-MA

horseman

RIDING-SC

ship and

CE, a furnace, in
lled, to the body
ing on its surface,
oin or medal.

at which may be
er side outwards,
t colours and mate-

atus for making a
ngine move back-

nnuity; the right to
ter the death of the

R SOCIETY, a com-
n reversions and

mination of a new
voted to criticism;
of troops.

of a sheet, taken
the first have been

ur motion of a mill
e speed or power
ber of revolutions

R-ROOT.

animal, which is
l horns. The skin
that, when tanned,

de of it are almost
f. It is much used
or samboks of the

of the horn, drink-
swords, and other

er; a silver-white
ed from platinum
and others.

nts, the *Rheum*, of
ks of some British
r making ples and

0,000 dozen bundles
London; while the
varieties form an im-

we imported 66,891

he best quality of
ch there are three
and Druyaner.

measure of length,
4275 yards, about
ree of latitude.

t as a support in a

a cutter and shaper
nding ribbons on.
ho stiffens, waters,

ow lengths of silk,
s, by ladies, which
varieties in general

ies. They are fre-
th a pearl edge.
rnamenter of rib-

ESSER.
nufacturer of rib-

broiled.
tlet; a slice of meat
Zante.

RIBS, joints of beef from the sides of the animal with the bone in; the timbers or supports of a ship or roof; a kind of spars exported from the North of Europe; the whalebone, steel, or cane joints, used for the framework of an umbrella or parasol, usually sold wholesale, in sets of 8, 9 or 10.

RIBSTON-PIPPIN, a choice variety of apple.

RICE, a name for the grain of the *Oryza sativa*, a cereal, largely cultivated in Eastern countries and other quarters, and in which a considerable export trade is carried on. Our imports, which have been gradually increasing, amounted in 1856 to 3,689,469 cwt., besides 32,941 qrs. of unhusked rice. About half of this quantity was retained for home consumption.

RICE-CLEANER, one who husks paddy, and sifts and prepares it for sale as rice.

RICE-FLOUR, ground rice for puddings.

RICE-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in rice; one who imports cargoes from Arracan and other parts, or ships it to Mauritius and other large consuming marts.

RICE-MILL, a machine or mill for breaking the husk of rice between mill-stones, and removing the red cuticle.

RICE-PAPER, a peculiar manufactured Chinese paper, used for painting, said to be made from the pith of the *Aralia papyrifera*.

RICE-PUDDING, a baked pastry made of par-boiled rice, with milk, sugar, and spice.

RICE-STARCH, fecula prepared from rice, for the use of laundresses, now in very general use.

RICK, a pile or stack of corn.

RICK-CLOTH, a coarse tarpauling or tarred canvas, for covering a corn rick, and keeping out the wet.

RICKERS, the stems or trunks of young trees, a kind of spars shipped from the northern ports of Europe.

RICK-STONES, supports of Purbeck or other stone for ricks, usually sold in pairs.

RICK-YARD, an assemblage of corn ricks.

RIDDLE, a coarse iron-wire sieve, of different sizes, for sifting coals, lime, sand, ashes, grain, potatoes, &c.

RIDDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of large coarse wire sieves.

RIDDY, a Singalese silver coin, worth about 7d., and equal to 64 challies; its form is singular; it resembles a fish-hook, and is merely a piece of thick silver wire bent.

RIDE-OFFICER, an excise-man.

RIDER, a horseman; an additional clause or annex to an act of Parliament or deed, when nearly completed; a second tier of casks; a commercial traveller.

RIDGE-HOE, a field implement for row-culture, of which there are several combinations.

RIDGE-TILES, tiles on the top of a roof.

RIDING-HABIT, a long loose sweeping dress of cloth or other materials, fitting tight, however, about the upper part of the person, worn by ladies on horseback.

RIDING-HAT, a hat for lady equestrians.

RIDING-MASTER, a teacher or instructor in horsemanship.

RIDING-SCHOOL, a place where horsemanship and equestrian exercises are taught.

RIDING-SKIRT, a long skirt worn by females when riding.

RIDING-WHIP, a short whip: those for ladies are often made very elegant.

RIEL (Spanish), a small ingot of gold or silver, unrefined, and unwrought.

RIFLAID (French), a jack-plane; a carpenter's chisel.

RIFLE, a gun with a grooved bore, the cylinder being furrowed with spiral channels to give the ball a rotatory motion about an axis; a whetstone for a scythe.

RIGGER, one who fits the standing and running rigging, the cordage, sails, &c. of a ship.

RIGGING, the shrouds of a ship, with their ratlines; a general term for all the ropes of a vessel. *Rigging the market* is a stock-exchange term for enhancing, fictitiously, the value of the stock or shares in a company, by the directors or officers buying them up out of the funds of the association.

IRM, the edge of any thing.

RIME, the round of a ladder; a hole or chink.

RIMER, a carpenter's tool for shaping rimes.

RIND, the skin of pork; the peel or bark of fruit, &c. The rind of oranges, of pomegranates, and some other fruits enters into commerce.

RING, the betting arena on a race-course, or at Tattersall's; a circlet of metal; as articles of jewellery. finger-rings and ear-rings are largely manufactured and dealt in; the chime of a bell. [the eye]

RING-BOLT, an eye-bolt with a ring through

RINGER, a miner's name for a crow bar.

RING-FENCE, the outer pallings, or wall, enclosing a park or estate.

RING-STAND, an upright holder for rings made of wood, metal, &c. for a toilet-table. [a seam]

RIP, a wicker fish-basket; to tear; to undo

RIPJAP (Spanish), to fill up the chinks of a wall with shingle, or small stone, and mortar.

RIPJAP, a fish-hawker or carrier.

RIPPER, a slater's tool.

RIPPING-SAW, a saw with a blade tapering in width from the handle.

RIPPLE, a kind of comb with long wire teeth, through which the flax plants pass to remove the capsules containing the line.

RIP-RAP, a foundation of loose stones.

RIS, a Madras weight of 5 seer: 8 ris are equal to 25 lbs.

RISER, the upright piece of wood or stone which supports or carries a stair or step.

RISHTA, RITAB, names in India for the *Sapindus emarginatus*. See SOAP-NUT.

RIVER-CRAFT, small vessels or boats, not sea-going ships.

RIVET, an iron-joining pin; a metal fastener clenched at both ends.

RIVETTING-HAMMER, a hammer for driving and clenching rivets. [rivets]

RIVETTING-MACHINE, a machine for making

RIX-DOLLAR, a money of account; and also a silver coin, common in many parts of the Continent, the value of which varies from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; in Austria, two florins; in Sweden, eighteen, = £1.

R. M., an abbreviation for "Royal Marines."
R. M. S., "Royal Mail Steamer."
R. N., "Royal Navy."

ROAD AND DUST CONTRACTOR, a rubbish carter; a person who contracts to keep the streets and thoroughfares clean from mud, snow, &c.

ROAD-BOOK, a traveller's guide-book of towns and distances, &c.

ROAD-METAL, prepared stone for a macadamized road.

ROAD-SCRAPER, a large metal hoe or machine for cleansing highway roads.

ROADSTEAD, an open or exposed anchorage for vessels, at some distance from the shore.

ROAD-SURVEYOR, an officer who has the supervision of roads, and whose duty it is to see them kept in good order.

ROAN, a kind of leather used for shoes, slippers, and common bookbinding; prepared from sheepskins by tanning with sumach; a bay or sorrel horse marked with spots of grey, &c.

ROASTED CHESTNUTS, chestnuts baked in an oven, or on the bars of a grate.

ROASTER, a circular iron vessel, which revolves on a pivot, for roasting coffee berries; a peculiar kind of calcining furnace, having a side door and small holes in the bridge to admit a current of air; a gridiron; a screen.

ROASTING-JACK, a clock-work contrivance with pulleys for keeping meat revolving before the fire in cooking. See BOTTLE JACK, and JACK.

ROASTING-ORE, a preliminary preparation to smelting, which consists in making ridges of alternate layers of coal and iron-stone, that are kindled and left to burn slowly for some days.

ROB, a name given to the extract or inspissated juice of a fruit, as of juniper berries, &c.

ROBADA (Spanish), a space of ground 400 square yards in extent.

ROBBIN, a package in which pepper and other dry goods are sometimes imported from Ceylon. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs.; the spring of a carriage; a rope having a loop or eye at one end.

ROBE, an official wrapper or loose overgarment; a female's gown or dress; an abbreviation for arbitra.

ROBE-MAKER, a manufacturer of black silk and other robes for clergymen, barristers, aldermen and others.

ROCAMBOLE, an alliacious plant (the *Allium Scorodoprasum*), used in the northern parts of Europe for flavouring food, like the shallot.

ROCHELLE SALTS, the tartrate of potash and soda, used in medicine as a mild aperient.

ROCK, a sweetmeat; a prefix to any thing massy or solid, as rock alum, or rock salt.

ROCKET, a firework made to project through the air.

ROCKET-CASE, a stout card-board or cart-ridge-paper case for holding the explosive materials for a rocket.

ROCKET-STICK, the guide and support for a rocket.

ROCKING-CHAIR, a reclining or easy chair on rockers.

ROCKING-HORSE, a wooden horse fixed on rockers for children to ride on.

ROCK-OIL, ROCK-TAR, petroleum or mineral naphtha.

ROCK-SALT, native common salt as found in rock, a long measure of 164 linear feet, or a square measure of 2724 square feet.

RODAPIE (Spanish), a valance or foot hangings to a bedstead, table, &c.

RODEÑO (Spanish), a kind of porous stone. ROD-IRON, iron for making nails, and other purposes, of which about 18,000 or 20,000 tons are made.

ROD-MERCHANT, a dealer in osiers or birch and alder rods for basket-making, &c. See OSIER.

RODOMEL, the juice of roses mixed with ROE, the female of the hant; the seed or spawn of fishes.

ROGHEN BALSAM, a Persian name for the balsam of Mecca or Gilead, an odiferous liquid resin, the produce of *Protium Gileadense*.

ROHUN BARK, the bark of the *Soymsida febrifuga*, which is said to be a good substitute for cinchona. The nux vomica bark is often sold for it in the East.

ROKO, a kind of small cheroot smoked by the Malays and others in the East.

ROLL, a small loaf or twist; a lump of fresh butter; a twist of tobacco; a roller; any fabric rolled or folded up; 8 dozen skins.

ROLLER, a rod-crusher; a heavy presser of metal or stone for levelling gravel walks or land, and smoothing grass lawns; an inking cylinder used by printers.

ROLLER-JOINTERS, children employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture.

ROLLER-MAKER, a manufacturer of cylinders of different kinds.

ROLLEYWAY, a train-way in a mine.

ROLLING-MACHINE, a machine for making brass mouldings.

ROLLING-MILL, a mill with cylinders for rolling out sheets of metal.

ROLLING-PIN, a small wooden or glass roller used by cooks to spread dough.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, undulating prairie land in the North-American States.

ROLLING-PRESS, a copper-plate cylinder printing-press.

ROWLOCKS, ROWLOCKS, places cut in the gunwale of a boat for the oars to rest in while pulling.

ROLLY-POLY PUDDING, a boiled pastry with layers of jam between the dough; also called a blanket-pudding.

ROMAL, an Indian silk fabric; English cotton handkerchiefs in imitation. [yard.]

ROMANA, the Spanish name for the steel-

ROMAN-BALANCE, another name for the steel-yard.

ROMAN CANDLE, a firework so called.

ROMAN CEMENT, an hydraulic cement; an argillaceous carbonate of lime calcined, made from a dark-brown stone, brought from the Isle of Sheppey, and mixed with sand.

ROMAN-TYPE, the ordinary upright character of printing-type; that in which this Dictionary is printed; not *italica*.

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ROMBO

ing or easy chair on

ride horse fixed on
sides on.

stretcher or mineral
[mines]

mon ant as found in
184 linear feet, or a
4 square feet.

alance or foot hang-
ble, &c.

nd of porous stone.
ing nails, and other
out 18,000 or 20,000

er in osiers or birch
et-making, &c. See
[honey.]

roses mixed with
hart; the seed or

erian name for the
lead, an odoriferous
roduce of *Protium*

rk of the *Soymida*
ld to be a good sub-
The *rus vomica* bark
the East.

cheroot smoked by
s in the East.

twist; a lump of fresh
pacco; a roller; any
up; 5 dozen skins.

; a heavy presser of
raveling gravel walks
ing grass lawns; in
by printers.

en employed in cer-
volumen manufacture.
manufacturer of liners

y in a mine.
machine for making

with cylinders for
netal.

wooden or glass roller
ad dough.

ulating prairie land
in States.

pper-plate cylinder

places out in the gun-
oars to rest in while

a boiled pastry with
en the dough; also
ling.

abric; English cotton
ation. [yard]

name for the stea-
her name for the

ork so called.

draulic cement; at
te of lime calcined

rown stone, brought
py, and mixed with

upright character
t in which this Dic-
t *italica*.

ROSEBLOWER, a sea name for condemned
canvas, rope, &c.

ROSEBLETTER, a kind of sail-cloth made in
Brittany.

ROSEKA (Spanish), a long, broad sword.

ROSEK, REBEK, an Egyptian corn-measure,
the fourth part of a waybeck, and equal to
36 gallons.

ROOD, an English land-measure, the fourth
of an acre, 1210 square yards; also, a term
applied by artificers to 36 square yards of
stone, brick, or slate work; a rod or pole
measuring 164 feet. As a linear measure
the rood varies from 21 feet in some parts
of Lancashire, to 24 feet in Wrexham, and
36 yards in the vale of Leven.

ROOF, a covering of timber, slate, or metal,
&c. to a building; the part in a mine above
the miner's head; the top of a coach or
carriage of any kind.

ROOF-TREE, a beam or timber for a roof.

ROOK, a name for the castle, one of the
pieces of a chess-board; a common bird,
the *Corvus frugilegus*, the young of which
are sometimes made into pies.

ROOKERY, the crowded and poorer parts of
a town; the haunt of birds; the name is
applied by sailors to rocks and islets fre-
quented by sea-birds for laying their eggs,
and also to a resort for seals for breed-
ing purposes.

ROOK, a fishing station in the British North
American Provinces; an apartment in a
dwelling-house or other building.

ROOMAN, a local name in India for the pome-
granate.

ROOM-PAPER. See **PAPER-HANGINGS**.

ROSE-GRASS OIL, a volatile oil, extracted in
India from the *Andropogon isocaranchus*.

ROOT, the part of a plant striking into the
edible; very many bulbs and tubers are
edible, and enter largely into commerce.

ROOT-CROPS, turnips, beet, potatoes, yams,
and other edible roots and tubers.

ROOT-CUTTER, a machine for slicing turnips,
&c. for cattle. [very.]

ROPAGE (Spanish), wearing-apparel; dra-
ropes, a large cord or cable of either twisted
hemp, hide, or wire, above an inch in
circumference; a row of things tied to-
gether, as a rope of onions.

ROFF-LADDER, a suspensory ladder made of
ropes for a ship's side, or for descending
from a height.

ROPE-MAKERS' MAT, a strong iron chain-
work protection, worn by rope-makers.

ROPE-MAT, a door or other mat made of
oakum or cordage.

ROPE-WALK, a place where rope-spinners
are employed in twisting and forming
small rope from yarn.

ROQUILLE, a gill; the fourth part of the
poison, an old liquid measure of France.

ROSADE, a French name for the large rose-
apple, the *Jambosa Malaccensis*.

ROSEARY, a string or chaplet of beads.

ROSE, a choice garden flower, of which
there are numerous varieties, peculiarly
fragrant in consequence of containing an
essential oil; a red colour; the perfor-
ated nozzle of a watering-pot.

ROSE-DROP, an earring; a lozenge flavoured
with rose essence.

ROSE-ENGINE, a description of turning lathe
for engraving a variety of curved lines
or intricate patterns. It is also used
in machinery for spinning, and for lace-
making.

ROSE-FISH, a Norway haddock.

ROSE-LEAVES, petals of roses which are im-
ported dried, or preserved in salt for
extracting the aroma, or distilling into
rose-water; they are also laxative. Those
of the French or Provence rose are
gathered before becoming quite ripe, de-
prived of the calyx and central attach-
ments, and dried in the sun, or in a stove.

After being sifted, in order to separate the
stamens and pistil, they are gently com-
pressed, and kept in a dry place. From the
cabbage-rose a fragrant distilled water is
prepared; the petals furnish essential oil
or attar in small quantities.

ROSELLA, a name for the *Hibiscus coccineus*
in India, also for *H. sabdariffa*. Its
calyxes, as they ripen, become fleshy, are
of a pleasantly acid taste, and are much
employed for making tarts, jellies, and
refreshing drinks; a fibre, also known as
gayal fibre is obtained from the stem.

ROSE-MALOE, a name in the East for the
liquid storax obtained in Persia from the
Liqu. Jambor orientale of Miller.

ROSEMARY, a bush, the *Rosmarinus offi-
nalis*, which yields an oil used in the
preparation of unguents for the hair.

ROSE-NOBLE, an ancient gold coin of 22 carats
fineness, ranging from 106 to nearly 140
troy grains in weight, and passing current
in its time for 6s. 6d.

ROSE-PINK, a delicate and fugitive colour.

ROSE-QUARTZ, massive quartz of a rose-red
colour, common in Ceylon and some other
localities.

ROSETTA-WOOD, an East Indian wood, hand-
somerly veined, of a lively red orange
colour, and of a close and hard texture.

ROSETTE, a bunch of ribbons, or other mate-
rials, sometimes worn at weddings or elec-
tions; an ornament for a horse's head-stall.

ROSEWATER, a liquid scent distilled from roses.

ROSE-WOOD, RHODES-WOOD, a name for the
candle wood of the West Indies, the *Myr-
ris balsamifera*, or gum eleal tree.

Rose-wood is a term as generally applied
as iron wood, and to as great a variety of
trees in different countries; sometimes
from the colour, and sometimes from the
smell of the wood. The rose-wood, im-
ported in such large quantities from
Brazil, is the *Jacaranda Brasiliensis*, and
some other species.

ROSE, the mass left after distilling off the
volatile oil from turpentine, forming a
large article of commerce. Yellow rosin
contains some water, while black rosin
does not. See **COLOPHONY**.

ROBIN-OIL, an oil obtained from the resin of
the pine-tree, used by painters, for lubri-
cating machinery, and for other purposes,
and in France for making printing-ink.

ROSOLIO, a red liqueur wine of the Adriatic.

ROSTER, a list showing the turn or rotation
of service or duty, as in the case of police-
magistrates, military officers, and others,
who relieve or succeed each other.

ROTARY-ENGINE, one for obtaining direct rotary motion.

ROT-STEEL, a weak alkaline lye used in calico-printing to remove the weaver's dressing.

ROTTEN-STONE, a variety of English tripoli, found in large quantities in Derbyshire and South Wales, and used for polishing, &c.

ROTTOLO, a measure used in parts of the Mediterranean. In Malta, it is 2 Maltese pounds, or 30 ounces, = to 1.12 oz. avoirdupois. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs., but that for weighing silk varies from 1½ to 1.17 lb.

ROUANNE, a marking or branding iron.

ROUBE, the fourth part of a piastre, a coin current in Turkey for 10 paras. [piastre.

ROUBIE, a gold coin of Turkey, equal to a **ROUBLE**, a Russian silver coin of 100 copecks, which is the legal standard of silver currency by which accounts are kept. It contains 4 zolotniks, 21 parts. Russian weight, of pure silver, with 61 14-25th parts of alloy, and is worth from about 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 7d. according to the coinage. The coined gold rouble contains 27 parts of pure gold, in coined pieces of 10, 5, 3 and 1 rouble each; 100 roubles of gold are enacted to be equal to 100 roubles of silver. Roubles of platina are current in Russia. The coined pieces are of 12, 6, and 3 roubles each, equivalent to the same number of silver roubles: a platina piece of 3 roubles contains 2 zolotniks, 41 parts of pure platina.

ROUCHE, **ROUCHE**, a goffered quilling of net, ribbon, blonde, or any other material.

ROUCOT, **ROUCOTER**, Spanish names for arnotto, the *Bixa orellana*.

ROUGE, a scarlet powder made from crystals of sulphate of iron, and used for polishing gold or silver; a colouring substance used by females for painting their faces, consisting of carthamine, the colouring principle of safflower, mixed with powdered talc. *See* **CROCUS**.

ROUGE AND CARMINE MAKER, a preparer of those colours.

ROUGE ROYAL, a kind of marble.

ROUGH-SHOE, a horse which has its shoes roughed or calked to prevent slipping on icy or frosted roads.

ROUGH STUCCO, stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

ROULIER, (French), a wagoner or carrier.

ROUNCE, a wooden cylinder, to which is attached a belt and handle, for rolling in and out the bed or coffin of a printing-press.

ROUNDS, brewers' vessels in the tun-room, which are filled with beer from the fermenting squares.

ROUND-TRADE, a term on the river Gaboon and neighbourhood for a description of barter, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles, also called the bundle trade. [by auction.

ROUF, a name in Scotland for a public sale **ROUSER**, a rotating machine for stirring hops in the brewer's copper.

ROUSSABLE (French), a place for curing and smoking herrings.

ROUSSILLON, a wine made in the Pyrenees.

ROUT-CAKE, a rich sweet cake for evening parties.

ROUT-SEATS, slight cane-top benches let out to hire for dances and evening parties.

ROVE, a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted.

ROVING-MACHINE, a machine for holsting or winding the slubbings on smaller bobbins for the creels of the spinning machine.

ROW-BALL, a name for some species of *Polynemus* in India, which are esteemed excellent table-fish.

ROW-BEAT, a harbour guard boat; a river police boat; a coast-guard boat keeping watch along the shore.

ROWEL, the wheel of a spur; the flat ring in a horse's bit.

ROWERS, **ROUGHERS**, workmen employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture.

ROWLOCK, the hole or rest for an oar on the gunwale of a boat. *See* **ROLLOCK**.

ROYAL, a very small mortar, or bomb gun; a large kind of paper, 21 inches by 19; a light upper sail set above the top-gallant sail. [Royal Academy.

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN, a member of the **ROYAL ACADEMY**, the principal exhibition or public school of first-class painting.

ROYAL SOCIETY, the oldest, most learned, and scientific incorporated society of the metropolis, instituted for the promotion of philosophy and science, and distinguished above all others for its high respectability and learning. [duce.

ROYALTY, a due claimed on mineral property. **ROYAL-YARD**, the fourth yard from the deck on which the royal is set.

RUBA, an Eastern measure, the 20th of an ardeb. *See* **ARDEB**.

RUBBER, a polishing substance of various kinds, as glass and emery paper and cloth, &c.; caoutchouc, for erasing pencil-marks; a coarse file or whetstone; a coarse towel. *

RUBBIE, a name in India for a winter crop.

RUBBIO, an Italian oil-measure, which weighs 47½ lbs. avoirdupois; also a grain-measure, equal to about eight bushels English: 104 rubbia are = 100 quarters in Ancona; a land-measure.

RUBBISH-CARTER, a scavenger.

RUBBLE, in building phraseology, unhewn stone; brickbats and small stones.

RUBBLES, a miller's name in some counties for the whole of the bran or outside skin of the wheat, before being sorted into pollard, bran, sharps, &c.

RUBY, a term applied to various minerals; but chiefly to varieties of spinelle or sapphire; a small-size printing-type, with which this Dictionary is printed.

RUBY-WOOD, a name for red sanders-wood.

RUCHE. *See* **ROUCHE**.

RUDDER, the moving projecting piece or machine at the stern, by which a vessel is steered.

RUDDLE, red ochre.

RUE, a common herb; the *Ruta graveolens*, which has acrid antispasmodic properties, and is used medicinally as a stimulant and anodyne in flatulent cholera, in hysteria, and infantile convulsions.

ake for evening
p benches let out
ening parties.
out and slightly
ne for hoisting or
in smaller bobbing
ning machine.
some species of
ich are esteemed
ard boat; a river
uard boat keeping
ur; the flat ring in
orkmen employed
the woollen manu-
at for an oar on the
KOLLOCKS.
tar, or bomb gun;
21 inches by 19; a
ove the top-gallant
(Royal Academy,
a member of the
principal exhibition
-class painting.
st, most learned, and
society of the metro-
promotion of philo-
distinguished above
a respectability and
(duce.
ed on mineral pro-
yard from the deck
set.
sure, the 20th of an
ubstance of various
ery paper and cloth,
or erasing pencil-
le or whetstone; a
a for a winter crop-
oil-measure, which
dupols; also a grain-
about eight bushels
are = 100 quarters in
sure.
venger.
pharmecology, unhewn
small stones.
and in some counties
bran or outside skin
re being sorted into
&c.
to various minerals;
ettes of spinelle or
ze printing-type, with
ze is printed.
or red sanders-wood.
projecting piece or
h, by which a vessel is
the *Ruta graveolens*,
ntispasmodic proper-
edically as a stimu-
in flatulent cholice, in
ile convulsions.

RUFFLES, puffings or wrist sleeves of lace.
RUG, a coarse woollen wrapper; a coverlet
for a bed; an ornamental bordered square
of carpet, for the front of a fire-place or
hearth.
RUGGING, a coarse wrapping or blanket
RULERS, printers' metal regel, or dividing
RULE, for type, and for forming diagrams;
a workman's measure, made in size a foot,
a foot and a half, or 2 feet, &c. straight
or folding, in box-wood, or plain wood,
or in ivory, and divided and ornamented;
a formal regulation laid down for guid-
ance.
RULE-CUTTER, a printers'-smith who pre-
pares brass column and page-rules for
printers. See BRASS-RULE.
RULER, a stick used in drawing lines, made
flat or round, from 9 to 24 inches, and
of different materials, usually some hard
wood, as green or black ebony, &c.
RULES, a double-jointed workman's mea-
sure, of two feet, or three feet in four
joints. See PARALLEL GUIDES.
RULING AND DOTTING PENS, a kind of metal
pen for writing music.
RULING-MACHINE, a machine constructed for
ruling systematically, neatly, and speed-
ily, paper, account and other books.
RUM, a spirit distilled in the West Indies from
the fermented saccharine wash left in the
process of sugar manufacture. Our im-
ports in 1855 were 8,714,337 gallons of
proof spirit, of which 8,224,264 gallons
were entered for home consumption.
RUMBIYA, a Malay name for the sago-palm.
RUMBLE, a revolving cask or shaking
machine, used to clean small works of
cast iron, which soon scrub each other
bright by friction; the hind seat of a tra-
velling carriage.
RUMINANT-ANIMALS, those which chew the
cud, or masticate their food. Most of the
cloven-footed animals are ruminant.
RUMMAGE-SALE, a clearance sale of un-
claimed goods at the docks, or of odds and
ends left in a warehouse.
RUMMER, a glass drinking vessel on a foot.
RUMPAT-RUMPAT, the Malay name for
spices in general.
RUMP-STEAK, a tender slice of beef cut
from the thigh.
RUM-SWIZZLE, the name given to a fabric
made in Dublin from undyed foreign
wool, which, while preserving its natu-
ral property of resisting wet, possesses
the qualities of common cloth.
RUN, a range or extent of ground for feeding
cattle in the colonies.
RUNDLE, the step of a ladder.
RUNG, a spoke; any long piece of wood.
RUNG-HEADS, the upper ends of the floor-
timbers of a ship.
RUNLET, a small cask, which may contain
an undefined quantity, usually about 14
gallons.
RUNNING-DAYS, a chartering term for con-
secutive days occupied on a voyage, &c.,
including Sundays, and not being there-
fore limited to working days.
RUNNING-RIGGING, the loose ropes and gear,
lifts, braces, &c. used about the masts,
talls, and yards of a vessel during navi-

gation; the standing rigging being the
shrouds, stays, &c. which secure the
masts to the hull.
RUNNING TITLE, the head-line title of a book
on the upper margin of each page.
RUST, a small kind of black cattle brought
from Wales and Scotland; the trunk of a
tree; an old cow that has left off breeding.
RUPEE, the principal coin circulating in Bri-
tish India. There were, until lately, two
principal kinds current in calculations,
the sicca rupee and the Company's rupee.
100 of the former were equal to 116 of the
latter. It is ordinarily taken to weigh one
tola or 180 grains, the standard being
11-12ths of silver and 1-12th of alloy. The
E. I. Company's rupee, which was intro-
duced in 1835 in place of the Sicca, Surat,
and other rupees previously current, con-
tains 165.92 grains pure silver, and 15.08
grains alloy; and is worth, reckoning
silver at 5s. 2d. per ounce, 1s. 11d. sterling.
Its diameter is 1-20th of an inch. It is
ordinarily converted into sterling at the
rate of 2s. The rupees of the Madras mint,
previous to the coinage of 1835, and the
different sorts of the Furruckabad rupees,
are received and exchanged at par, pro-
vided they have not lost by fair wear
more than the regulated limit of lightness,
13 per cent.; if below that limit, they are
only taken as bullion. Silver rupees are
a modern currency, as there do not exist
any in that metal struck anterior to the
establishment of the Mahomedan power in
India, while a great many in gold have
been preserved of far higher antiquity.
RUSSET-OFFAL, a name for kip or calf curried
leather.
RUSH, a common plant, species of *Juncus*,
several of which are largely used for
making mats, baskets, and the bottoms of
chairs, while the pith is employed for the
wicks of rush-lights. Bulrushes are a dif-
ferent plant, used for polishing wood and
metals, and also by coopers: 425 tons of
them were imported in 1855.
RUSH-LIGHT, a tallow-candle with a rush
wick.
RUSK, a kind of cake or small loaf which has
been rased. See TOPS AND BOTTOMS.
RUSKIE, in Scotland, a twig or straw basket
for corn or meal; a bee-hive; a coarse
straw hat.
RUSOT, a watery extract prepared in the
hilly districts of India from the sliced
roots, stem, and branches of the *Berberis*
Lycium, and *B. aristata*, used medicinally,
and containing an alkaloid called ber-
berite.
RUSSET, a kind of reddish-brown rough
apile.
RUSSIA COMPANY, a trading company estab-
lished by letters patent in the 1st and
2nd years of the reign of Philip and Mary.
An Act of Elizabeth incorporated it as a
perpetual body under the above title; and
an Act of William III. (A. D. 1689), was
passed to extend the trade to Russia, and
enacted, that every subject of the realm
seeking admission into the company
should pay £5 and no more. The dues
received in London, on the importation of

goods from Russian ports, are little more than nominal, and are not levied on trifling articles; nor are persons called upon to become free of the company unless engaged in the Russian trade. By far the greater amount of dues is paid by members of the Court of assistants. The Company have an agent at St. Petersburg, and one at Elsinore, from whom they receive information regarding the trade of the two countries. Her Majesty's consul at St. Petersburg is the commercial agent of the Company, and derives full half his official salary from this appointment. The Company contribute to the maintenance of chapels in the two capitals of Russia, at Cronstadt, and several other places.

RUSSIA-DUCK, a white linen fine canvas.

RUSSIA-LEATHER, fine curried leather, which has a peculiar smell, from being impregnated with an empyreumatic oil obtained from birch bark. The tanned hides of young oxen, coloured red, white, or black, are imported from Russia in rolls of about 30 hides. About 20,000 lbs. were imported in 1855.

RUST, a hydrous red oxide formed on iron

when exposed to the atmosphere; the carbonic acid of the air mixing with the sesquioxide of the iron; a name for mildew in grain.

RUSTIC-CHAIN, a sort of twisted wood, &c. for a garden or shrubbery.

RUT, the track or furrow made by a wheel.

RUTA-BAGA, a name for the Swedish turnip, the *Brassica campestris ruta bago*.

RUTILE, an oxide of titanium, of variable colour, used in painting porcelain.

RUTTER, a small Indian weight of 1 7/8 troy grain.

RYDER, a Dutch coin worth about 25s.

RYE, the seed of the *Secale cereale*. Although very little used in Great Britain for food, in the north of Europe and Flanders it forms a principal article of subsistence, generally mixed with wheat, and sometimes with barley. The meal, mixed with wheat-flour, is sometimes used here to make bread and gingerbread. In 1855 we imported as much as 25,000 quarters of rye.

RYND, a piece of iron in the upper millstone.

RYOT, a peasant in the East; an Indian cultivator of the soil.

S.

S, stands as an abbreviation for "south," and for "sailing."

SAA, SAHA, an Algerian dry-measure, — 1 200 bushel; in Tripoli, it is nearly 2 bushels. The oil *saa* is, however, but 2 1/2 pints.

SABADILLA. See **CEBADILLA**.

SABBATH-DAY JOURNEY, an ancient Hebrew literary measure, — 0 5482 English mile.

SABIOT, a ship-building wood of Cuba, the produce of *Lythodoma Sabiot*, Benth.

SABLE, a much-prized fur; that from the Russian marten is so costly that it is rarely used, except by monarchs and high functionaries. The hair of the tail is used for artists' brushes or pencils. The American sable has a fur, varying in colour from tawny to black: it is often coloured to imitate Russian.

SADOT, a wooden shoe; an iron cap; a skid; a break.

SABRE, a long heavy sword for cavalry use.

SABUDANA, a name in Hindustan for sago.

SACARE, a weight used in Madagascar, of 20 grains.

SACATILLOS, a Spanish name for the dried carcases of the cochineal coccus, which perishing on the plant, and yielding but little dye, are comparatively valueless.

SACCA, a Tuscan corn-measure, containing 3 stajl, each of 2 mine, or 4 quartl, and equal to about 2 bushels.

SACCATO, a superficial measure of Florence, — 68 1/2 French ares.

SACCHARILLA, a kind of muslin.

SACCHARINE, sweet, relating to sugar.

SACCHAROMETER, an instrument for testing the specific gravity of saccharine solutions.

SACHNEL, SATCHEL, a small bag.

SACHET, a scent-bag, or perfume cushion.

SACHINE, SASHEN, other names for the sague, a Russian linear-measure of about 7 feet.

SACK, a general name for a large bag, serving as a measure of capacity for grain and dry goods, which is common to all the languages of Europe, and some of those of Asia; a dry-measure of varying capacity, according to the article and country. The minimum sack of France is 2 1/2 Winchester bushels; the maximum, 4 256 ditto. The sack at Brussels is as much as 6 90 Winchester bushels. The American sack of salt, 215 lbs. The miller's sack of wheat in the United States, is 2 Winchester bushels. A sack of wool in England is 2 weys or 13 tods, — 364 lbs.; of flour, corn, or meal, 280 lbs., or 2 cwt., 2 qrs., nett; but the foreign sacks of flour imported, are very irregular in size, varying from 140 to 200 lbs. The old sack of coals was equal to three bushels; it is now 2 cwt. by weight; a sack of dry goods is 3 bushels of heaped up, or 4 bushels strike measure. Sacks are made of very variable size, holding from 140 to 280 lbs. of flour; at Liverpool 8 sacks, or 10 barrels, of flour, go to the ton. In France the sack of flour weighs about 157 kilogrammes; of wheat, from 100 to 120 kilogrammes; of rye, 150 kilogrammes; of barley and oats, 100 kilogrammes. Also a loose robe or coat; a kind of Spanish wine.

SACK-AND-BAG MAKER, a manufacturer of the coarse canvas bags used for holding different commodities.

SACK-
BACK-
ture
wrap
SACK-
colle
othe
SACK-
sack
corn
barro
to of
SACKIN
fabric
of bec
Irelan
SACKIN
place
sale.
SACK-M
phys
SACK-T
saccia
into i
the vi
SACOLE
SACRED
SACRIST
SADAYO
PENT.
SADDLE
of a si
the ri
SADDLE
SADDLE
SADDLE
a hors
SADDLE
in leat
article
traces,
are so
selves
army,
SADDLE
panies
dies.
SADDLE
the us
SADDLE
from o
ing fro
COATS
SADDLE
who st
saddle
SADDLE
Article
The va
a quar
SADDLE-
HAD-TRO
when
made o
SADRUS,
BARK O
SAFE, a
chest;
papers
strong
steel p
being
hent.

osphere; the
mixing with
on; a name for
stated wood, &c.

de by a wheel.
wedish turnip,
ta baga.
um, of variable
circumference.

ght of 1475 Troy

about 32s. Al-
Great Britain
urope and Flan-
article of subsi-
with wheat, and
times used here
road. In 1856
8,000 quarters of

upper millstone.
last; an Indian

bag.
rtime cushion.
names for the
measure of about

A large bag, serv-
city for grain and
common to all the
and some of these
of varying capa-
city and country.
France is 2'012
maximum, 4'266
seals is as much as
The American
miller's sack of
ea, is 2 Winchester
bl in England is 2
sa.; of flour, corn,
2 cwt., 2 qrs.,
acks of four lin-
in size, varying
old sack of coals
shells; it is now 2
of dry goods is 3
r 4 bushels strike
ade of very vari-
140 to 280 lbs.
s, or 10 barrels.
n. In France the
n 157 kilogram-
to 190 kilogram-
mmes; of barley
mes. Also a loose
of Spanish wine.
a manufacturer of
s used for holding

SACKBUT, a trombone, a musical instrument.
SACK-CLOTH MAKER, a tarpaulin manufac-
turer; a maker of large coarse baling or
wrapping sheets.

SACK-COLLECTOR, an agent for millers, who
collects the flour sacks from bakers and
others.

SACK-HOLDER, an apparatus for holding
sacks, to facilitate the filling them with
corn or other materials; a small hand-
barrow for moving bags of coals, corn, &c.
to or from a wagon.

SACKING, a coarse kind of flaxen or hempen
fabric used for bagging, and for the frames
of bedsteads, made chiefly in Dundee and
Ireland. See **SACKING**.

SACKING AND SACK-SHEET WAREHOUSE, a
place where these articles are sold whole-
sale.

SACK-MANUFACTURER, a tradesman who em-
ploys women to make sacks.

SACK-TREE, a name given to the *Lepuranda*
saccidora, the bark of which is formed
into natural sacks in India, and used by
the villagers for carrying rice.

SACOLEVE, a kind of sailing vessel.

SACRED-BEAN, the *Nelumbium speciosum*.

SACRISTAN, a keeper of church furniture.

SADANG, SAUNDANG, a measure of length in
Pegu, = 0'601 yard.

SADDLE, a leather seat or pad for the back
of a saddle-horse; a joint of meat with
the ribs on each side.

SADDLE-BACK, the name for a kind of seal.

SADDLE-BAGS, bags carried across a horse.

SADDLE-CLOTH, a rug put under a saddle on
a horse's back.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, a worker
in leather; one who makes up various
articles for horses, as bridles, saddles,
traces, reins, collars, harness, &c. There
are some tradesmen who devote them-
selves more particularly to one branch, as
saddling, hunting, or chaise-saddlers.

SADDLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery com-
panies of London, whose hall is in Cheap-
side.

SADDLERS'-CURRIER, a preparer of leather for
the use of saddlers and harness-makers.

SADDLERS' HAIR-SKINS, seal-skins obtained
from old animals, the dozen skins weigh-
ing from 160 to 260 pounds. See **WHITE**
COATS.

SADDLERS'-IRONMONGER, a smith or dealer
who supplies the metal work required by
saddlers, for saddles, harness, &c.

SADDLERY, a collective name for various
articles of horse-gear, made of leather.
The value of the exports annually average
a quarter of a million sterling.

SADDLE-TREE, the frame-work of a saddle.

SAD-IRON, a tailor's flat-iron or goose, used,
when heated, for smoothing cloth, and
made of the weight of 1 lb. up to 10 lbs.

SADRUS, a name in Bengal for the aromatic
bark of the *Laurus Malabathrum*.

SAFE, a cupboard for meat; a fire-proof
chest; a receptacle for books and valuable
papers. Fire-proof safes are made of
strong wrought-iron, lined with hard
steel plates, the interval between the two
being filled with some non-conductor of
heat.

SAFETY-BELT, SAFETY-BUOY, a swimming
belt or buoy, intended as a protection
from drowning.

SAFETY-BOX. See **SAFE**.

SAFETY-LAMP MAKER, a manufacturer of
wire-gauze warning lamps, for use in
mines where there is any danger of con-
tact with fire-damp.

SAFETY-VALVE, a vent or valve to facilitate
the escape of steam, and prevent the
explosion of steam-boilers.

SAFFLOWER, the bastard saffron, the pro-
duce of the florets of the *Carthamus tin-
ctorius*, largely imported as a dye-stuff. The
seeds, yielding an abundance of fixed oil,
are also imported for crushing.

SAFFRON, a commercial name for the dried
stigmata of the flowers of the *Crocus sativus*.
These are picked out, dried on paper
in a kiln, or by the sun, and sold either
compressed into cakes, or as hay saffron.
Cake saffron, as now met with, contains
none of the real article, being prepared
from the florets of the saffron made into
a paste with gum-water. Saffron is used
as a colouring principle, and an ingredient
in several culinary preparations. We im-
ported 11,000 lbs. in 1855.

SAFFRON-CAKE, a pastry, coloured and fla-
voured with saffron.

SAGA, a name in Slam for the red seeds of
Abrus precatorius, 32 of which make a
phalning, worth about 1d.; a gold and
silver weight used in Malacca, the 12th of
the mayan, and = 4'85 grains.

SAGAPENUM, a fetid gum-resin obtained from
the *Ferula Persica*, which has a hot,
nauseous, and rather bitter taste, and an
odour resembling that of garlic and asa-
fetida. Its medical uses are the same as
those of asafoetida, but it is considered
less energetic, and is but little em-
ployed.

SAGATHY, a mixed woven fabric of silk and
cotton.

SAGE, a culinary herb, the *Salvia officinalis*,
used as a seasoning in its green or dry
state. An oil is also obtained from it.

SAGE-CHEESE, a green kind of cheese, sim-
ply coloured by a decoction of sage and
other leaves being added to the milk. In
Scotland, the seeds of lovage are added to
cheese.

SAGENE, SACHINE, a Russian measure of
length, = 1'167 English fathom: 1 English
fathom = 0'856 Russian sagene.

SAGE, WILD, a name in the Cape colony for
the *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, the
leaves of which are chewed, smoked, and
employed in the form of infusion.

SAGGER, SAGGER, a crucible or clay pot for
baking earthenware, shaped like a hat-
box, and being piled in columns in the
oven, each sagger covers the one be-
neath it, and protects the goods from the
immediate contact of smoke and
flame.

SAGGING, a name applied to the bending of
beams in the middle.

SAGINA, a name for broom corn in Italy.

SAGO, a granulated form of starch obtained
from the pith of the trunk of *Sagrus lewis*,
and *S. Rumphii*, in Singapore, the former

furnishing most of the sago sent to Europe. In India it is obtained from *Phoenix farinifera*. Our imports for home consumption, in 1855, were 5420 tons. Sago is made on the Continent in smaller grains from potato starch.

SAGO-PUDDING, a baked pastry made with sago, milk, sugar, and spice.

SAHEBA, an Indian name for worm-seed, the produce of *Artemisia judaica*.

SAHM, a measure for charcoal used in Austria and Hungary, = 6768 bushels.

SAIDEL. See **SEIDEL**.

SAIL-CLOTH, a coarse flax or hempen fabric for sails, made to an immense extent in Dundee. See **CANVAS**.

SAILING-MATCH, a regatta; a race or contest for speed between yachts or sailing-boats.

SAIL-LOFT, the workshop of a sail-maker; a place where breadths of canvas are sewed into ship's-sails.

SAIL-MAKER, a workman who shapes and sews sails; one of a ship's crew who has the charge and repair of the sails.

SAILOR, a hired skilled seaman; one who assists in the navigation of a ship.

SAILS, shaped pieces of canvas for boats, ships, and windmills.

SAIN-DOUX (French), hogs'-lard.

SAINFOIN, a fodder-grass, the *Hedysarum onobrychis*.

SAIQUE, a vessel of the Levant.

SAJNA, **SUJNA**, Indian names for the *Moringa pterygosperma*.

SAKA, a colonial name for the bastard purple-heart tree, used in Deinerara as a furniture wood; a Turkish water-carrier.

SAKACHERA, the Sanscrit name for henna.

SAKES, the Turkish name for gum mastic.

SAKHALAT, the Malay name for woollen cloth.

SAKUR, an Indian name for small rounded astringent galls, formed on some species of *Tamarix*, which are used in medicine and dyeing.

SALAD, lettuce, endive, and other herbs eaten raw, dressed with vinegar, oil, and other condiments.

SALAD-BOWL, a deep crockery-ware bowl used for mixing salad in.

SALAD-CREAM, a prepared dressing for salads.

SALADING, vegetables for making a salad.

SALAD-OIL, Florence or olive-oil, usually retailed in wicker-cased flasks, for mixing with salads.

SALAD-SPOON, a wooden, ivory, or other spoon, for mixing and serving salad.

SALERATUS, a name in the United States for prepared carbonate of soda and salt. Of this chemical product there are two kinds, one a bi-carbonate of soda, and the other of potash. *Saleratus* is used by bakers and housekeepers with cream of tartar, for mixing with flour, sour milk, &c. to evolve the carbonic acid gas on the addition of water, the dough expanding in the oven, and rendering the product light and spongy. It is also used for bleaching purposes.

SALAJIT. See **SALARAS**.

SALAMANDER, a vessel for cooking; a kind of still-pot.

SALAMANDER-SAFES, an American name for patent fire-proof iron safes.

SALAMANIE, a Turkish flute.

SALAMIN. See **CELEMIN**.

SAL AMMONIAC, the hydrochlorate of ammonia, obtained by saturating the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works with muriatic acid, and afterwards sublimating it. It has many commercial uses; as for medicine, metallurgical operations, tinning and soldering, &c.

SAL VOLATILE, a smelling salt, the carbonate of ammonia.

SALANHT, a small cured herring imported into the Ionian Islands.

SALANIC, a Neapolitan name for salted provisions.

SALARAS, a native Indian name for the bitter stalks of the *Ophelia elegans*, which is often confounded with Chiretta.

SALARY, a stipend; wages paid periodically or annually.

SALE, an auction; the disposal of goods to public or private bidders; a wicker-basket.

SALE, BILL OF. See **BILL OF SALE**.

SALEP, the farinaceous portion of the tubers of the *Orchis morio*, formerly in much repute as a diet drink, but now less used.

Twenty-seven cwt. were imported in 1855.

SALESMAN, a vender; a wholesale dealer, of whom there are various kinds in the metropolis and elsewhere; as butter, meat, poultry, cattle, and sheep, hide, oyster, game, fruit, hay and straw, potato and other salesmen.

SAL-GEM, a commercial name for native rock-salt or chloride of sodium.

SALIBREROS (Spanish), a maker of nitrate of soda.

SALICINE, an alkaloid; the crystalline bitter principle of the bark of the willow, which is used medicinally as a febrifuge. Besides what is made at home, we imported, in 1855, 646 oz. (shrimp).

SALICOQUE, **SALICOT** (French), a prawn or SALICOR, the ash of the *Salicornia annua*, which is often employed in France as a source of carbonate of soda, of which it frequently contains 15 per cent.

SALINAS, a name for salt marshes or salt ponds inclosed from the sea.

SALINOMETER, a salt gauge for indicating the density of the sea-water in the marine steam-boiler, and for keeping it free from salt or incrustation, by blowing off when required.

SALLOW, a name for species of *Salix*, which are not flexible like the osier, but furnish the best charcoal for gunpowder.

SALLY LUNN, the common name for a kind of sweet tea-cake, which is toasted and buttered.

SALLYPORT, a postern gate, or passage under ground, from a fortified place.

SALMA, a measure of capacity used in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and other localities in the Mediterranean, of a variable character, ranging from 17 to 67 gallons; in Malta it is nearly 7½ bushels. It is likewise a Maltese land-measure, equal to four acres, 1 rood, 28½ poles nearly; in Sicily it is 5½ acres.

erican name for

lorate of ammo-
g the ammonia-
h muriatic acid,
fing it. It has
as for medicine,
ning and solder-

g salt, the car-

erring imported

e for salted pro-

name for the

a elegans, which

Chiretta.

paid periodically

posal of goods to

era; a wicker-

SALE.

ion of the tubers

merly in much

t now less used.

Imported in 1855.

pleasie dealer, of

a kinds in the

bre; as butter,

nd sheep, hide,

and straw, potato

name for native

adium.

aker of nitrate of

crystalline bitter

ne willow, which

is febrifuge. Be-

ne, we imported,

[shrimp,

ch), a prawn or

Salicornia annua,

in France as

soda, of which it

cent.

marshes or salt

ea.

er for indicating

er in the marine

ing it free from

owing off when

of *Saliz*, which

stier, but furnish

powder.

name for a kind

is toasted and

or passage under

lace.

ity used in the

illes, and other

mean, of a vari-

from 17 to 67

early 7½ bushels.

land-measure,

ood, 28½ poles

area.

SALMAGUNDI, a mixed dish of minced meat and condiments.

SALMIS, (French), juggled hare.

SALMON, a choice edible fish frequenting the Northern seas and rivers, of which as much as 4000 tons' weight has sometimes been taken in a season, in the Irish and Scotch rivers, and the greater part sent to London for sale.

SALMON-FRY, the *Salmo samulus*.

SALMON-PELT, a young salmon.

SALMON-TROUT, a fine fresh-water fish, the *Salmo trutta*.

SALOON, a large room used as a place of entertainment; the state-room or main cabin of a passenger-ship or steamer; the refreshment-room in a theatre.

SALOOP. See SALEP.

SALPICON, a stuffing or larding put into beef.

SAL-PRUNELLA. See PRUNELLA SALT.

SALSAFY, a name for the *Tragopogon porrifolius*: the nutritious and sub-aromatic roots are sweet and tender, and much esteemed as an esculent.

SAL-SODA, an American commercial name for the carbonate of soda.

SALT, chloride of soda, an efflorescence, also found in beds and masses. Its uses for culinary purposes, for manure, for cattle, and for metallurgic operations, are well known. It also enters largely into the manufacture of soda, soap, earthenware, &c. The principal commercial varieties are rock-salt, common white salt, and stoved salt. See SALTS.

SALT AND CURED PROVISIONS, beef and pork prepared in pickle, or smoke-dried, for use as food. A large trade is carried on in these articles, the estimated consumption in the kingdom being 103,600 tons, valued at £3,500,000 sterling. The general weight of the packages may be stated as follows: Irish bacon is usually packed in matted bales of 3 cwt. nett; American bacon in boxes weighing about the same. American shoulders, hams, &c., in hogheads of about 8 cwt. each, nett. Beef and pork, in tierces of 318, 320, and 336 lbs. nett, or in barrels of 200 lbs. nett.

SALT-BOX, a wooden box for a kitchen to keep salt in for ordinary purposes.

SALT-CAKE, a name for sulphate of soda made at alkali works, for the use of crown-glass manufacturers and soap makers. The consumption is about 12,000 tons a year.

SALT-CELLAR, a small vessel for holding salt at table.

SALTER, a dealer in salt, a dry-salter; one who cures meat or fish with salt.

SALTERS' COMPANY, the 9th in rank of the 12 great livery companies of London, whose first charter bears date 37 Edward III., A.D. 1363: their hall is in St. Swithin's Lane. [salted.

SALT-FISH, cod or ling, which has been SALTING-PAN, an earthenware vessel to stand meat in pickle.

SALTING-TUB. See PICKLING-TUB.

SALT-JUNK, hard, dry, cured beef.

SALT-MAKER, a preparer of salt in salinas or salt ponds; a salt boiler.

SALT-MERCHANT, an exporter or wholesale dealer in salt.

SALTPETRE, the nitrate of potash, imported chiefly from India, to the extent of about 20,000 tons a year; used in medicine, in making gunpowder, pickling, and other purposes.

SALTPETRE-REFINER, a purifier of the crude nitrate of potash.

SALT-BAKER, a collector of salt in natural salt-ponds, or enclosures from the sea.

SALTS, combinations of acids with oxide bases. English salt is chloride of soda; Epsom salt, sulphate of magnesia; Glauber's salt, sulphate of soda; Polychrest or Glaser salt, sulphate of potash.

SALTUS, an ancient Roman land-measure, = 493 4-5th acres.

SALT-WORT, the *Salicornia annua*, a source of soda. The shoots when young are pickled and sold under the false name of samphire. See SALICOR.

SALUNG, a money of account in Siam, the fourth of a bat or tical, worth about 7½d.

SALUP, a weight used in Sumatra of 2 lbs. avoirdupois.

SALUTE, a certain number of guns fired as a mark of respect or rejoicing: a royal salute is 21 guns.

SALVAGE, an allowance made for saving a ship or goods from danger of any kind; goods saved from a fire.

SALVE-MAKER, a manufacturer of ointments. SALVER, a silver or plated tray.

SAMADI, an Indian name for corundum.

SAMAR, a grain-measure, used in Georgia, of 8½ bushels.

SAMBOX, a country riding-whip of hide, commonly used in the Cape colony.

SAMESTREE, a variety of coral.

SAMOREUX, a long Dutch boat.

SAMP, a preparation of Indian corn, largely used in the United States in preference to rice.

SAMPAN, a boat used in the Eastern seas.

SAMPHIRE, the aromatic, saline fleshy leaf of the *Crithmum maritimum*, a plant inhabiting rocky cliffs of the sea coasts, which is a favourite ingredient in pickles.

SAMPLER, a warehouseman, &c. who selects samples from bales, casks, or packages; a child's workpiece.

SAMPLING, taking small quantities of wine, spirits, &c. at the docks, or of merchandise from the bulk, to exhibit at public sales or privately.

SAMPLING-BOTTLE, a small glass bottle for bringing away samples of wines or spirits from the vaults, &c. in the docks.

SAMPLING-ORDER, an order from an owner of goods in the docks, serving as an authority to the dock-keepers to permit samples to be taken away.

SANSHOO, a spirituous liquor extracted, by fermentation and distillation, from rice, by the Chinese.

SANAT, an Indian calico.

SAND, particles of silica mixed with other impurities. The commercial uses of sand are, for manure, as a disintegrator of the soil from its loosening properties; for scouring; for sand-baths; for glass-making; in chemical operations; for

foundry moulds; for grinding and polishing, &c.

SAMIAN STONE, a kind of polishing stone used by goldsmiths, brought from Samos.

SANDAL, a rough-made protection for the sole of the foot; a hide or skin shoe without uppers, banded or fastened round the ankle.

SANDAL-WOOD, an odoriferous wood, the produce of several species of *Santalum*, in India and the Pacific Islands, of which there are two commercial kinds, the white, probably the outer layers of the wood, and the yellow, or citron, the inner wood. The odour is very strong, rose-like, and enduring. The essential oil, to which this odour is due, is extensively used for the adulteration of attar of roses. Sandalwood is very hard, heavy, and susceptible of a fine polish, and extensively used by cabinet-makers, in the fabrication of various articles of ornamental furniture. Sandalwood is also a name among the Russians for the red wood of the *Rhamnus dahuricus*, used for dyeing leather.

SANDARAC, a white juniper resin in round or long tears, not unlike mastic, but brittle, obtained from the *Thuja articulata*, in Barbary and Central Africa.

SAND-BAG, a long thin bag of sand applied to chinks in window-sashes to exclude draught; a larger bag filled with sand, used in field fortifications.

SAND-BALLS, soap mixed with sand, made into round balls for toilet use.

SAND-BATH, a vessel filled with heated sand.

SAND-BOX, a box for sprinkling sand; a spittoon; a local West Indian name for the *Hura crepitans* tree, the seeds of which are a drastic purgative, and contain a very limpid oil.

SANDERS-WOOD, a red dye-wood obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See RED SANDERS-WOOD.

SANDEVER, **SANDIVER**, a corruption of the French "Saint de verre," the saline scam or alkaline sulphates formed on glass-pots, known as glass-gall. It is used as a flux in certain metallurgic operations.

SAND-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in sand, for the use of glass-makers, founders, or for builders to mix with mortar.

SANDOMIRSK, a kind of Russian wheat.

SAND-PAPEE, an abrading material for polishing; emery or glass paper used for rubbing wood or metals.

SAND-PATTERNS, supports for the feet, used by fishermen in walking over soft or quick sands.

SANDSTONE, a valuable building material of many districts, equal to the freestone of Scotland.

SANDWICH, thin layers of meat between slices of bread and butter.

SANDWICH-BOX, a portable tin box for carrying sandwiches for lunch.

SANDYX, a mixture of realgar and red chalk.

SANGAREE, a cooling drink in the West Indies; wine and water sweetened with sugar.

SANG-DRAAGON (French); **SANGUIS DRACONIS**, the Latin and pharmaceutical names for dragon's-blood.

SANS-PEAU, a variety of French pear.

SANTA, a colonial name in Jamaica for the liqueur called shrub.

SANTHEE, an Indian measure for land, which varies all over the country. In some it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in others by three, and in some by four. In several districts this last is called a double santhe; in others, six bullocks per plough are necessary to form a double santhe; and in some, again, even three bullocks constitute a double santhe. Generally, a santhe of land is deemed to contain 3 prajas; each praja 30 weegas or beegas; and each weega a square of 33 cubits, or nominally 45 yards; but in reality reduced to 42 yards by the mode of applying the line; and in some districts to less.

SANTONINE, the vermifuge principle of the *Semen contra*, a medicinal substance obtained from the flower-heads of some of the *Artemisia*, and a most powerful anthelmintic. See SEMEN-CONTRA.

SANWUCK, a name for *Panicum frumentaceum*, in the North-West provinces of India and Nepal.

SAOURARI, an excellent wood for ship-building, mill timbers, and planks, obtained from the *Caryocarpus tomentosum*. It greatly resembles, in its properties, the *Mora*, and may be had from 16 to 20 inches square, and from 20 to 40 feet long. This tree yields the delicious nut known as the *Saourari*.

SAPA, a thick confection of grapes.

SAPAN-WOOD, a dye-wood obtained in Malabar, and the islands of the Eastern seas, from the *Cesalpinia sappan*, *C. coriaria*, and *pulcherrima*. A decoction of the wood is used by calico-printers for red dyes.

SAPEK, a Tartar money of account, equal to about 5d. sterling. See SEPECK.

SAR-GREEN, a vegetable pigment composed of the colouring matter of the berries of the *Rhamnus cathartica*, and lime.

SAPIN, the French name for the fir or pine.

SAPODILLA-WOOD, a West Indian fancy wood used for furniture.

SAPPERS AND MINERS, a name applied to the men of the Royal Engineer Corps.

SAPPADILLA, a name for the soursop fruit, *Anona muricata*.

SAPPHIRE, next to the diamond, one of the hardest of gems: it has several shades of colour and lustre, blue, yellow, green, red, and intermediate shades.

SAPSAGO, a dark-green cheese.

SABANGOUSTY, a Belgian plaster, a composition for preventing the action of damp from old walls, stables, &c.

SARBOTIERE (French), a mould for ice-creams.

SARCENT, a thin silk used for ribbons, linings, &c.

SARCOCOLLA, a medicinal gum, now little used and scarce, obtained from the *Persea mucronata*, a native of Persia and Arabia.

SARCOPHAGUS, a stone coffin.

SARD and **SARDONX**, varieties of chalcabardine, the *Clupea sardina*, a small fish allied to the pilchard, caught in large quantities in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil.

SARKE, a women, to an embroil
SARINDA, a
SARKING, sh
above the
yellow pin
SARONG, a s
in the East
with a kin
are imitati
red sarong
SARPLAR, a
package of
ton in weig
SARRASIN, a
thment for
SARRAPILL
cies of the
from Sout
making an
SARSE, SEAR
SARSHAPA, a
SARY, a dress
worn by th
H-DOOR, a
ve light.
SARIES, silk o
scarfs worn
shoulder;
frames for
SASH-FRAME
SASH-FASTEN
sashes of w
opened from
SASH-FRAMES
ings or fra
of glass for
SASH-LINE M
cord, for at
for window
SASH-MAKER
frames of d
servatories,
or iron.
SASSAFRAS-NU
SASSAFRAS-OI
tained by e
officialine.
SASSAFRAS-W
Bussafra
rica, which
They are m
and taste.
much muc
thickening
SASSOLINE, a
used in the
SAST-BARK,
Western A
a species of
suspected o
&c. are put
SAT, SET, a
ing 34 lbs. a
SATTLER, the
and some
pelago.
SATIN, a glos
and glister
rendering a
of the warp
ing. The b

pear.
Jamaica for

land, which
in some it is
by two bui-
in some by
last is called
six bullocks,
orm a double
even three
ble anthrax.
is deemed to
80 weegas or
squares of 99
yards; but in
by the mode
in some dis-

inciple of the
substance ob-
served of some
powerful an-

um, frumenta-
provinces of

or ship-build-
inks, obtained
um. It greatly
the *Mora*, and
inches square,
this tree yields
the Saurauri.

apea.
ained in Mala-
Eastern seas,
n, *C. coriaria*,
on of the wood
red dyes.
ount, equal to
ECK.
nent composed
the berries of
and lime.

he fir or pine.
ian fancy wood

applied to the
Corps.
sourioap fruit,

nd, one of the
veral shades of
yellow, green,
e.

ter, a composi-
tion of damp

ould for ice-

for ribbons, ll-

um, now little
from the *Peneca*
Asia and Arabia.

[dony.
ties of chalc-
a, small fish
ught in large
Merranean, and

SARAI, a cotton fabric worn by Indian women, to wrap around the person; also an embroidered long scarf of gauze or silk.

SARINDA, an Indian fiddle.

SARKING, shirting; the covering of wood above the rafters; usually of spruce and yellow pine.

SARONG, a sort of petticoat worn by females in the East; a Malay waist-cloth of cotton with a kind of red tartan pattern. There are imitation Battick sarongs, and Turkey red sarongs.

SARPLAR, a name given to a large bale or package of wool, containing 80 tods, or a ton in weight.

SARRASIN, a name in some parts of the Continent for buckwheat.

SARSAPARILLA, the rhizomes of several species of the genus *Smilax*, chiefly imported from South America and Mexico, for making an extract for medicinal purposes.

SARSE, **SEARCE**, a fine sieve. [seed.

SARSHAPA, a Sanscrit name for mustard-bary, a dress, or simple wrapper, of cotton, worn by the females of India. See **SAREE**.

SASH-DOOR, a door with panes of glass to give light.

SASHES, silk or other waist-belts for females; scarfs worn by military men over the shoulder; long chequered window-frames for holding squares of glass. See **SASH-FRAMES**.

SASH-FASTENINGS, catches or bolts for the sashes of windows, to prevent their being opened from the outside.

SASH-FRAMES, the wooden or metal borderings or frame-work, for setting squares of glass for windows.

SASH-LINE MAKER, a manufacturer of stout cord, for attaching to the sliding-pulleys for window-sashes.

SASH-MAKER, a constructor of window-frames of different kinds, for houses, conservatories, and public buildings, of wood or iron.

SASSAFRAS-NUTS. See **PICURUM BEANS**.

SASSAFRAS-OIL, a yellow volatile oil, obtained by ether from the root of *Sassafras officinale*.

SASSAFRAS-WOOD, the wood and roots of the *Sassafras officinale*, a native of North America, which are brought over in billets. They are highly aromatic both in smell and taste. The dried leaves contain so much mucilage that they are used for thickening soups.

SASSOLINE, a name for native boracic acid, used in the manufacture of borax.

SASSY-BARK, a poisonous bark obtained in Western Africa, from a leguminous tree, a species of *Erythrophileum*, which natives, suspected of witchcraft, secret murder, &c. are put to the ordeal of swallowing.

SAT, **SÉT**, a grain-measure of Siam, weighing 3½ lbs. and holding about 3½ pints.

SATILLES, the halt of a sooco in Bercoolen and some parts of the Eastern archipelago.

SATIN, a glossy silk twill, to which the soft and glistering appearance is given by rendering a great number of the threads of the warp visible in the process of weaving. The brilliant smooth lustre it bears

is given by rolling on heated cylinders; a former weight of Brussels, = 112/78 grains.

SATIN-DE-LAINE, a black cassimere manufactured in Silesia, from wool.

SATIN-DRESSER, a finisher of satin by rolling.

SATINET, a cheap and durable American mixed fabric, which is very largely worn by the labouring part of the community in the United States, taking the place of the fustians or velveteens worn in Great Britain. The warp of satinnet is cotton, and the filling in is, to a large extent, the short waste of other branches of the woollen manufacture. This is mixed with a sufficient portion of long wool to enable it to be spun, and after being woven in a peculiar way, so as to bring the wool to the face of the cloth, it is then felted heavily, and the cotton is entirely hidden by the wool. Satinnettes are also silky materials which are as cheap as, and more durable than, satins; their brilliancy being produced in the process of manufacture, without dress or any artificial means.

SATIN-STONE, a fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries.

SATIN-TURK, a trade term for a superior quality of satinette.

SATIN-WOOD, a beautiful veneering wood, of which there are several varieties, that obtained in the Indies, is from the *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

SATISFACTION, an entry upon the rolls of the court, to the effect that a debt owing by a defendant to a plaintiff in an action, has been paid and satisfied.

SATRON, a small fish used by French fishermen as bait. [the Mediterranean.

SATTEAU, a coral fishing-boat employed in SATRANGEE, SATRINGEE, a kind of fibrous striped mat or carpet made in India.

SAUCEBOAT, an earthenware or plated vessel with a lip for pouring out sauce.

SAUCE-DISH, a small crockery-ware tureen, or metal vessel with a cover and stand, for holding sauce.

SAUCE-LADLE, a kind of deep oval spoon, for dipping out melted butter, gravies, &c. at a dinner-table.

SAUCE-MAKER, a preparer of condiments or relishes for food; sauces are usually vend- ed at pickle-shops or Italian warehouses.

SAUCEPAN, a small kitchen-pot or boiler, with a handle; a cooking utensil of iron or copper, sometimes tinned or enameled.

SAUCERS, small, circular, shallow platters of china or crockery-ware, for standing tea-cups in.

SAUCY-BARK, a poisonous bark, used on the West coast of Africa, by the natives. See **SASSY BARK**.

SAUGAMME (German), a wet nurse.

SAUL, one of the most useful known Indian timbers for building and engineering purposes, the produce of the *Shorea robusta*. It yields in abundance the resin called dammar.

SAUM, a liquid-measure used in Switzerland varying in different cantons, from 30 to 38 gallons; a weight used in Austria, 3064 to 442 lbs.; a name in Germany for 22 pieces of cloth of 32 ells each.

SAUMAY, a name in Tanjore for the *Panicum miliaceum*.

SAUMÉ, a French land-measure, about an acre.

SAUMER (German), a beast of burden.

SAUMON (French), a pig of lead, pewter, &c.

SAUNDAUNG, a Burmese long-measure of 22 inches, the 7th part of the bamboo.

SAUNDERS-WOOD. See **RED SANDERS-WOOD**.

SAURISSEUR, a French herring-curer.

SAUR-KRAUT, a German preparation of pickled cabbage. Slices of the large white cabbage are placed in layers with salt in a tub, and allowed to ferment. Previously to use it is washed from the salt.

SAUSAGE, a long roll of chopped meat, beef, or pork in a skin.

SAUSAGE-MACHINE, a chopping machine for mincing meat.

SAUSAGE-PUDDING, **SAUSAGE-ROLL**, pastries enclosing sausages.

SAUTAGE (French), pressing herrings into barrels.

SAUTA-PAN, **SAUTEE-PAN**, a cook's stewing-pail.

SAUTE'E (French), a ragout.

SAUTERNE, a French wine so named.

SAUTIE, **SALTIE**, a name in Scotland for the dab, a species of *Pleuronectes*.

SAUVAGEON (French), an ungrafted slip of mulberry or other tree planted out.

SAVANNA, an open luxuriant grass plain or meadow.

SAVE-ALL, a small metal or other stand placed in a candlestick, to support the short candle ends while burning.

SAVELOY, a kind of dried sausage.

SAVINE, the plant *Juniperus Sabina*, whose stimulating and diuretic properties, as a drug, are well known.

SAVIN-OIL, an essential oil obtained by distilling the tops of the savine plant.

SAVINGS-BANKS, certain provident institutions, established in Great Britain and other countries, to encourage frugality among the working classes, by receiving deposits, returnable, with interest, on demand. These funds have been placed under the control of Government, and identified with the public debt of the United Kingdom, a rather high rate of premium being allowed, as an inducement. In 1854, the total capital of the Savings' banks was £33,745,620, of which £22,406,512 was lodged in Savings'-banks in England; £795,541 in Wales; £1,932,085 in Scotland; and £1,608,482 in Ireland. In the State of Massachusetts there was, in 1853, £23,370,102 deposited in Savings'-banks by 117,404 depositors.

SAVONNETTE (French), a soap-ball for washing.

SAVONNIER, the French name for the soap-berry-tree (*Sapindus saponaria*).

SAVORY, an herb, of which there are two varieties, the summer savory (*Satureia hortensis*), and the winter savory (*S. montana*): being aromatic and carminative, they are used as an ingredient in culinary seasoning.

SAVOT, a species of small curled-leaf winter cabbage, the *Brassica oleracea sabauda*.

SAW, a steel-cutting plate with a serrated edge or teeth, which act as wedges to tear their way through an obstacle. Saws are either reciprocating or circular. The common hand-saw and the pit-saw are examples of the former. There are various kinds made, as half-rip, hand and panel, brass-back, iron-back, table-saws, lock-saws, gentlemen's hand-saws, frame, pit, and cross-cut saws, mill and circular saws, stonecutters'-saws, garden and pruning saws, keyhole-saws, woodcutters'-saws, bow saw and frames, metal saw and frames, &c.

SAW, SAHA, a grain-measure of Tunis and Barbary, = 4'848 pints.

SAWA, a species of *Panicum*; a rice field.

SAWDUST, the small fragments made in cutting wood, which is used in wine cellars for laying bottles in; as a stuffing material for dolls and cushions; for sprinkling floors in public-houses, the arenas of amphitheatres and riding-schools, and other purposes.

SAWING-BENCH, a carpenter's bench.

SAW-FILE, a mechanic's tool for sharpening saws, of which there are several kinds made, as hand-saw files, rip-saw files, tenant-saw files, frame-saw files, pit-saw files, &c.

SAW-HANDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of the wooden handles in which the saw blade is fitted.

SAWING-MACHINE, machinery for sawing wood, metal, &c. See **SAW-MILL**.

SAW-MANDELL, a holdfast for a saw in a lathe.

SAW-MANUFACTURER, a maker of saws.

SAW-MILL, machinery worked by steam or water-power, for cutting, moulding, or planing wood, by means of several saws; and for cutting veneers, and sawing stone, slate, and marble. Saw-mills are of two kinds: the circular, cutting by a continuous rotation, and the reciprocating, which operate as the common pit or frame saw.

SAW-PAD, a wooden handle forming a case for a small saw, which fits in at the end with a spring and screws.

SAW-PIERCER, a workman who cuts the teeth of saws.

SAW-FIT, a place for sawyers to cut logs of timber into planks and scantlings, by means of a frame-saw.

SAW-SET, a triangular file, used by carpenters, sawyers, and others, for sharpening their saws.

SAWYER, one employed in cutting logs into planks, either by hand or machinery.

SAX-CORNET, **SAX-WIND**, musical wind instruments usually made of brass.

SAXON-BLUE, the sulphate of indigo.

SAXOPHONE, a brass instrument, soprano, alto, and bass, with a mouth-reed like a clarinet.

SAY (Scotch), a milk-pail, tub, or bucket; an old name for serge or bunting.

SAYER, a designation for variable Indian imposts, as town dues, tolls, licences, duties on merchandise, &c.

SAYETTE, a mixed stuff of silk and cotton, also called sagathy.

SAZER, and = 5'668 ft.

SAZIO, **SAZIO**, 6th part

kinds of grains, a

SCABBOARD, made of

SCABLED, a or other

contradict

SCADDING, hence ac

SCAFFOLD, on poles

white-w

SCAFFOLD-o building

SCAGLIOLA, marble, u

&c., whic

finest gy

aluminou

It resem

the colour

the wet

lines of t

instrumen

with the

colours, a

tated. Sc

hard as m

SCALE, a gr

ing meas

or ascert

the list o

dages to

ples, wh

fish, some

into very

other ord

SCALE and

balances

SCALE-BOAR

neers, or

cut to th

15 or 20

polia. Al

printers

VENEER.

SCALE-CUT

thin piece

sides of k

SCALE-FISH

the torse

when dr

the comm

SCALE-FORD

who form

spring kn

SCALE-FREY

ing off, th

bolter, th

bratier.

SCALLION,

Altum, a

SCALLOP, a

with brea

a hollow

flounces,

SCALP, **SCA**

for a bed

also the r

with a serrated
wedges to tear
tacle. Saws are
circular. The
the pit-saw are
There are va-
f-rip, hand and
and-saw, frame,
mill and circular
garden and
saws, woodcut-
d frames, metal

are of Tunis and

in; a rice field.
inments made in
used in wine cel-
in; as a stuffing
cushions; for
bolic-houses, the
es and riding-
es.

er's bench.
ol for sharpening
are several kinds
es, rip-saw files,
e-saw files, pit-

manufacturer of the
in the saw blade is

inery for sawing
AW-MILL.
for a saw in a

maker of saws.
ol for steam or
ing, moulding, or
e of several saws;
ers, and sawing
e. Saw-mills are
ular, cutting by a
and the reciprocating
the common pit or

ile forming a case
fits in at the end
aws.

an who cuts the

yers to cut logs of
and scantlings, by

e, used by carpent-
ers, for sharpening

n cutting logs into
or machinery.

a musical wind in-
le of brass.

ce of indigo.

strument, soprano,
mouth-reed like a

, tub, or bucket; an
ounting.

for variable Indian
es, tolls, licences,
, &c.

of silk and cotton.

SAZER, another name for the Polish toles,
= 5669 feet.

SAZIO, SAZO, a weight used in Venice, the
6th part of the ounce. There are two
kinds of sazio, the heavy, weighing 102.26
grains, and the light, 64.59 grains.

SCABARD, the case or sheath for a sword,
made of metal, leather, or wood.

SCABLED, a building term applied to granite
or other dressed or fine-grained stone, in
contradistinction to plain-faced stone.

SCADDING, a Scotch term for scalding;
hence scadded beer, scadded whey, &c.

SCAFFOLDING, a temporary erection raised
on poles in the progress of building, or for
white-washing, painting, &c.

SCAFFOLD-POLE, a long pole for supporting
or building a scaffold.

SCAGLIOLA, an artificial surface to imitate
marble, used for columns and pedestals,
&c., which is made from a cement of the
finest gypsum, in powder, mixed with
aluminous matter, isinglass, and colours.

It resembles fresco painting, in that
the colours are laid on, and mixed in
the wet state of the cement. The out-
lines of the work are traced with a sharp
instrument, and the cavities are filled
with the same material, of different
colours, according to the veins to be imi-
tated. Scagliola takes a fine polish, is as
hard as marble, and very durable.

SCALE, a graduated instrument for estimat-
ing measurements, making calculations,
or ascertaining proportions; a compara-
tive list of prices; a balance; the appen-
dage to a weighing beam; the thin
plates which cover the skin of certain
fish, some of which, when hard, are made
into very pretty flowers, brooches, and
other ornaments.

SCALE and WEIGHT MAKER, a maker of
balances or weighing machines.

SCALE-BOARDS, a name given to thin ve-
neers, or leaves of wood, which may be
cut to thirty-two to an inch. There are
15 or 20 scale-board cutters in the metro-
polis. Also thin slips of wood, used by
printers to make the pages register. See
VENEERS.

SCALE-CUTTER, a workman who forms the
thin pieces of horn or shell for the outer
sides of knife-handles in Sheffield.

SCALE-FISH, a dealer's name for the pollack,
the torak, the hake, and the haddock,
when dry-cured, which have only half
the commercial value of the cod.

SCALE-FORGER, in the cutlery trade, one
who forms the inner metallic scales of a
spring knife, in which the blades lie.

SCALE-PREVENTER, a contrivance for blow-
ing off, from the surface of the water in a
boller, the sediment, or particles of stony
matter.

SCALLOP, a name for the shallot, the
Allium Ascalonicum.

SCALLOP, a shell-fish, the *Pecten*; oysters
with bread crumbs baked in a shell or tin;
a hollow and round style of box-oring to
founcces, ribbons, &c.

SCALP, SCAUP, a term in parts of Scotland
for a bed of oysters or mussels; scalp is
also the name for a small wig.

SCALPEL, a surgeon's long dissecting knife,
that tapers to a point.

SCALPER, a tool for rasping bones.

SCAMMONT, a cathartic gum-resin from the
root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, which is
seldom to be obtained pure, being largely
adulterated with chalk.

SCANDAL, ESCANDAL, the fourth part of the
millerolle, a wine-measure of Marseilles,
and equal to 3½ gallons.

SCANTLING, a local term in Ayrshire for the
outline of a lead to be made; a rude
sketch; the transverse dimensions of a
piece of timber.

SCAPPLE, to reduce a stone to a straight
surface without working it smooth.

SCARE, a loose silk shoulder-belt; a light
shawl; a wrapper for the neck.

SCARFING, the process of joining two pieces
of timber to increase their length, by
notching the ends into each other.

SCARF-SHAWL, a long narrow shawl worn
by ladies.

SCARIFIER, a kind of harrow; an extirpator
or cultivator; an instrument used in cup-
ping.

SCARLET, a bright red colour, so named.

SCARLET-RUNNER, a well-known climbing
species of bean, the *Phaseolus multiflorus*,
the young green pods of which are eaten
boiled; and the ripe seeds, when stewed,
under the name of haricot beans.

SCOT, a tax paid in the Shetlands; a scot
and lot duty.

SCAVENGER, a contractor for cleansing the
streets; a street orderly.

SCAVENGER'S-CART, a street-sweeping cart;
a mud or dust cart.

SCENE, a large painted view; the fixed or
moveable paintings in a theatre.

SCENE-PAINTER, a theatrical painter, who
designs and paints, on canvas or wood,
the scenery required for a drama.

SCENE-SHIFTER, a mechanical workman
employed in a theatre, to slide off and on,
the moveable, or set-scenes and wings.

SCENT, a common name for perfumes.

SCENT-BOTTLE, a fanev portable or toilet-
table bottle for holding perfume.

SCENT-PACKETS, small perfumed cushions
sold to ladies to place among their wear-
ing apparel or in drawers.

SCETPRE, a staff of royalty; an emblem of
command.

SCHABAB (German), scrapings or refuse.

SCHAFF, a grain-measure formerly used in
Germany; a name for the legal bushel of
Bavaria, = 6.117 bushels; but the ordinary
grain schaff of Bavaria is exceedingly
variable; a weight used in Switzerland of
32.2 lbs.

SHAFTMON, SHAFPTON, an old Scotch term
for a measure of 6 inches.

SHAKO (French), a full-dress military cap
or hat.

SCHAMEL, in the Cape colony part of the side
of a wagon.

SHAPPES, spun silk made from silk waste
in Switzerland.

SCHEDULE, an inventory or catalogue; the
balance sheet of an insolvent; an appendix
or tabular form added to an act; a table of
duties or tariff of charges.

Scheffel, the German dry and grain measure, or bushel, varying considerably in different districts; in Prussia 1½ bushel; in Saxony about 3 bushels; at Oldenburg 0.344 bushel; in Rostock 1.070 bushel. For different kinds of grain the Prussian legal scheffel is estimated to weigh as follows: wheat 85½ lbs; rye 80½; barley 65; oats 45; meal 75; and pease 90½. The scheffel of salt is 84 lbs.

Scheffel, the Dutch and Spanish name for their bushel or grain-measure; like the scheffel, it is of very variable proportions; but the legal scheffel is 0.275 bushel.

Scherbets, an Eastern beverage consisting of water in which jelly or syrup made from fruit has been dissolved, or of an infusion in water of the fruit itself. A kind of scherbet is also made with honey; and various ingredients, as vanilla, otto of roses, peppermint, vinegar, and even mastic are used to impart a flavour, while an agreeable colour is obtained by the employment of cochineal, the juice of the berries of *Phytolacca decandra*, and of *Cornus mascula*; the latter of which is an esteemed fruit in Asia Minor.

Scherbetzides, itinerant vendors of scherbet, the peculiar sound of whose little bells, struck by a machine, which, at the same time, cools their glasses by a stream of water, may be heard far and near through the streets of an Eastern town, inviting customers to their trays, on which syrups, fruit, and sweetmeats are displayed.

Schiedam, a name for Holland's gin.

Schiffpund. See SHIP-POUND.

Schilling, a small German coin worth about 4d.

Schinek, **Schinack**, a dry-measure of Hungary, nearly 3 bushels.

Schiste, a name for slate; also for shale; a mineral used in manufactures.

Schnapps, a German name for drams of strong spirit.

Score, a German term for 60 pieces; 3 score, or 5 dozen of any thing.

Scholar, a pupil or learner; a man of letters, or one devoted to books.

Scholastic, belonging to a school or school-master.

School, a place of study, for elementary teaching of different kinds, as day-schools, boarding-schools, free-schools, ragged-schools, grammar-schools, colleges, &c.; a shoal of fish; a herd of sea-lions.

School-agent, **Scholastic-agent**, a person who negotiates the sale or purchase of the good-will of schools, the engagements of ushers or teachers, &c.

School-desk, a wooden desk for scholars to sit at.

School-inspector, a visiting officer under the Education Board; a government overseer of schools.

School-master, **School-mistress**; persons employed in teaching in a school.

School-slate, a slate framed in wood, used by school-boys for ciphering or writing on.

Schooner, a two-masted vessel with a fore and aft top-sail on both masts, but sometimes rigged with small square top-sails at the fore and main.

Schoort, a German liquid-measure, the fourth part of a maas or gescheld, and somewhat less than an English pint.

Schot, a weight of Dantzic, representing the carat or the 24th part of the mark.

Schreef, **Schreeve**, an old liquid-measure of Belgium, nearly 1½ gallon.

Schroot, **Schoot**, a German grain-measure, = to 0.197 pint.

Schull, **School**, a shoal or large assemblage of fish.

Schuyt, a vessel of a large class employed by the Russians on the Caspian sea, and ranging from 90 to 200 tons.

Schwaren, a nominal Bremen money, 5 of which go to the groat. There are 360 schwaren in the rixdollar.

Sciabecche, a kind of vessel employed in the trade of Genoa.

Scieur, a French sawyer.

Scimitar, a curved sabre.

Scissel, the clippings of various metals, or of slips or plates from which blanks for coins have been cut.

Scissors, metal cutting-instruments, consisting of two united blades, with holes at the handles for the fingers to pass through.

Scissors-case maker, one who makes the leather sheaths for scissors.

Scobs, raspings; refuse dross; saw dust.

Scogie, a Scotch term for a kitchen drudge; a female servant who performs the dirtiest work; also called a scudde.

Scollax, a measure so called.

Scollor. See SCALLOR.

Scollor-shells, metal shapes for baking oysters in.

Score, the hanging branch of a candelabrum, or of a wall candlestick; the socket in which a candle is placed.

Scoop, **Scoup**, an instrument for wetting the sails of boats; a kind of spoon; a wooden shovel; a large ladle; in Scotland a draught of liquor.

Scoop-net, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river.

Score, to mark or reckon; to draw a line with a sharp instrument, as in scoring the skin of pork; an account which, in former times, was often scored or chalked up on walls or boards, as a tavern-score, milk-score, &c.; 20 pieces; the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts marked.

Scoria, slaggy lava; dross; the recement or matter thrown off from metals in fusion; a slag of some vitrified or crystalline dross. See SLAG.

Scorzo, an Italian grain-measure, nearly 3 gallons; also a superficial measure, the 16th of the rubbio.

Scot, a tax or reckoning.

Scot and Lot, bearing a fair share of taxes and offices; an inhabitant householder voting by olden rights and privileges.

Scotch-bonnets, a name for the chambrion; also for a variety of capicum.

Scotch-cambrie, a cotton fabric made in imitation of French cambric.

Scotched, slightly lined; a drag or brake applied to the wheel of a carriage descending a declivity.

Scotton Oat, usually bo

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

Scout, to see

measure, the fourth
and somewhat

ic, representing
of the mark.

liquid-measure of

in grain-measure,

large assemblage

class employed by
an sea, and rang-

men money, 5 of
There are 360

er. There are 360
eel employed in

arious metals, or
which blanks for

struments, con-
dies, with holes at

fingers to pass

who makes the
ors.

oss; saw dust.
a kitchen drudge;

orms the dirtiest
idle.

illed.

hapes for baking

uch of a candle-
stick; the socket in

ment for wetting
kind of spoon; a

ladle; in Scotland

oping the bottom of

n; to draw a line
ent, as in scoring

account which, in
scored or chalked

as a tavern-score,
ces; the original

position with all

ss; the recreation
on metals in flu-

ified or crystalline

measure, nearly 3

measure, the 16th

fair share of taxes
stant householders

and privileges.
e for the champt-

of capicum.
n fabric made in

abric.
a drag or brake

carriage descend-

SCOTCH OATMEAL, the best kind of oatmeal.
SCOTIA, in building, a concave moulding,
usually bounded by two narrow fillets.

SCOPE. See **SCOOP**.

SCOUP, to scrub or brighten; to remove
grease spots.

SCOURER, a dyer and cleaner of fabrics.

SCOURING-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of
en-ry and glass papers for brightening
metals, &c.

SCOW, a flat-bottomed American lighter.

SCRAP-BOOK, a book for keeping miscel-
aneous prints or cuttings in; a kind of
album.

SCRAPER, a small triangular iron tool, used
for scraping the masts and decks of a
ship; an engraver's instrument for work-
ing mezzotint; a carpenter's tool for
cleaning planks and casks; a long hoe for
cleaning roads of mud. Also a fitted iron
contrivance at a doorway to take off mud
from the boots. *

SCRAP-IRON, the cuttings and parings of
iron work, which are saved, collected
together, and melted again in the pud-
dling furnaces.

SCRAPS, the residuum of melted fat.

SCRATCHER-UP, a bookbinder's tool.

SCRATCH-WIG, a thin rough wig.

SCREEN, a shelter of any kind, ous
articles bear this name, as a grate or sieve
for separating stones or lumps from earth,
and parting the dust from coal; a tin
frame to reflect heat in cooking; a frame
in leaves or folds to keep out draught; a
hand fan to keep off the heat of a fire; to
sift.

SCREENED-COAL, sifted or large coal; that
from which the breeze or fine dust has
been separated.

SCREENING-MACHINE, an apparatus for
sifting earths, stamped ore, coals, &c.
having a rotary motion, constantly
changing the position of the article to be
screened.

SCREW, a spirally grooved cylinder of metal
or wood; that which works a screw press;
a small metal fastening; a small paper
packet of tobacco; in Scotland a small
stack of hay; a blemished horse; one
which, though useful as a hack, is un-
saleable to persons who study the perfect
appearance of the animal. See **PROPELLER**,
and **SCREWS**.

SCREW-BOLT, a bolt secured by a screw.

SCREW-DRIVER, a tool for turning screws,
in shape like a blunt chisel.

SCREW-GILDING, one who electrotypes or
colours screws to imitate brass.

SCREW-GILL, part of a spinning mill.

SCREW-JACK MAKER, a maker of jack-screws.

See **JACK-SCREW**.

SCREW-KEY, part of a lathe; a lever with a
hole in it for turning the screw of a press.

See **PRESS-FIX**.

SCREW-PINE, the *Pandanus spiralis*, useful
for its valuable fibre.

SCREW-PRESS, a press worked by a screw,
used by bookbinders; a little machine
for pressing table-linen, and other purposes.

SCREW-PROPELLER, the fan at the stern of a
ship for propelling her through the water,
and working on a screw.

SCREWS, spirally grooved metal fastenings
made from iron rod. The head is raised
in a die by pressure, flattened and split by
a small revolving circular saw. Thread-
ing is effected by a saw which traverses
the back of the spindle, and forces the
blank iron against small cutters which
groove out the thread; three runnings
down suffice for making an ordinary-
sized screw; the shape of the cutters
regulates the fineness of the thread.

SCREW-STEAMER, a vessel propelled by a
screw.

SCREW-WRENCH, a turn-screw; a red-
wrench.

SCRIBBET, a painter's pencil.

SCRIBBLING, a preliminary process to card-
ing in the woollen manufacture.

SCRIBBLING-PAPER, rough foolscap or other
waste-paper; outside.

SCRIBE, a writer or clerk; a r tary-public;
to mark and adjust with compasses; to
score with a scribing-iron.

SCRIBING-IRON, an iron-pointed instrument
for marking casks and logs of timber.

SCRIP, an abbreviation of subscription,
being the preliminary acknowledgment,
or security, held for a certain amount
paid up on a stock or share, which
loses this distinctive term when the in-
stalments are fully paid up, and the scrip
is exchanged for a receipt in full; a bond,
share, or other marketable security.

SCRIP-HOLDER, the holder of a scrip-certifi-
cate.

SCRIPT, a schedule; a kind of printing-type
formed to imitate writing.

SCRIVELLOES, small eleph tusks, those
under the weight of 20 lb.

SCRIVENER, a writer; a conveyancer or
money-broker. See **MONEY-SCRIVENER**.

SCRIVENERS' COMPANY, one of the minor
livery companies of London, which has
no hall.

SCROLL, a roll of parchment. *

SCROW, a scroll; curriers' cuttings or small
clippings from skins; the ears and other
redundancies used for making glue or size.

SCRUB, dense underwood; stunted bushes;
a name in Scotland for the jack-plane; to
scour or rub hard; to clean by washing
with a brush.

SCRUPEL, a small weight used in compound-
ing medicines, the third part of a drachm,
and equal to 20 grains troy, and thus
expressed symbolically ʒ [votes.

SCRUTINEER, one who examines or assesses
SCUD, in navigation, to drive before a gale
with little or no sail set.

SCUDO, an Italian silver coin and money of
account, worth about 1s.

SCOFF, a Scotch name for the racket or
stringed battledore used in striking the
ball at tennis.

SCOFFER, an agricultural implement for
cutting up woods; the horse-hoe.

SCULL, a short oar.

SCULL-MAKER. See **OAR-MAKER**.

SCULPIN, a fish of the bull-head family,
Colinus octodecimspinosus, common on the
American coasts; also called "crapaud
de mer." It is a favourite food of the
Greenlanders.

SCULPTOR, a carver in wood or marble.
SCUM, the refuse or extraneous matters that rise on the surface of heated liquors, or melted metal.

SCUM-BOILER, a fat-melter, or tallow-chandler; one who refines the scum of sugar.

SCUPPER-NAIL, a large-headed nail.

SCUPPERS, holes in the side of a ship, to carry off water from the main deck.

SCURF-BRUSH, a hard hair-brush; a curry-comb for a horse.

SCURVY-GRASS, the *Cochlearia officinalis*, which is in repute for its antiscorbutic virtues.

SCUTCH, a wooden instrument used in dressing flax and hemp. *

SCUTCHING STOCK, part of a flax-mill.

SCUTCH-MILL, a mill for preparing flax.

SCUTCH-RAKE, a flax dresser's implement.

SCUTTLE, a hole cut in any part of a vessel; an iron or copper pan or vessel for holding coals for a room.

SCUTTLE-BUTT, a cask with a hole cut in its bilge, and kept on the deck of a vessel to hold water for daily use.

SCOTCHE, a long, sharp, curved instrument for cutting grass.

SCOTCH-MANUFACTURER, a maker of scythe-blades.

SCOTCH-STONE, a whetstone for sharpening gardening or reaping scythes.

SEA-CHICK, a species of gurnard (*Trigla cuculus* and *T. Hircar*), much sought after by Russian epicures, and, being very scarce, they sometimes sell as high as 30 roubles.

SEA-COMPASS, a mariner's compass.

SEA-EAR-SHELL. See **EAR-SHELL**.

SEA-FOAM. See **MEERSCHAUM**.

SEA-GIRDLES, a name for the edible fucus, *Laminaria digitata*.

SEA-GREEN, a colour resembling the emerald green of the sea.

SEAH, a Jewish dry-measure, which contained nearly 14 pints.

SEA-HORSE TOOTH, a name given to the teeth of the walrus, and of the hippopotamus, which yield ivory.

SEAK, a preparation of the best mottled soap used in milling cloth.

SEA-KALE, an esteemed vegetable, the *Crambe maritima*.

SEAL, an engraved stamp for making an impression, used for private or public purposes.

SEALED-TEA, a kind of coarse tea, imported into Klachta from China, so called from being pressed into solid sealed packages, weighing about 3 pounds each, so firmly compacted together that nothing less than hammer and chisel will break it. The leaves of this tea are old and tough as leather; the twigs and stalks are intermingled, and some fatty substance is mixed with it, to make it cohere.

SEAL-ENGRAVER, a die-sinker; a lapidary who cuts arms and crests on stones.

SEALING, the business of hunting and catching seals, and curing their skins; affixing a stamp to official documents.

SEALING-WAX, an adhesive resinous substance, made for sealing letters and documents, and covering the corks of bottles. The chief components of sealing-wax are

shell-lac resin, and turpentine. In making red-wax, cinnabar is added, and for black wax, levigated ivory black.

SEAL-OIL, oil obtained from the seal fisheries, which is of two kinds, pale or cold drawn, and boiled or dark oil. The blubber is suffered to drain, for two or three months, into wooden pans, and this furnishes the pale seal oil of commerce, forming 50 to 70 per cent. of the whole. The putrescent refuse, and the clippings of the pelts, yield further quantities of dark oil by boiling. About 2½ millions gallons of seal-oil are shipped annually from Newfoundland.

SEALS, various species of *Phoca*, which are hunted for their skins, and the oil obtained from the blubber. The skins are sorted by fishermen into four qualities, young harp, young hood, old harp, bedlamer (year-old hood), and old hood; the most productive being young harp. Seals are found in immense numbers off the coasts of Newfoundland, Greenland, and Labrador, and we import from 500 000 to 700,000 skins annually. They are commercially classed into blue backs, white coats, and hair seal, small and large. Some of these are dyed and prepared as furs; others are used for leather, and, when tanned and varnished, they are employed by coach-makers and harness-makers, for accoutrements, and for patent or enamelled boots and shoes.

SEAL-SKIN MAKER, a tanner who prepares and varnishes seal skins for leather.

SEAM, a horse-load of timber, about 3 cwt.; a trade term for 24 stone of glass, = 120 lbs.; a name sometimes applied to the quarter of grain, or 8 bushels; a join; the interval between planks in a vessel's deck or side. *

SEAMAN, in a general sense all persons employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship, although there are several classifications; able-bodied seamen, in the navy, are skilled and competent sailors, who know all the duties for which they are engaged.

SEA-MILE, the marine or geographical mile, the 60th part of a degree: it is often, however, applied to the marine league, or the 20th part of a degree. See **MILE**.

SEAMING-LACE, a coach-maker's lace, used to cover seams and edges.

SEA-MORSE TEETH, a name for the canines or tusks of the hippopotamus, and which supply the most suitable ivory for the dentist.

SEAM-PRESSER, an abstract of a drill roller, consisting of two cylinders of cast iron, which, following the plough in the furrows, press and roll down the newly turned-up earth.

SEAN, SEINE, a large net for taking pilchards and herrings, varying from 200 to 300 fathoms in length, and from 10 to 14 fathoms in depth, and having cork buoys on one edge, and lead weights on the other.

SEANA, the head man of a village in India.

SEA-PIE, meat stewed in a saucepan, with a cover of dough.

SEARCHER, a Custom-house officer who examines vessels and passengers' baggage; a woman searcher of female prisoners. *

SEARCH-W
searching

conceal

rupt, &c.

SEABEES, 8

SEA-SALT,
SEA-SHAD,

of from
pickled,
to those

SEASIOR-G
leaves,
astringer

SEA-SLUG,
Jamaica

SEA-SLUG,
SEA-SLUG,

with cor

SEAT, a ch
house.

SEATING,
ther, or c

SEAT, the c
of the c

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

SEAT, the c
of 7387

entine. In making
died, and for black
black.

in the seal fisheries,
pale or cold drawn,
l. The blubber is
two or three months,
this furnishes the
grease, forming 50 to
100. The putrescent
oil of the pelts, yield
dark oil by boiling.
ons of seal-oil are
Newfoundland.

f Phoca, which are
and the oil obtained
the skins are sorted
by qualities, young
old harp, bedlamer
old hood, the most
g harp. Seals are

bers of the coasts of
and, and Labrador,
0 000 to 700,000 skins
commercially classed

coats, and hair seal,
e of these are dyed
others are used for
red and varnished.

coach-makers and
accountmenters, and
boots and shoes.

inner who prepares
for leather.
number, about 8 cwt.;
one of glass, = 130
mes applied to the
bushels; a Join; the
skins in a vessel's deck

sense all persons
in any capacity on
there are several
died seamen, in the
competent sailors,
ries for which they

geographical mile,
be; it is often, how-
marine league, or the
See MILE.

maker's lace, used to
time for the canines
stomus, and which
able ivory for the

act of a drill roller,
nders of cast iron,
e plough, in the
ill down the newly

for taking pichards
from 200 to 300
and from 10 to 144
l having cork buoys
weights on the other.
a village in India.
a saucapan, with a

use officer who ex-
sengers' baggage;
emale prisoners. *

SEARCH-WARRANT, a legal authority for
searching a house for stolen goods, or for
concealed property belonging to a bank-
rupt, &c.

SEABASE, SEARGE, a fine wire sieve.

SEA-SALT, chloride of soda. See SALT.

SEA-SHAD, a delicious North-American fish,
of from 2 to 5 lbs. which is split and
pickled. The river shad are much inferior
to those taken in the sea. See SHAD.

SEASIDE-GRAPE, the *Coccoloba uvifera*: the
leaves, wood, and bark, are extremely
astringent, and afford an extract termed
Jamaica kino. The wood gives a red dye.

SEA-SLUG. See TEGULUS.

SEASONED, wood well dried; food flavoured
with condiments or spices.

SEAT, a chair, couch, or bench; a country
house.

SEATING, horse-hair fabric, American lea-
ther, or other materials, made for covering
the cushions of chairs, couches, &c.

SEAU, the French name for the elmer,
of 7-237 gallons, formerly used in
Antwerp.

SEA-UNICORN TOOTH, a name for the spiral
horn or tusk of the narwhal (*Monodon
monoceros*), which is often from 6 to 10 feet
long, and is a beautiful ivory.

SEA-WALL, an embankment on the shore to
keep off the encroachments of the tide.

SEA-WAND, SEA-WARE, names for a nutri-
tious alga, the *Laminaria digitata*.

SEA-WEEDS, marine plants, many of which
enter largely into commerce for food, for
manure, for making glue or jelly, for
barilla and iodine, and as a source of acetic
acid.

SECCHIO, an Italian liquid-measure, ranging
from 14 to 24 gallons in different towns.

SE'CHOIR (French), a clothes'-horse; a dry-
ing room.

SECHSLING, SECHSTING, a Bavarian grain-
measure, the 6th of the schaff, = 8-784
bushels.

SECHTER, a German grain-measure, of 4
geschelds, and = to 1-68 gallon.

SECKEL, a small pear.

SECOND, a measure of time of the 60th part
of a minute, and represented thus " ". It
is also a petty linear measure in England,
the 12th part of a line; in Switzerland, the
10th part of a line; in Germany, the 10th
part of the prime, or the 100th part of the
inch.

SECONDARIES, those quills which rise from
the second bone of the wings.

SECONDARIES' COURT, a small-debt court in
the city of London.

SECONDARY, a judge and assistant of the
sheriffs of London.

SECOND-HAND, not new or original; articles
of clothing, &c. that have been used.

SECOND-MATE, a junior, or subordinate,
executive officer in a merchant-ship.

SECOND-RATE, a ship of war carrying 80 to
110 guns.

SECONDS, a kind of household flour manu-
factured from general runs of red wheat,
and the flour made from sharps ground.

SECRETAGE, the application of a solution of
nitrate of mercury with a sponge to rabbit
and hare skins, and the fur of other

animals, to communicate the property of
felling which they do not possess.

SECRETARIAT (French), a secretaryship.

SECRETARY, a head clerk or writer; the act-
ing official and record officer of a society
or administrative board; a public func-
tionary so named.

SECRET-SPRINGER, one who puts in watch-
springs.

SECTION, an interior vertical plan of a build-
ing; an indefinite portion of land; a rail-
way cutting; a division of police.

SECTOR, a mathematical instrument, used
in making diagrams and laying down
plans.

SEDAN-CHAIR, a portable seat or hand-
carriage for one person, carried by two
footmen or bearers, with poles.

SEDIMENT, feculencies or refuse; a deposit of
lees or dregs.

SEED-BROKER, an importer and dealer in oil
and other seeds.

SEED-CAKE, a sweet cake containing cara-
way seeds. See OIL-CAKE.

SEED-CRUSHER, one who expresses oil from
seeds; a machine with rollers.

SEED-LAC, small fragments of lac-resin, from
which the colouring matter has been
removed by boiling.

SEED-OIL, an indefinite name for several
kinds of oil, which enter into commerce;
especially for those made from the
Jatropha, teal, niger, poppy, and other In-
dian seeds. See GINGELIE.

SEED-PLANTER, the American name for the
sowing-machine, which, in this country,
is called a drill.

SEEL MAN, a dealer in agricultural and gar-
den seeds.

SEEKAKAL, an East Indian name for a spe-
cies of soap-nut, obtained from the
Afmosa abstergens.

SEER, a variable Indian weight, of which
40, however, usually go to the maund.
It ranges from 3580 grains up to 35,650
grains. The seer should be a perfect
cylinder, depth 4-35 inches, diameter 4-45
inches. In Bokhara the seer is 35½ lbs.; in
Trichinopoly the seer for metals is = 9 oz.
84 drachms. The East India Company's
new seer of 80 tolas = 2-057 lbs. avoirdupois.
The pukka seer is 1-866 lb.; 16 chit-
tacks of 900 grains each, = 5 siccas or
rupees, make a Calcutta bazaar seer;
60 siccas a Serampore seer; 82 a Hooghly
seer; 84 a Benares and Mirzapore seer;
and 96 an Allahabad and Lucknow seer.
At Nagpore, 80 rupees' weight is a seer.
The Calcutta factory seer is equal to 72
sica weight, 11 annas, 2 puns, 10 gundas,
and 3-63 cowries. Colonel Sykes and other
Indian authorities give the Indian seer
as 14,400 grains, = 2-057 lbs. avoirdupois,
and th " 180 grains. Also an Indian
name for the fragrant aromatic root of
Hedychium spicatum.

SEERHAND, a kind of muslin between nain-
sook and mull, particularly adapted for
dresses, retaining its clearness after wash-
ing.

SEETOAH, a sort of concave iron trowel used
to scrape and collect the juice of the
poppy.

SEGAH. See CIGAR.

SEGAR, a fine clay receptacle, in which porcelain articles are placed to be fired or baked in the blazuit-kiln. See SAGGER.

SEIDEL, SEITEL, a German measure of capacity: for liquids 1 to 1½ pint in different localities; as a dry-measure about ½ pint; for coal 4 bushels.

SEIDLITZ, an aperient powder, composed of equal parts of bi-carbonate of soda and Rochelle salts, which is taken dissolved in water; tartaric-acid being added to make it effervesce.

SEIGLE, the French name for rye.

SEIGNORAGE, a duty paid for coining money. In 1816 a seigniorage of 8.45 per cent. was imposed on the silver coinage by the 56 George III.

SEIL, the German name for the cord or surveyor's chain.

SEINE-BOAT, a fishing-boat, about 18 tons burden, used in the fisheries on the west coast of England, to carry the large seine or casting-net. This boat is accompanied by two others, one a follower of about the same size, to assist in mooring the net, and a smaller boat, called a *worker*, for general purposes. See NEAL.

SEITEL. See SEIDEL.

SEIZAL, a sort of cloth of 1800 threads.

SEIZE, to fasten ropes together by turns of small stuff.

SELAMIM, a Portuguese grain-measure, nearly 1½ pint.

SELL, to dispose of; to vend or traffic.

SELLIER, a French saddler.

SELTZER-WATER, a mineral water; saline and slightly alkaline, and highly impregnated with carbonic-acid.

SILVAGE, the edge of any thing; a skein of rope yarns or spun yarn twisted together, used as a neat strap.

SEMAINS, the French name for a week or seven days.

SEMAPHORE, an old-fashioned telegraph with arms.

SEMENTINE, SEMEN CONTRA, names for the *Artemisia Sieberi*, and some allied species, the leaves and flower-heads of which are a celebrated remedy for worms. The vermifuge properties of this celebrated medicine reside in a volatile oil and resinous extract. See SANTONIN.

SEMIKARY, a school for the young.

SEMOLE, an Italian name for brass; but often erroneously applied by grocers, and other vendors, to semolino.

SEMOLINO (Italian), small seed; grains of rice; a kind of paste for soups. The commercial name for the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones, imported chiefly from Italy to the extent of 940,000 in 1855. In France, the name semolino is given to the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine, after the fine parts have been pressed through its meshes. With the semone or gruau the fine white Parisian bread is made. The best semolino is obtained from the wheat of the southern parts of Europe.

SEN, a Siamese and Cambodian land-measure of 130 feet, and containing 20 pems.

SENDAL, a thin kind of silk.

SENICAL-ROOT, a name for the diuretic and very bitter root of *Cocculus batesi*; used in intermittents, and in gonorrhoea.

SENKA-ROOT, the root of *Polygala Senega*, a native of the United States, which is diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant. It was introduced into medical practice as a remedy in snake bites; but its efficacy in the treatment of these accidents is very questionable.

SENESCHAL, a high bailiff; a steward.

SENNA, the leaflets of several species of *Cassia*, used in medicine for their purgative properties. *C. elongata* and *C. crassifolia*, furnish the Tinnevely and Alexandrian senna, which are the best. The latter constitutes the bulk of the imports into Europe. It is much adulterated with the leaves of *Cynanchum Argelæ*, *Tephrosia Apollinea*, and *Cortaria myrtifolia*. Our imports average about 150,000 lbs, although they are often much larger.

SENTRY, a seaman's term for a coarse yarn or line for making rope; rope-yarns plaited, or flat braided cordage; plaited straw or palm leaves, &c., of which grass hats are made.

SENTINEL, SENTRY, a soldier, or guard; a watchman, or look-out.

SENTRY-BOX, a small wooden house, serving as a shelter for a sentry in bad weather.

SEPROK, the current coin of Cochinchina, cast of a compound brittle metal called *tutenag*, the base of which is zinc. It is about the size of a shilling, and pierced with a square hole, by which they are strung in numbers together; and as they are the only coin used, they form a very bulky and inconvenient medium: 60 specks are equal to one mas, an imaginary coin worth about 2½d.; and ten mas make a quan.

SEPIA, a brown colour originally obtained from the ink-bag of a species of cuttlefish.

SEPIA DRAWING, a neutral tinted picture coloured with sepia.

SEPOY, a bearer or messenger in Bombay; but in a general sense applied to the native soldiers serving under the East India Company.

SEPTAULA, nodules of chalky marl, the well-known basis of Roman cement.

SEQUESTERATION, in Scotland, the process by which the effects of a bankrupt trader are realized and divided among his creditors, as by the process of bankruptcy in England. The law on the subject is contained in the statute 2 and 3 Vic. chap. 41.

SEQUIN, an Italian gold coin worth about 2s. 6d.; current in Algiers, at 8s. 6½d.; a Turkish money worth from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.

SERAFINA, a sort of swan-skin used for waistcoats.

SERAN (French), a hatchel to beat flax with.

SERANCOLIN, a kind of red marble in France.

SERANG, the Indian name for the boatswain of a ship.

SERAPHINE. See MELODEON.

SERAPHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of musical instruments so named.

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SEBASTIAN

SERAKTIEH, a Turkish general officer.

SERF, a Russian slave; an Hindustani name for exchange or discount. *See* **SURORT**.

SERGEANT, an officer; the word is used in several senses, as for a police-officer, a non-commissioned military officer, &c.

MERGEANTS-AT-LAW are persons who, being called to the bar, by the Queen's writ, commanded to take upon them the degree of the colf by a certain day. They rank after colonels, and before doctors and barristers.

SERGE, a cloth of quilted woollen, extensively manufactured in Devonshire and other counties.

SERGEETTE, a thin and slight serge.

SERICEOUS, silky; having a soft, smooth surface like silk; covered with silky hairs, as a leaf.

SERISHTADAR, a revenue officer in India.

SERON, **SERHOON**, a kind of skin package; a bale formed of pieces of wool, covered or fastened with hide; cochineal, indigo, and various drugs are imported in this form. Sometimes a matted bale of almonds, or a paunier of raisins, weighing about 87½ lbs, is called a seron. An African weight of 185-55 grains.

SERPE (French), a bill-hook.

SERPENT, a kind of fire-work; a brass musical wind-instrument, something like a serpent in its convolutions, chiefly used in military bands.

SERPENTARY-ROOT, the root of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, a native of North America, which is a valuable tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, and has been used as a phlogistic with considerable success.

SERPENTINE (French), the cock of a musket.

SERPENTINE, a handsome green magnesian limestone, so called from its spotted or snake-like markings, of which there are fine beds in Cornwall. Serpentine marble is now largely used for ornamental purposes and architectural decorations, being easily cut or turned, and admitting of a high polish. *See* **LIZARD-STONE**.

SERPETTE, a curved knife for pruning; a basket.

SERRATED, notched; edged like a saw.

SERRURIER, a French locksmith.

SERVANT, a household domestic; a farm labourer; a menial.

SERVANTS' REGISTER-OFFICE, a place where lists of vacancies are kept, and servants wait to be hired, who pay a fee to the registrar when suited with a place.

SERVICE, duty or employment public or private; being engaged by another; a set of dishes and plates; an assortment of table linen; a seaman's term for layers of spun-yarn placed round a rope to protect it from friction.

SERVICE-PIPE, the junction or connecting pipe attached to water and gas mains leading to private houses, &c.

SERViette (French), a table napkin.

SERVING, the process of binding or casing a cable or large rope with canvas or spun-yarn, to prevent friction or wearing in parts which are much exposed.

SERVING-BOARD, **SERVING-MALLET**, an implement used by sailors and riggers in wind-

ing tarred yarns around large ropes to protect them from friction or from undue wear.

SESAME, a plant, the *Sesamum orientale*, universally cultivated in the East Indies for the oil expressed from its seeds. We imported, in 1855, 652 quarters of sameseed. In 1856, 22,700 cwt. of this seed were shipped from Madras alone, besides 2214 cwt. of oil. It is there called Gingly or Gingelle, and the seed is also known in commerce under its vernacular name of teel and til. *See* **SIRITCH**. [Scotland.]

SESSIONS-CLERK, a clerk of the law courts in SESSPOOL, a reservoir for waste water; a hollow sunk for receiving drainage. *See* **CESSPOOL**.

SESTE, a grain-measure of Slam, rather more than a picul; 185 lbs.

SESTER, a name for the setier.

SET, a complete assortment; a measure of capacity in Slam. *See* **RAT**.

SETA, an ancient Hindoo weight of 225 grains. [terracan.]

SETEK, a lateen-rigged vessel in the Medi-
SETEREE, an ancient variable land-measure of France, ranging from 9 to 11½ French areas.

SETIER, a former French grain-measure of 14 to 3½ bushels; but 1½ setier of Paris may be taken as equal to a Winchester quarter of 8 bushels; a wine-measure of 8 French pints, 1640 gallons. The new setier of France is the hectolitre. [4250 set.]

SETINE, a land-measure of Geneva, about
SET-OFF, a counterbalance; one demand placed against another.

SETT, a number of mines taken upon lease.

SETTEE, a large long seat with a back; a two-masted vessel; an Orkney weight. *See* **SETTEE** and **LESH-PUND**.

SETTEE-BED, a bed that folds up into a couch, chair, or sofa.

SETTER, a useful sporting dog, the *Canis index*, trained to sit or crouch to the game he finds.

SETTING-COAT, the best kind of plastering.

SETTLEMENT, a new colony or township; the payment of a bill; the arranging or closing mercantile transactions; balancing of cross accounts; the location of a pauper on the parish to which he has a legal right; the sinking of a foundation; the drags or feculencies deposited in liquors.

SETTLER, a colonist; one who locates on new land.

SETTLING-DAY, the prompt-day in the produce market; the half-monthly account-day for shares and stocks on the Stock-exchange.

SEVILLE-ORANGE, a bitter orange. *See* **ORANGES** and **LEMONS**.

SEVOEJA, a name for the *Stenanthium frigidum* of Kunth, the *Helonias frigida* of Schlecht, a native of the cool uplands of Mexico, and one of the sources of the poisonous sabadilla seeds of commerce, from which veratria is prepared. *See* **CEBADILLA**.

SEW, to join by thread or fine fibre, and a needle; to drain a pond for the fish.

SEWED MUSLIN MANUFACTURER, a preparer of needle-work or embroidery.

SEWER-LAMP, a safety-lamp for exploring sewers.

SEWERS, subterraneous conduits; arched channels or water-courses constructed under-ground, to carry off the waste waters or filth of cities.

SEWERS-RATE, a parish-rate levied for the keeping of the sewers in good order, usually chargeable to the landlord, unless agreed to be paid by the tenant or occupier.

SEWING-COTTON, **SEWING-SILK**, **SEWING-THREAD**, linen or silken threads prepared for the use of sempstresses, in bails or skeins, or wound on reels.

SEWING-MACHINE, a labour-saving machine for stitching, adapted according to its construction, for sewing or stitching woollen, linen, leather, &c.

SEWINGS, compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, with especial reference to their ultimate use as sewing-silk.

SEXTANT, an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, capable of measuring an angle of 120 degrees.

SEXTON, one who has the charge of a church, or of a graveyard, or cemetery.

SEYD, an Indian measure of capacity in use in Malwa, = to 34.137 lbs.

SHABBY, damaged or faded; articles not new.

SHACKLES, links in a chain cable, fitted with a moveable bolt, so that the chain can be separated; iron fetters for the legs of prisoners, slaves, &c.

SHAD, a common fish, the *Clupea Alosa*, caught principally in the Bay of Fundy. The shad of America having been found to differ materially from that of Europe, has received a distinct name, being designated *Alosa sapidissima* by Wilson, Dr. Storer, and others.

SHADDOCK, a West Indian fruit with a thick rind, the *Citrus decumana*.

SHADE, a screen or sun-blind; a hollow glass cover for enclosing and protecting ornaments, &c.; a tint in painting.

SHAFT, an engineering name for a large axle of machinery, a small one being termed a spindle; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon; an arrow; the vertical access to a coal or other mine.

SHAFT-BENDER, a person who bends timber by steam and pressure.

SHAFT-HORSE, the horse which supports the poles or shafts of a vehicle.

SHAFT-SINKING, the process of boring or sinking excavations to mines.

SHAG, a kind of cloth with a coarse nap; rough woolly hair.

SHAGREEN, a tuberculated or grained leather formerly prepared from the skin of a species of shark, and stained green; a kind of hard-grained leather, made in imitation of the above in Russia, from the skins of horses or asses.

SHAG-TOBACCO, a very strong dark kind of tobacco, cut into fine threads, used both for chewing and smoking, which acquires its colour from being soaked or liquored.

SHABER, a Persian copper coin worth 1½d., the tenth part of the silver panabot.

SHAHID, a Persian name for honey.

SHAKE-WILLY. See **WILLYING MACHINE**. **SHALE**, indurated slaty clay. From bituminous shale a variety of commercial products are now obtained.

SHALL, a kind of twilled cloth, made from the native goats' hair at Angora.

SHALLOON, a worsted stuff, the great staple of Halifax, where about 10,000 pieces are annually made for shipment to Turkey and the Levant.

SHALLOON-MAKER, a weaver of shalloon.

SHALLOP, a large two-masted schooner-rigged boat; a light vessel with lug sails.

SHALLOT, a species of pungent small onion, the *Allium Ascalonicum*, used in cooking, for flavouring or seasoning food.

SHAMBLES, a slaughter-house.

SHAMEANA, a gold throne cover of velvet, and gold embroidery, &c. used by native princes in India.

SHAMI, a money of Bussorah, about 1s. 10d.

SHAMMY, a common mode of writing or expressing characters or oiled leather. See **CHAMOIS-LEATHER**.

SHAMPOOER, a person in connection with the hot bath, who rubs the body and extends the limbs.

SHANK, a double hand-ladle, capable of holding 2 to 4 cwt. of melted metal, carried in foundries by from three to five men; a part of type; the long part of a key or other instrument; the main piece of an anchor, the long iron bar connecting the flukes or arms with the stock.

SHANK-PAINTER, a rope or chain for securing the shank of the anchor to the ship's side.

SHANTY, a rude dwelling or hut in North America. [who lives in a shanty.]

SHANTYMAN, a lumberer or wood cutter; one **SHAPE**, form or figure; a pattern; a mould or cast, as a jelly shape, &c.

SHAPERE, a name given to the rupee when used as a weight in the Southern Maharashtra country, and equal to 174 grains, but the new rupee is 180 grains.

SHARE, a part or portion, as of the property or stock in a joint-stock company; the cutting part or metal blade of a plough; to divide.

SHAREBROKER, a dealer in railway or other shares and securities.

SHAREHOLDER, one who owns a share in a joint fund or property.

SHARK, a popular name for several species of *Squalus*, a voracious fish. The skin of some species is used by native workmen in India for polishing wood and ivory, and is made into shagreen. The dried fins are sent to China, where they are esteemed a food delicacy. A large quantity of oil is also obtained from the livers.

SHARK-LIVER OIL, one of the common fish oils obtained in abundance, in some tropical localities, from sharks. It has a very low specific gravity.

SHARP, a term applied to instruments having a fine edge or thin point; also to vegetable substances which have a sour or acid flavour.

SHARPS, a miller's name for the hard parts of the wheat, which require grinding a second time. By some millers sharps are called middlings.

SHA
loc
SHA
to
SHA
Ege
SHA
ma
SHA
or j
SHA
with
stru
SHA
icos
of w
mate
Palsi
are i
SHA
the
shaw
and a
SHA
of w
and f
chemi
&c.
SHA
faten
SHA
in sh
SHA
from t
SHAD
for the
SHAD
district
SHA
field;
of iron
SHAL
of oate
before
tion for
SHA
wool;
SHA
SHA
SHA
SHA
screw-
SHA
district
SHA
are pas
SHA
heating
upon a
fact, a
ter ste
SHA
SHA
secured
them
strong
differen
and for
SHA
hained
scythes
and oth
SHA
SHA
bottom

SHAFIN, a Persian name for a running footman.

SHAVE, a drawing knife used by coopers; to cut off thin slices; to clear the face of hair with a razor.

SHAVE-GRASS, a name for the Dutch rush, *Equisetum hyemale*. See DUTCH-RUSH.

SHAVING-BOX, a box with soap used for making a lather to shave with.

SHAVING-JUG, **SHAVING-POT**, a metal vessel or jug for holding hot water to shave with.

SHAVINGS, thin slices of wood, stripped off with a knife, plane, or other cutting instrument.

SHAWL, a gentleman's neck scarf; a lady's loose outer wrapper for the person, made of woolen or some other soft and warm material. Many of these, as Cashmere, Paisley, and Indian embroidered shawls, are held in high estimation.

SHAWL-BORDER MAKER, a manufacturer of the fancy borders for ladies' superior shawls, which are usually made separate, and afterwards attached to the middle.

SHAWL MANUFACTURER, a maker of shawls, of which there are numberless varieties, and fancy patterns and materials, barge, chenille, Paisley, Edinburgh, Cashmere, &c.

SHAWL-PIN, a lady's ornament, or fancy fastener for a shawl.

SHAWL-WAREHOUSEMAN, a wholesale dealer in shawls.

SHEA BUTTER, a solid fat obtained in Africa from the seed of *Bassia Parkii*.

SHEADANA, **SHALDANEH**, Persian names for the seed of the hemp plant.

SHEADING, a tithing, or local subdivision of districts in the Isle of Man.

SHEAR, a bundle of corn bound up in the field; a bunch of 24 arrows; a quantity of iron or steel.

SHEALINGS, a name for the coarse husks of oats, taken off between mill-stones before the grain is kiln-dried in preparation for being ground into meal.

SHEAR, to clip or cut close, as a fleece of wool; the nap of cloth, &c.; to nap.

SHEARER, one who clips the fleece of wool.

SHEAR-HULK, a vessel fitted with shears.

SHEARING-FRAME, **SHEARING-MACHINE**, a screw-like machine in the manufacturing districts, through which woven fabrics are passed to cut and level the surface.

SHEARING STEEL, a process of welding, or heating and hammering several pieces upon each other, to form a dense, compact, and tough mass, from which blister steel is made.

SHEARING, a sheep that has been once sheared, spars elevated at angles and secured, for hoisting out masts, or fitting them in; cutting instruments, large, strong scissors, of which there are different kinds, as for shearing sheep, and for clipping hedges, &c.

SHEAR-STEEL, a prepared kind of steel, so named from its applicability for making scythes, clothiers', and shepherds' shears, and other cutting instruments. [a sword.]

SHEATH, a case for a knife; a scabbard for sheathing, a casing or covering for a ship's bottom of copper or yellow metal.

SHEAVE, the wheel in a pulley block, over which the rope travels. [Scotland.]

SHEBEN-SHOF, an illegal spirit-store in SHED, a slight building; an erection with open sides; a shelter for cattle, carts, &c.; part of a weaver's loom.

SHED STONES, a kind of granite.

SHEERLING, a cottage.

SHEEP, the *Ovis aries*, a domestic animal, of high importance to man for its flesh and woolly covering. See WOOL.

SHEEP-COT, an enclosure or pen for sheep.

SHEEP-FARMER, a breeder of sheep, one who attends to the rearing of sheep for their wool or carcase.

SHEEP-OR PIECES AND FLESHINGS, cuttings of sheep skins saved for making glue.

SHEEP-HOOK, a shepherd's crook for catching sheep by the legs.

SHEEP-PELTS, the skins of sheep, fresh or salted, intended for leather.

SHEEP-PEN, **SHEEP-POT**, an enclosure made with hurdles to confine sheep in some particular spot.

SHEEP-RUN, an extent of open country devoted to the grazing of sheep. In Australia, the average requirement of pasture is an acre for each sheep.

SHEEP-SHEARER, a farm-labourer who clips the fleece of sheep.

SHEEP-SHEARS MAKER, a manufacturer of the steel clipping-instruments used in shearing sheep.

SHEEP-SKIN, the skin of a sheep; leather prepared from it.

SHEEP-SPLITS, the pelts or skins of sheep, split by a cutting knife or machine into two sections.

SHEEP-WASH, a liquid or smearing substance for the fleece or skins of sheep, either to kill vermin, or to preserve the wool; a mixture of arsenious acid and soft soap in water, in which sheep are dipped.

SHEERS, a triangular erection of spars, by which masts, &c. are lifted into a ship. See SHEARS.

SHEET, a rope attached to the lower part of the sail of a boat or ship; a piece of bedding of calico or linen; a thin plate or expanded surface of any kind, as a sheet of copper, iron, or glass; a broad piece of paper, an impression of printed paper folded to form part of a pamphlet or book.

SHEET-ANCHOR, the third anchor, the most important and reliable holdfast of a ship, the best bower being the second anchor.

SHEET-CABLE, the strongest and best cable; that attached to the sheet-anchor.

SHEET-GLASS, a plate of glass, run or cast in a solid frame.

SHEETING, linen or cotton cloth for bed-sheets. Calico is now much substituted for linen sheeting, on account of its cheapness and warmth. It is sold bleached and unbleached.

SHEETS, a name given by railway companies to wagon covers, of oiled canvas, made of different qualities and sizes, from 23 to 42 square yards.

SHEET-ZINC, zinc rolled into plates or sheets.

SHEFFIELD-WARE, fine cutlery, and plated and other metal articles, of which Sheffield is the chief seat of manufacture.

MACHINE.
From bitumi-
commercial pro-

h, made from
gum.
a great staple
1000 pieces are
to Turkey and

of shalloon.

ted schooner-
with lug sails.

nt small onion,
sed in cooking,

cover of velvet,
used by native,

h, about 12, 10d.
f writing or ex-
and leather. See

connection with
s the body and

capable of hold-
metal, carried in

to five men; in
part of a key or

main piece of an
ear connecting the

stock.

chain for securing
to the ship's side.

or hut in North
lives in a shanty,

or wood cutter; one
pattern; a mould

to the rupee when
the Southern Mah-

al to 174 grains, but
ains.

as of the property
back company; the

blade of a plough; to

in railway or other

owns a share in a

for several species
fish. The skin of

y native workmen
of wood and ivory.

agreen. The dried
where they are es-

cy. A large quan-

of the common fish

dance, in some tro-

sharks. It has a

ity.

ted to instruments
thin point; also to

which have a sour

ne for the hard parts
require grinding a

ne millers sharps are

SHINGLE-MILL, a saw-mill for cutting planks or logs into shingles.

SHINGLING-HAMMER, a ponderous machine for hammering or oblonging the blooms of iron into square or oblong pieces.

SHINGLING-MILL, a forge or large workshop where iron is made malleable.

SHIN-FLASTER, a name given in the United States to the notes of broken banks, which are not current money payments.

SHINTI, a kind of exhilarating Scotch game in which bats like golf-clubs are used.

SHIP, a three-masted vessel, with tops, yards, and square sails, to each mast.

SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKER, a person who deals in marine insurances, effecting insurances on vessels, cargo, and passengers' effects.

SHIP-BISCUIT, hard, coarse biscuit, specially prepared for use on shipboard.

SHIP-BISCUIT BAKER, a maker of hard biscuit for seamen's use.

SHIP-BREAKER, a person who buys the hulls of worn-out vessels, to break up for the timber and metal they contain.

SHIP-BROKER, a mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, and usually combines the business of insurance. [transacts vessels.]

SHIP-BUILDER, a shipwright; one who constructs vessels.

SHIP-CAPTAIN, the master and commander of a merchant-vessel.

SHIP-CARPENTER, a workman who fits up cabins, or performs the finishing work in ships. *See* CARPENTER.

SHIP-CARVER, one who carves figure-heads, and the work on the stern, or shapes, mouldings, &c., for a ship.

SHIP-CAULKER, one whose business it is to stop, with oakum and pitch, the seams of ships' sides and decks.

SHIP-CHANDLER, a tradesman who supplies the small wares and stores required for a ship.

SHIP-DELIVERER, a person who contracts to unload a ship.

SHIP-HEARTH MAKER, a manufacturer of the cooking galleys or stoves used on shipboard.

SHIP-JOINER. *See* JOINER.

SHIP-LETTER, a letter forwarded by a private sailing vessel, and not by the steamer or packet chartered to carry the post-office mail.

SHIP-LOAD, as much as a vessel can stow; 424 tons of coals. [SHIP.]

SHIP OF THE LINE. *See* LINE-OF-BATTLE.

SHIP-MODELLER, a designer; one who lays down the proposed lines of a vessel.

SHIP-OWNER, a person who owns one or more ships.

SHIPPED, transmitted by sea; goods consigned or forwarded to order.

SHIPPER, an exporter of goods; the person who enters at the Customs, in his name, goods sent by a ship.

SHIPPING-AGENT, a licensed broker or agent appointed by owners to transact business for a ship. *See* SHIP-BROKER.

SHIPPING-BILL, an invoice or manifest of goods placed on board a ship.

SHIPPING-CLERK, a merchant's clerk who attends to the shipment of goods.

SHIPPING INTEREST, the owners of ships and parties generally interested by business with shipping.

SHIPPING-NOTE, a delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf or dock for shipment.

SHIPPING-OFFICE, the place of business of a broker, who receives small packages for shipment; a steam-packet office; a wharfinger's or dock-master's office.

SHIPPING-MASTER, an officer under the Local Marine Board, subject to the control of the Board of Trade.

SHIPPOUND, a commercial weight in Russia and Sweden, of 400 pounds avoirdupois; in some of the other northern countries equal to only 300 lbs. In estimating the carriage of goods, the shippond is reckoned at 380 lbs. In Sweden the shippond is 400 skaalpounds of 15 ounces avoirdupois.

SHIP-PROVISION MERCHANT, a dealer in stores for ships, such as salted or preserved provisions, spirits, groceries, flour and meal, ship biscuit, &c.

SHIPRIGGED, square-rigged, as a three-masted ship is with large square sails, and spreading yards.

SHIP-RIGGER. *See* RIGGER.

SHIP'S ARTICLES, the conditions and terms which seamen condition to conform to, and abide by, on taking service on board a merchant ship, and which are binding on master and seamen.

SHIP'S-BLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of large blocks for ship's use.

SHIP'S-HUSBAND, a part owner, or other person appointed as a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port.

SHIP'S-PAPERS, the certificate of registry, charter-party, manifest, and other official documents, required to be produced on certain occasions.

SHIP'S-SMITH, an iron worker who fits the metal work, bolts, &c. in ships.

SHIP-SURVEYOR, an examiner of the condition, fittings, and sea-worthiness of ships. *See* LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

SHIP-THIMBLES, concave iron rings or eyes, used in the sails and rigging of vessels, to prevent the chafing of ropes when attached to hooks, bolts, staples, &c.

SHIPWRECK, the loss of a vessel at sea; or the stranding of a vessel.

SHIPWRIGHT, a ship-builder; a carpenter who works on ships.

SHIPWRIGHTS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall. [works of a ship-builder.]

SHIP-YARD, a marine building-yard; the SHIRAZ.

SHIRAZ TOBACCO. *See* PERSIAN TOBACCO.

SHIRE, a division of land, less than a county, sometimes only a parish.

SHIRR, an insertion of elastic cord between two pieces of cloth. [ton, or flannel.]

SHIRT, a man's under-garment of linen, cotton, or flannel.

SHIRT-BUTTON, small buttons of mother-of-pearl shell, porcelain, or other material, for attaching to the wrists, collar, and front of shirts.

ull of water;
or trunk.
e for the long
e roots of

country-seat

iece of wood,
n, about nine
ress printers;
s, and struck
the types are
frame called a

ing is sold; a
the manufac-
e of six or
e lower flat or

nd-bill or busi-

book of memo-
ay-book.
ard or resting-
o be examined,

s, desks, shelves,
xtures of a shop,
ntal window or

er or store-keeper.
ho serves or at-

al superintendent
who directs the
er department for
nd sees they are

display window of

who attends upon.

a buttress or sup-
phon.

leep that has been

porter who takes
accurately in stenog-
aphic official engaged
blic meeting, trial,

term for sucking
er old, which are
ve thirty barrels of

ran. See SHARPS.
ent quantity; goods
accidentally or for
ough passed and
s.

and arsenic run into
y dropping through
op of a shot-tower,
at the bottom. It is
ough sleeves into the
to 4.

ing pouch carried by
not.

a melter and maker

ed tower from which
water.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON, the fore-leg of a
sheep; a triangular sail for a boat.

SHOULDERS, a name in the leather trade for
tanned or curried hides and kips, as well
as for English and foreign oil.

SHOVEL, a wooden or iron scoop with a long
handle; a kind of spade.

SHOVEL MAKER, a manufacturer of iron or
wooden shovels and spades.

SHOW, an exhibition on a large or small
scale; a booth at a fair. There are
poultry shows, cattle shows, horticultural
and floricultural shows, &c.

SHOW-BILL, SHOW-BOARD, a placard or dis-
play-board with large letters or devices.

SHOW-BOX MANUFACTURER, a maker of glass
cases for shops, &c.

SHOW-CARD, a tradesman's placard or an-
nouncement; a pattern card for display-
ing in a shop.

SHOWMAN, one who keeps a small exhibi-
tion.

SHOW ROOM, a shopkeeper's or workman's
display room.

SIRAFNEL, a kind of bombshell filled with
bullets, named after the inventor.

SIREETALY, an Indian name for the tallpot
palm, *Coccothrinax*, from which
a kind of flour is obtained. The seeds are
a species of vegetable ivory, which are
turned into marbles, beads for necklaces,
chessmen, button-moulds, &c. They may
be obtained in large quantities in India.

SHRIMP, a fisherman who catches shrimps
on the sea shore.

SHRIMP-NET, a dredge-net fixed on a pole,
or a sweep net dragged over the fishing
ground.

SHRIMPS, small crustacea, the *Crangon*
vulgaris, caught in large numbers, and
sold in towns.

SHRINE, to warp or contract.

SHROFF, the native name for an Indian
banker or money-changer.

SHROFFAGE, the examination of coins, and
separation of the good from the debased.

SHROUD, grave-clothes for a corpse.

SHROUDS, sets of ropes reaching from the
lower mast-heads to the vessel's sides, to
steady and secure the masts.

SHUBE, a sledge wrapper of fur.

SHUBIT, an Arabic name for the aromatic
and carminative fruit of *Anethum Sowa*.

SHUDE, a name given to the husks of rice,
and other refuse of rice-mills, largely sup-
plied to oil-crushers, as an adulterating
ingredient for linseed cake.

SHUMA, an Arabic name for bees'-wax.

SHUMAC. See SUMACHE.

SHUPRAK. See PELJURREE. [apple.

SHURIFA, the Persian name for the curtain-
SHUTTERS, safeguards to windows and doors,
of wood or iron, closing horizontally or
perpendicularly.

SHUTTLE, in weaving, the instrument for
passing the weft between the opened
warps; in foundry operations, a gate or
stop to the sow or trough by which the
molten metal is let out into the mould.

SHUTTLE-MOUNTING MAKER, a constructor
of the frame-work or fittings for shuttles
and looms.

SHUTTLE-RACE, a sort of shelf in the wea-

SHUTUKHAR, an Indian name for the
camel's-thorn, *Alhagi Maurorum*, which
yields the manna of the desert.

SIAMOISE (French), a coarse cotton cloth.
SIBERIAN OIL-SEED, a local name in Canada
for the *Camelina sativa*, or Gold of pleas-
ure.

SICCA, a term formerly very generally ap-
plied to the rupee as a money and a
weight. The rupee was called a sicca
only during the year after its coinage,
and subsequently a sonant or sunat
rupee. The various siccas or sonants are
now estimated by the shroffs or native
money-changers, in comparison with the
legal current rupee of the East India
Company's mint. See RUPEE.

SICKLE, a short, curved, reaping-hook.

SICKLE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of sickles.

SIDE-ARMS, weapons carried on the left
side, as a bayonet, sword, hanger, or dirk.

SIDEBOARD, a shelf or fixed table in a
dining-room.

SIDE-SADDLE, a woman's riding-saddle with
a pommel and one stirrup.

SIDESMAN, a churchwarden's deputy or
assistant.

SIDE-WALK, a foot-path; a causeway.

SIDHEE, an Indian name for the large dried
leaves and young capsules of the Indian
hemp-plant, without the stalks; used for
making an intoxicating-drink, for smok-
ing, and in the conserve or confection,
termed majoon.

SIDING, a passing place or turn out;
a resting-place for trains on a railway-
line.

SIDINGS, a name in America for long
wedge-shaped boards, used for the sides
or roofs of houses.

SIGGE-GUN, a heavy gun carrying a large
charge of powder and ball, used to batter
down or effect a breach in an enemy's
wall.

SIESTER, a Bavarian coin. See KOPF-STUCK.

SIEVE, a strainer, riddle, or sounce, with
hair, wire, or zinc bottom; a coarse bas-
ket; a boiling-cloth.

SIEVE-BOTTOMS, attachments for the frame
of a sieve made of horse-hair or wire, &c.
and of various kinds; cylindrical ones for
paper-manufactories, as well as other
kinds, are made in Illyria in considerable
quantities for export, and at very mode-
rate prices.

SIEVE-MAKER, a manufacturer of screening
machines and sieves.

SIGNAL, a mark or beacon; a warning given
by guns, blue lights, or rockets, &c. See
FOG-SIGNAL.

SIGNAL-LIEUTENANT, an officer in the Royal
Navy having the charge of signals on
board a flag-ship.

SIGNAL-MAN, a railway official; also one
employed at a flag-staff, semaphore, or on
board-ship, &c. to manage signals.

SIGNAL-STAFF, SIGNAL-POST, an elevated pole
or spar, erected on some prominent or
distinguishable situation, for making sig-
nals to shipping, &c. Flagstaves are often
erected in gardens, and on the tops of
houses or public buildings, to suspend flags
for holidays or festive occasions, &c.

SIGNATURE, a person's name subscribed to a writing, cheque, or other document; in printing, the letter or figure at the lower part of the first page of a sheet, intended to facilitate the arranging and gathering of the sheets for binding them.

SIGN-BOARD, a tradesman's announcement affixed to his shop, store, or dwelling.

SIGNET, an engraved stamp; a seal.

SIGNET-RING, a ring with a stone or metal shield for cutting letters, arms, or devices on.

SIGNET, WRITER TO THE, a law-officer in Scotland so named, abbreviated, "W. S."

SIGN-PAINTER, a painter of publicans' hanging signs, or of fixed signs for shop-keepers.

SIGN-POST, the post on which a sign is suspended.

SIKAT, the Malay name for a harrow.

SIKHA, a Sanscrit name for bees'-wax.

SILBANDI, a furniture wood of Demerara.

SILBERGROSCHEN, a Prussian coin of 12 pfennings; about 197 = £1. [cotton.]

SILKESIA, a linen made in Germany; a British

SILKOUETTE, a profile likeness or picture represented in black, the shadows and prominent features being touched in with gum.

SILK, the fibre enveloping the silk-worm cocoon, which, when simply reeled, is termed raw silk, and after being worked in the mills, thrown silk. Our imports of raw silk in 1856, amounted to 7,383,672 lbs.: of thrown or spun silk, 853,015 lbs.; of waste knots and husks, 17,904 cwts. Of silk manufactures of Europe we received 905,013 lbs.; and of Indian silk 597,752 pieces. The imports of raw silk were derived from the following quarters:—China, 56,561 bales; Bengal, 13,820 bales; Persia, 1,858 bales; Bruttia, 143 bales; Italian, 2,784; total, 75,160.

SILK AND VELVET MANUFACTURER, a weaver and maker of these articles.

SILK-BUYER, a clerk employed to purchase silk at public sales.

SILK, CONDITIONING. See **CONDITIONING SILK**.

SILK-COTTON, a name given to the silky down or fibre obtained from the *Bombax*, *Calotropis*, *Cryptostegia*, and other plants, which is used for stuffing pillows, paper-making, &c. See **KAPOK**.

SILK-DRESSER, a stiffener and smother of silk.

SILK-DYER. See **DYER**.

SILK-EMBOSSE, one who ornaments silk by passing the plain stuff between rollers, the surfaces of which contain the desired pattern raised on one cylinder, and depressed or sunk on the other.

SILK-GAUZE MANUFACTURER, a gauze-weaver. See **GAUZE**.

SILK-GOWN, the distinguishing robe of a Queen's Counsel; a dress worn by females.

SILK-GRASS, a name for the fine fibres of the *Agave vivipara*, and of *A. succarfolia*.

SILK-HANDKERCHIEF, a pocket or neck kerchief of silk, white, or coloured.

SILK-HAT, a light hat with a silk plush cover; not a felted or beaver hat.

SILK-HOSE, stockings made of silk.

SILK-MANUFACTURE, an important industrial occupation, which gives employment, in its several branches, to about a million persons. The declared value of the exports of British manufactured silks in 1856, was close upon £3,000,000. In 1850, there were 272 silk factories in England, with 1,888,008 spindles, 6082 power-looms, and steam and water power employed equal to 3571 horse power. In these factories 12,513 male operatives, and 29,190 female operatives were engaged. Ninety-seven of the factories were situated in Cheshire, chiefly in Macclesfield and Congleton. There were only five silk factories in Scotland, employing 841 persons, and no silk factory in Ireland or Wales.

SILK-MERCER, a dealer in articles made of silk, usually combined with the general linen-draper's business.

SILK-MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER, a maker and wholesale dealer in silk goods.

SILK-MILL, the building or factory in which raw silk, as imported, is prepared for the weaver; the stocking-maker, or the sempstress, by spinning or twisting and other processes. They are sometimes subdivided into silk-throwing mills, and silk-spinning mills, the former being for the manufacture from good and perfect raw silk, and the latter from waste and inferior silk.

SILK-PLUSH, a material used for articles of ladies' dress; also very extensively for covering the stuff bodies of men's hats.

SILK-PRINTER, a stamper of silk.

SILK-PURSE MAKER, a knitter of purses of coloured silk.

SILK-SHAG, a coarse, rough woven silk like plush.

SILK-SPINNING MILL. See **SILK-MILL**.

SILK-TROWER, one who twists or spins and prepares silk.

SILK-TROWERS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

SILK-TROWING, the process of spinning and preparing hard silk for warp and weft threads for the weaver; for yarn for the silk-stocking maker; for sewing-silk, and other purposes.

SILK-WATERER, one who clouds, waves, or waters silk, by passing two pieces placed lengthways between metallic rollers, where they are subjected to different degrees of pressure.

SILK-WEAVER, a manufacturer of articles of silk in breadths for dress-pieces, &c., or narrow strips for ribbons.

SILK-WEED, an American name for the *Asclepias Syriaca*, the root of which has some medicinal properties. A sugar is made from the odoriferous flowers, which are gathered in the morning when they are covered with dew, and the cotton from the pods is collected to fill. On account of the sickness of this cotton, Parkinson calls it Virginian silk. The plant is sometimes called Milk-weed.

SILK-WEIGHT-AND-MEASURE. The size or substance of a silk thread is usually estimated by deniers, an Italian and French weight, the comparative proportion of

which w
remarks
"Poids
of which
are equa
subdivi
divided
grains;
Marc," i
The deni
English
to 1'000.

Therefore.

" "
" "
1 dram, "P
1 pennywei
1 dram, avo
1 oz. avoird
of 274 grai
1 oz. Troy (2
of 24 grains
1 oz. "Foids
drams of 2
1 lb. Troy
grains, or
1 lb. avoird
437½ grains
1 lb. "Foids
oz. of 576 d

The pound
poids as 14 t
duoids is to
as 10 to 11,
"Mars" is to
English sil
= 1000 yar
475 metres.
The custom
deniers to
been adopt
but when c
The standa
yards; tha
from China
and from F
nier silk wi
of four or fi
SILK-WINDER
or machine
SILK-WORM, t
the *Bombyx*
SILK-WORM
worms. Se
SILK, CHIL, th
door frame,
SILABANG, a
sugar, and s
SINO, a pit,
keeping gra
SIT, the ac
down by riv
SILVER, one
British silve
half-crowns
shillings, or
pences, two
pound of sta
13-15th cro
shillings, or

which will be understood by the appended remarks. The ounce troy and the ounce "Poids de Marc" of Lyons, by the latter of which silk is tested in France and Italy, are equal in weight, but are differently subdivided. The ounce troy in England is divided into 20 pennyweights $\times 24 = 480$ grains; the ounce of Lyons, "Poids de Marc," into 24 drams $\times 24 = 576$ deniers. The denier is therefore 1-6th less than the English grain, or, as the decimal 0.8333 is to 1.0000.

	Deniers.	Grains.
Therefore	1000	= 0.8333
"	1200	" 1.0000
"	6	" 5
"	100	" 83½
1 dram, "Poids de Marc"	24	" 20
1 pennyweight, troy, about	28½	or 24
1 dram, avoirdupois	32½	or 27½
1 oz. avoirdupois (16 drams of 27½ grains)	528	or 437½
1 oz. troy (20 pennyweights of 24 grains)	576	= 480
1 oz. "Poids de Marc" (24 drams of 24 deniers)	576	" 480
1 lb. troy (12 oz. of 480 grains, or 576 deniers)	6912	" 5700
1 lb. avoirdupois (16 oz. of 437½ grains)	8400	" 7000
1 lb. "Poids de Marc" (16 oz. of 576 deniers)	9216	" 7680

The pound troy is to the pound avoirdupois as 14 to 17, nearly. The pound avoirdupois is to the pound "Poids de Marc" as 10 to 11, nearly. The pound "Poids de Marc" is to the pound troy as 4 to 3. The English silk reel is 818 bouts of 44 inches, = 1000 yards. The French, 400 ells, or 475 metres, of 89-371 inches, = 620 yards. The custom of the trade is to reckon 32 deniers to a dram. This has probably been adopted from ease of subdivision, but when carried out creates much error. The standard of silk measure is about 400 yards; that length of a single filament from China cocoons will weigh 2 deniers, and from French or Italian 2½. A 10-denier silk will thus be the combined thread of four or five cocoons.

SILK-WINDER, a silk thrower; a small reel, or machine for winding off silk.

SILK-WORM, the caterpillar of the silk-moth, the *Bombyx mori*.

SILK-WORM ROT, a disease affecting silk-worms. See **MUSCARDINE**.

SILL, CHIL, the lower beam of a window or door frame.

SILLABUB, a mixture of new milk, wine, sugar, and spices.

SILO, a pit, or subterraneous store for keeping grain.

SILT, the accumulated alluvium washed down by rivers, and forming deposits.

SILVER, one of the precious metals. The British silver coinage consists of crowns, half-crowns, florins (first coined in 1840), shillings, sixpences, fourpences, threepences, twopences, and pence. From a pound of standard silver, are coined either 13 1-5th crowns, 26 2-5ths half-crowns, 66 shillings, or 132 sixpences. Silver is not a

legal tender in Great Britain and her colonies, for more than 40s. at any one time. The relation of gold to silver, in the legal coinage of the United States, is as 1 to 15.988; in Great Britain, as 1 to 14.288; and in France, as 1 to 15.490. Thus it will be seen, that one ounce of pure gold will, in the United States, be equal to that produced from the coinage of 15.988 ounces of pure silver; in Great Britain it will be equal to that derived from only 14.288 ounces of silver; and in France to 15.490 ounces. Silver is the legal tender in France, and most largely circulated in China and the East. In March, 1853, an act came into operation in the United States, for reducing the quantity of silver in the silver coins, retaining the same denomination, on the principle followed in issuing the silver coins of England. Prior to that period, the coined silver always disappeared from circulation, but not since. The mint value of silver, is 6s. 6d. the ounce. The price of silver bars, standard, was in London, 69½d., in January, 1830; reached 62½d. in January, 1856, and stands at 62d. in January, 1858. The silver coined at the British Mint since 1840, has been as follows:—

1840	£216,414	1849	£119,592
1841	96,175	1850	129,096
1842	192,852	1851	87,868
1843	203,580	1852	189,597
1844	610,632	1853	701,545
1845	647,638	1854	140,480
1846	559,548	1855	193,511
1847	125,739	1856	642,528
1848	33,442	1857-60	1,684,593

These figures show that our silver coinage is not regulated by the demand necessary to satisfy the wants of the public, but by some other undefined system. It is generally understood that the Bank of England has no control whatever over this coinage. In the last 20 years the British silver coinage has been under 6½ millions (and of this £877,550 was worn silver, re-coined since 1847), certainly an insufficient amount to supply the loss by wear and tear, export, melting, and the growing demands of commerce for small change. Silver coined since 1848:—

	Weight, oz.	Number of Pieces.
1848	128,880	1,281,370
1849	434,880	2,054,778
1850	469,440	3,232,978
1851	319,520	3,292,568
1852	689,442	3,247,030
1853	2,551,072	12,078,946
1854	510,838	4,528,120
1855	710,979	4,379,309
1856	1,681,920	9,279,798
1857-60	6,132,180	39,343,732

The value of the imports of silver coin and bullion into the United Kingdom, in the five years ending with 1855, was as follows:—

1851	5,000,000	1854	5,500,000
1852	6,000,000	1855	6,000,000
1853	7,500,000		
Total		£30,000,000	

The silver bullion received at the Bank of England, in the three years ending with 1855, averaged nearly 20,000 ounces per annum; but it was all sent out again, and did not go into circulation as coin in England.

SILVER-BALL, a wood obtained in Demerara from a species of *Nectandra*. There are two varieties, the yellow and the brown. The wood being light floats. It contains a bitter principle, which protects it from the attacks of worms; hence it is much used for the outside planking of the colony craft; also for booms and masts. It will square sound from 10 to 14 inches from 40 to 50 feet long.

SILVER-BURNISHER, a polisher or brightener of articles of silver.

SILVER-CASTER, a moulder or melter of silver.

SILVER-CHASER, an embosser of silver.

SILVER-FISH. See GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER.

SILVER-HANDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of the handles for dessert knives, &c.

SILVER-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of knives for paring fruit.

SILVER-LACE, wire coated with silver, and woven into lace.

SILVER-LEAF, thin foil of silver.

SILVER-PAPER, fine tissue paper for wrapping articles, &c.

SILVER-PIERCER, a worker in silver.

SILVER-PLATE-CHEST MAKER. See PLATE-CASE MAKER.

SILVER-PLATER, an electrotyper.

SILVER-POLISHER, a burnisher of silver ware, &c.

SILVER-SALVER, a hand tray of silver.

SILVER-SMITH, a worker or dealer in silver; mostly combined with the business of jeweller, &c.

SILVERSMITH'S LICENCE, a government licence of £2 6s. required under the 43rd. George III. cap. 69, to be taken out by all persons trading in, or vending, gold and silver plate, or wares in which there is more than 2 dwts. of gold, or 5 dwts. of silver, in any one piece.

SILVER-SPOON-AND-FORK MAKER, a manufacturer of these silver articles for table use.

SILVER-THIMBLE, a sempstress's protection for the finger in sewing, made of silver.

SILVER-TURNER, one who shapes articles of silver.

SILVERWEED, the popular name of the *Potentilla anserina*, a roadside weed, the roots of which, being extremely astringent, are sometimes used for tanning, and the distilled water is employed as a cosmetic.

SIMARRE, a sort of long gown.

SIMBLLOT, the harness of a weaver's drawloom.

SIMIRI, an Indian name for the locust-tree in Demerara.

SIMMAL, a building-wood of Sierra Leone.

SIMMER, **SIMRA**, a variable German corn-measure, the fourth part of the malter or achtel, but usually considered equal to 3½ imperial bushels; 100 simmer = 78-74 imperial bushels; 100 imperial bushels = 126-67 simmer.

SIMNEL, a kind of cracknel or sweet-cake.

SIMRA, a building wood of Sierra Leone.

SINAPIS, compounds of mustard flour and water, used for poultices.

SINDAWA, the Malay name for saltpetre.

SINDROOKA, **SINDUTA**, vernacular names in India for the *Ficus Negundo*, the fruit of which is considered venefic. The Mohammedans are in the habit of smoking the dried leaves in cases of headache and catarrh.

SINDOO, a vernacular name in India for Guallaban bark.

SINDUVARA, a Sanscrit name for the *Vitis trifolia*.

SINECURE, an office without duties; money paid for work not performed by the recipient, but done by a deputy.

SINEW, a tendon. Sinews are used by many nations as thread for sewing together skin garments, and, when dried, some are eaten. See DENDENO.

SINGARA-NUTS, a name for the fruit of *Trapa natans* and *T. bispinosa*, which abounds in fecula. It forms the principal food of the inhabitants of Cashmere, and yields a large revenue to the Government. In China the kernel is roasted or boiled, like the potato.

SINGLES, a name in the silk trade (a collective term), expressing a reeled thread of raw silk, twisted, in order to give it strength and firmness.

SINGLE-STICK, a stout cudgel of ash for fencing or fighting with. [Juss.]

SINGLE-TREE, a cross piece for fastening har-
SINGLO, a fine kind of green tea, with large flat leaves, not much rolled; another name for wankay.

SINK, a drain or stone basin used in sculleries, &c. These slanted stones are sold by the superficial foot measurement, and are made either of Yorkshire tool or Purbeck stone.

SINKER, a lead weight for a net or fishing-line; a trade in Staffordshire.

SINKING-FUND, an appropriation for gradually paying off the debt of a Company or State.

SINNET, spun-yarn; platted straw for hats.

SIPHOD, a French constructed vase or apparatus for receiving and giving out gaseous waters. [liquida.]

SIPHON, a bent pipe or tube for drawing off

SIRCAR, a general division of a province in India; a Hindoo writer or accountant.

SIRDAR, the Hindustani name for a chieftain or head man; a principal palankin bearer.

SIRI-OIL, a name in the Eastern archipelago for the essential oil obtained from lemon grass.

SIRITCH, an Arab name for the sweet oil obtained by expression from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, which is much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps. The oil-cake, mixed with honey and preserved citron, is esteemed an oriental luxury. When well prepared this oil is quite equal to the best olive oil. See GINGELIE.

SIRLOIN, the best part of a loin of beef.

SIRUBA, a name in India for country-made glue.

SIRSINGLE.

SIRUBA, a interior

used in the

SIRUP. See

SISER, a M

SISGOW, a l

Sisao, the

tenacious

durability.

SISTER-BLO

two holes

without a

SITTO, a Sp

Mexico, a

5,000 var

The sitto

acres. For

ordinary

SITTING, the

takes like

church.

SIXPENCE, the half of

19-63 gra

collage of

1847.....

1849.....

1850.....

1851.....

1852.....

1853.....

1854.....

SIZE, a liqu

in water

glove-leat

of skin a

paper-ma

hangers,

distemper

SIZE. See

SIZE-MANUF

skins, &c.

SIZE-ROLL, a

SIZERS, mac

perforated

separating

round or

smaller bo

SIZING, pled

making g

SHAMBOCK,

colony for

SKALPUND

pound in

SKATE, an e

which att

duals wel

females a

wooden o

with a cur

on the ice.

SKATE-LIVE

same purp

SKATE-MAK

sliding sh

SKET, a lo

SKELN, a lo

quantity o

taken off

weet-cake.
ra Leone.
ard flour and

saltpetre.
lar names in
the fruit of
salvage. The
bit of smoking
headache and

in India for
for the Vitez

uties; money
ard by the re-
y.
used by many
wing to: ether
ried, some are

fruit of *Trapa*
which abounds
ncipal food of
re, and yields
vernment. In
or boiled, like

rade (a collec-
ted thread of
der to give it

of ash for fen-
[uess.
fastening har-
nets, with large
another name

used in sculle-
ones are sold by
ement, and are
tooled or Pur-

net or fishing-
ire.
ation for gra-
f a Company or

straw for hats.
ucted vase or
nd giving out
[liquids.

for drawing off
a province in
accountant.
e for a chieftain
bankin bearer.
estern archipe-
obtained from

r the sweet oil
in the seeds of
which is much
for friction of

The oil-cake,
served citron, is
lury. When
the equal to the
le.

oil of beef.
country-made

SIRISINGLE. See SURCINGLE.

SIRUBA, a tree of great size, found in the interior of British Guiana, and much used in the colony for ship-building.

STRUP. See STRUP.

SISER, a Mal y name for tortoiseshell.

SISAOO, a large Indian tree, the *Dalbergia Sissoo*, the wood of which is hard, strong, tenacious, and of great durability.

SISTER-BLOCK, a solid piece of wood, with two holes, one above the other, with or without sheaves, to pass a pulley through.

SITIO, a Spanish superficial measure used in Mexico, whose side shall be a league of 5,000 varas, each of 3 geometrical feet. The sitio or league of land is 4,428 English acres. Five sitios make a hacienda, or ordinary sized plantation.

SITTING, the time given to an artist who takes likenesses; a seat in a pew at church.

SIXPENCE, an English current silver coin, the half of a shilling, weighing 1 dw. and 19-63 grains. The following gives the coinage of sixpences since 1847:—

1847.....	536,080	1855.....	1,120,084
1849.....	205,920	1856.....	2,779,920
1850.....	498,960	1857.....	2,233,440
1851.....	2,288,107	1858.....	1,932,480
1852.....	904,568	1859.....	4,088,640
1853.....	3,837,930	1860.....	1,100,880
1854.....	849,116		
		Total.....	23,026,143

SIZE, a liquid glue, made by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and other kinds of skin and membrane. It is used in paper-making, by bookbinders, paper-hangers, whitewashers, and painters in distemper.

SIZEL. See SCISSEL.

SIZE-MANUFACTURER, a boiler down of skins, &c., and maker of size. [roll.

SIZE-ROLL, a piece of parchment added to a SIZERS, machines used in Ceylon made of perforated sheet zinc or wire gauze, for separating the coffee into three sizes, the round or pea berry, and a larger and smaller berry.

SIZING, pieces of skin and hide used for making glue.

SJAMBOCK, the Dutch name in the Cape colony for a riding-whip made of hide.

SKAALPUND, the name for the commercial pound in Sweden.

SKATE, an edible flat fish, the *Raja Batis*, which attains a large size, some individuals weighing upwards of 200 lbs. The females are generally called maids; a wooden or gutta-percha shoe or sandal, with a curved iron runner to slide or travel on the ice.

SKATE-LIVER OIL, a fish oil often sold for the same purposes as cod-liver oil.

SKATE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron sliding shoes.

SKEET, a long scoop.

SKEIN, a small hank of thread or silk, &c.; a quantity of cotton-yarn after it has been taken off the reel. The skein contains 80

threads of 54 inches: 17 skeins make a hank: 18 hanks a spindle.

SKEIN-SILK DYER, a dyer of raw silk in one of the forms of singles, tram, or organzine.

SKELP, a name for the rolled metal or welding of wrought iron, from which a gun-burzel is made.

SKETCH, an outline or first draft; a plan of operations, &c.

SKETCH-BOOK, a book for taking drawings from nature.

SKEW-BACK, a bedding stone.

SKEW-BRIDGE, a bridge placed obliquely to the road, &c.; not running at right angles.

SKEWER, a metal or wooden pin for keeping meat together; metal skewers for kitchen use are sold in sets, of sorted sizes.

SKID, a chain with a shoe to drag a wheel: a log laid crosswise to support other logs in making a fence, &c.

SKIPPPE, a grain-measure in Sweden and Denmark, of 3 827 gallons.

SKIFF, a small light boat.

SKILLET, a small metal pot or kettle with a long handle.

SKILLING, a money of account in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, worth about a halfpenny. [of liquors.

SKIM, to remove the scum from the surface.

SKIM-COULTER, a plough cutting-knife for paring land.

SKINNER, a cook's scoop for taking up victuals from a pot; a strainer.

SKIM-MILK, milk from which the cream has been taken off.

SKIMMINGS, waste substances skimmed off: fat from a saucapan in which meat is boiled; thick syrup or scum in sugar-boiling, &c.

SKIN, a husk or hide; a wine-bag or water-bottle. See SKINS.

SKIN-DEALER, a skinner; a furrier.

SKIN-DRESSER, a currier, or furrier.

SKINNER, a leather-dealer, a furrier; a butcher who strips off the pelts from carcasses.

SKINNERS'-COMPANY, the sixth in order of the twelve great livery companies of London, who received their charter from Edward III. Their hall is in Dowgate-hill.

SKINS, a name generally applied by tanners to the pelts of small animals, as sheep, goats, seals, dogs, &c. The skins of the marine mammals, as the seal, and whale, and the porpoise, when properly manufactured, are stronger than those of land animals. In 1855, we imported 3,696,780 skins of the lamb, goat, sheep, kid, and seal; and 653,961 cwts. of hides, worth together about £2,500,000. This was exclusive of furs.

SKIN-WOOL, wool pulled from the dead skin, not sheared from the live animal.

SKIP, in sugar-making in the West Indies, a charge or strike of syrup from the copers.

SKIPPER, a ship-master or captain of a small craft; a popular name for a species of the *Esox* or saury pike, a migratory fish, which is sometimes caught in large shoals in the Forth.

SKIPPING-ROPE, a child's short cord for skipping over, often sold mounted with handles.

SKIPFUND. See **SHIFFUND**.

SKIRRET, a plant, the *Slum Sisarum*, the sweet succulent roots of which, being nutritious and sub-aromatic, are employed in cookery, in the same way as Scorzonera.

SKIRT, the flaps and lower part of a man's coat below the waist; the loose flowing breadths of a woman's dress attached to the body.

SKIRTING-BOARDS, narrow lining-boards round the walls of a room near the floor.

SKITTLE-BALL, a flat ball of hard wood for throwing at skittles, or nine-pins.

SKITTLE-GROUND, a yard or enclosed shed, where the game of skittles or nine-plus is played.

SKITTLE-MAKER, a turner who shapes wooden skittles.

SKITTLES, shaped blocks of wood, used as nine-pins, to be aimed at with a skittle-ball.

SKIVE, the iron lap used by diamond-polishers in finishing the facets of the gem.

SKIVER, an inferior kind of leather used for hat-linings, pocket-books, work-boxes, toys, and other cheap purposes. It is made of sheep's-skins, split in two by a machine, when in the state of pelt, tanned by immersion in sumach, and afterwards dyed.

SKOW, Scow, a flat-bottomed lighter, used in North America.

SKULL, to propel a boat by an oar at the stern. See **SCULL**.

SKULL-CAP, a tight-fitting cap; a Turkish fez.

SKULL-FISH, the technical name among whalers for an old fish; a whale which is more than two years old, previous to which they are named stunts and short-heads.

SKUNK-CABBAGE, a wild North American plant, the *Symplocarpus fetidus*, the acrid seeds and rhizomes of which are antispasmodic and expectorant, and administered medicinally as palliatives in paroxysms of asthma.

SKUTE, a small boat. See **SCOW**.

SKY-LIGHT, a window in the roof of a house, or an apartment; or in the deck of a ship, giving light to the cabin.

SKY-ROCKET. See **ROCKET**.

SKY-SAIL, a light upper sail of a ship, set above the royal.

SKY-SCRAPER, a name given to the sky-sail when it is of a triangular shape.

SLAB, a flat piece of stone; a plane or table of slate, or marble; the outer plank of a log of timber; a small mass of metal run into a mould; about thirty slabs of foreign tin go to the ton.

SLACK, a kind of small broken coal, used for smiths' purposes, sometimes mixed with better coal for fuel in engine fire-grates; the loose part of a fixed rope.

SLAG, a molten vitreous product of metals or minerals, after fusion in blast-furnaces; the scoria left after smelting metal, which is now applied to various useful purposes.

The slag of iron-works is usually called cinder. Silica, alumina, chloride of calcium, and alum are obtained from slag, and it is cast into table tops, and architectural ornaments, which take a beautiful polish. It may also be used for roofing, like rough glass, and in thin slabs like Dutch tiles, instead of plaster. It was formerly only used for road-making, or for rough walls.

SLAKED-LIME, lime reduced to a powder.

SLAM, a name given to the refuse from alum works.

SLAT, **SLOAT**, a piece of wood used as a stretcher, as the bar of a chair, the sloats of a cart.

SLATE, argillaceous schist or mountain-rock, of which there are many varieties. The property of splitting readily into plates, and the moderate degree of hardness, render some of its varieties useful for many purposes, as for roofing and writing slates, pencils, whet-stones, &c. Its smooth and perfect surface adapts it for ornamental and useful purposes, as chimney-pieces, table-tops, monuments, cisterns, tablets, bathing-tubs, and the beds of billiard-tables. Small slates for schools, and tradesmen's use, &c. are largely used; and many thousands are made and sold annually in different countries. See **SLATES**.

SLATE-AXE, a mallet for shaping slates for roofing, and making holes in them to fasten them to the roof.

SLATE BILLIARD-TABLE, a billiard-table with a slate-bed.

SLATE-BOOK, two or more slabs of framed slate bound together for writing on.

SLATE-FRAME, the narrow wood border for a writing-slate or slate-book.

SLATE-MERCHANT, an importer or wholesale dealer in slates.

SLATE-PENCIL, a thin, narrow slip of soft slate, for writing on a slab. About 500 tons of these are made annually.

SLATE-QUARRY, a place in which slate is obtained. There are important slate quarries in the North of England and North Wales, in France, Belgium, and the Rhine districts, &c. In North Wales twenty quarries are now worked, and the production of slates in the kingdom is about 360,000 tons.

SLATER, a workman skilled in shaping and working slates, and in roofing buildings with slate or slate laying.

SLATES, small shaped plates or large slabs of slate, chiefly used for roofing. For commercial purposes slates are classed into the following principal varieties:—Doubles, measuring 18 inches by 7, and smaller, 11 by 7; ladies, 16 by 10, 16 by 8, 14 by 8, or 12 by 8; countesses, 20 by 10; viscountesses, 18 by 10; marchionesses, 22 by 12; duchesses, 24 by 12; princesses, 24 inches long, various breadths. A thousand slates number 1200, and 60 slates are also allowed over for breakage. There are also rags and queens, measuring 36 by 24; imperials and patent slates 30 by 24; Westmorelands, and some other kinds.

SLATE SL

of first

split an

possible

lengths

sawn t

sawn a

slabs ar

SLATE-w

sawn of

SLAUGHT

an abat

SLAVE, a

still tol

cially in

Brazils.

SLAVE-MA

sold.

SLAVER, a

take on

SLAVE-TRA

of NEGRO

SLAG, a w

SLEDGE, a

over ice

SLEDGE-HA

SLEEPER, a

matrack,

inches br

horizont

the chair

SLEEPING-

one who

any activ

SLEETCH, t

the bottom

SLEEVE, the

arm.

SLEIGH, a

wheels.

SLEIGH-BEL

horse dra

SLENDANGS,

the Dutch

of which

kinds, im

slendangs.

SLICE, a th

epatula for

SLICER, a na

lar saw of

SLIDE, a pla

rafts to go

SLIDE-REST,

SLIDE-RULE,

instrumen

other kind

SLIM, to shu

SLING, a col

2s 2d.; a l

ing stones

kind. *

SLINGS, rope

yard to the

sed round

lower it.

SLINK-LAMB,

born preim

is used for

poses.

SLINKS, the

lamus, calv

SLIP, a narro

y called cine-
of calcium,
ag, and it is
architect-
a beautiful
for roofing,
slabs like
er. It was
-making, or

powder.
refuse from

and used as a
ir, the slabs

r mountain-
many varie-
tating readi-
erate degree
of its varie-
-uses, as for
es, pencils,
n and perfect
amental and
pieces, table-
tablets, batti-
of billiard-
schools, and
largely used;
made and sold
untries. See

pling slates for
in them to

ard-table with

abs of framed
ting on.
pod border for

r or wholesale

w slip of soft
b. About 500
ally.

ch slate is ob-
late quarries

North Wales,
the Rhine dis-

twenty quar-
the production
about 360,000

n shaping and
ing buildings

r large slabs of
ng. For com-

classified into the
les:—Doubles,

l smaller, 11 by
14 by 8, or 12

viscountesses,
by 12; duches-

4 inches long,
ousand slates

re also allowed
e imperial and
catmorelands,

SLATE SLAB, a sheet or plate of slate. Those of first quality are sawn all round, and split as near the thickness required as possible. Sorted slabs are of promiscuous lengths and breadths. Some slabs are sawn to order. Ended slabs are those sawn at the ends only. Second-quality slabs are unplanned.

SLATE-WORKS, a yard, &c. where slate is sawn or shaped.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, a place for killing cattle; an abattoir.

SLAVE, a bondsman; a drudge. Slavery is still tolerated in several countries, especially in the United States, Spain, and the Brazils.

SLAVE-MARKET, a place where slaves are sold.

SLAYER, a clipper-built vessel, intended to take on board and run a cargo of slaves.

SLAVE-TRADE, the illegal purchase and sale of negroes for slaves.

SLAO, a weaver's reed.

SLEDGE, a carriage on iron runners to travel over ice and snow.

SLEDGE-HAMMER. See **HAMMER**.

SLEEPERS, beams of wood, as of larch, hackmatack, hemlock, &c. 9 feet long by 9 or 10 inches broad and 4½ to 6 inches thick laid horizontally across a railway, to support the chairs, joists, and rails, &c.

SLEEPING-PARTNER, a dormant partner; one who puts in capital, but does not take any active share in the business.

SLEETCH, the thick mud or slush lying at the bottom of rivers.

SLEEVE, the part of a garment which covers the arm.

SLEIGH, a sledge; a Scottish car without wheels.

SLEIGH-BELLS, small bells attached to a horse drawing a sledge.

SLENDANGS, a textile fabric imported into the Dutch ports in the Eastern archipelago, of which there are woven and printed kinds, imitation Battick and Turkey-red slendangs.

SLICE, a thin piece cut off any thing; a spatula for serving cooked fish.

SLICER, a name for the slitting-infil or circular saw of the lapidary.

SLIDE, a place in a river for timber-logs or rafts to go down; part of a forcing-pump.

SLIDE-REST, an appendage to a lathe.

SLIDE-RULE, **SLIDING-SCALE**, a mathematical instrument much used in gauging and other kinds of mensuration.

SLID, to shuffle over work.

SLING, a coin current in Siam, worth about 2s 2d; a leather loop or cord for throwing stones; a brace or support of any kind.

SLINGS, ropes or iron-bands for securing a yard to the mast; tackle with hooks passed round a cask or package, to hoist or lower it.

SLINK-LAMB, one that has been dropped or born prematurely. The soft skin of such is used for glove-linings and military purposes.

SLINKS, the skins of prematurely born lambs, calves, &c.

SLIP, a narrow dock or place for hauling up

a ship, or building a ship on; a leash for holding a dog; a woman's muslin or satin under-skirt or petticoat; a printer's galley-proof of a column of type; a quantity of yarn; the rubbings of grindstones.

SLIPCOAT, new-made cheese; a small and very rich variety of Yorkshire cheese, not unlike butter but white.

SLIP-KNOT, a cord with a noose; a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, an easy shoe of different materials; a skid for a wheel.

SLIPPER MANUFACTURER, a maker of carpet-shoes, or light thin in-door leather shoes.

SLIT-DEAL, an inch and a quarter plank cut into two boards.

SLITTING MILL, a thin sheet-iron disk used for slicing by the lapidary; a mill for making nail-roads.

SLIVER, a piece torn or split off; a long continuous lap or twist of wool or cotton; in wool, formed by a machine attached to the carding-engine, and used for making the warp of cloth.

SLOB, the fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*; the juice of the fruit is used in France as an astringent substitute for catechu.

SLOKAN, **SLOKE**, names for the edible seaweed, *Porphyra laciniata*, also called laver; the green slobe is *Ulva latissima*.

SLOOP, a cutter; a one-masted fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, having its main-sail attached to a gaff and lower boom.

SLOOP OF WAR, a naval vessel of any rig, mounting from 18 to 32 guns.

SLOOP-BASIN, a crockery-ware basin forming part of a tea-service, for emptying the dregs from tea-cups into.

SLOPE, an inclination or gradient.

SLOOP-PAIL, a metal bucket for chamber use.

SLOPA, ready-made clothing; a seaman's name for all kinds of clothing, or fabrics suited for clothing, and bedding, supplied from the ship's stores.

SLOT, a bolt or bar.

SLOTE, a trap-door in the stage of a theatre.

SLOT-HOUND, a blood-hound.

SLOTTING AND KEY-GROOVING MACHINE, a machine for cutting the key-grooves and bosses of wheels.

SLUB, **SLUBBING**, a preparatory thread or roll of wool, drawn out and slightly twisted in the first spinning frame, used for the worst in cloth-making.

SLUBBING-BILLY, the first spinning frame or machine for preparing wool in threads, from short lengths of scribbled wool-called cardings.

SLUBBING-MACHINE, a machine for drawing the slivers or laps of cotton, and twisting and winding them on bobbins.

SLUGS, small leaden bullets; half-roasted ore; heating-irons for hatters and tailors; naked molluscs, species of *Limax* which are still, in some countries, a popular remedy in consumptive complaints. See **TREPANG**.

SLUICES, the tide or flood-gates by which water is admitted to locks, docks, &c.

SLUSH, soft mud; a name on ship-board for the grease of pork and beef skinned from the ship's coppers, usually, like the refuse fat in kitchens, the perquisite of the cook.

SLUSH-TUB, a vessel for holding grease.

SMACK, a small sloop; a cutter or fishing-boat.

SMALL-COAL SMALLS. See **BREEZE**, **BURGE**, and **BLACK**.

SMALL-CRAFT, decked or half-decked boats and vessels; all under 100 tons. Some of these are limited to a certain distance from the shore, four to twelve leagues sea-ward, and cannot proceed beyond without special licence, or permission obtained from the Customs.

SMALL-DEBTS COURT, a Court of requests; a county court, or sheriff's court.

SMALL-TOOTH COMB, a comb of ivory or bone with small teeth on each side.

SMALLWARE - DEALER, **SMALLWARE - MERCHANT**, a shop-keeper who keeps small wares; a merchant who supplies them.

SMALLWARES, a trade name in haberdashery for knitting and reel cotton, ribbon, wire, wobbling, tape, fringes, braid, buttons, laces, bindings, &c.

SMALTS, a vitreous substance obtained by melting together sniffs, a regulus of cobalt, potash and siliceous matter, and grinding the produce to a fine powder, commercially known as powder-blue. It is employed to give a blue tinge to writing-paper, linen, and starch, and, not being affected by fire, is much employed in painting earthenware. Some is made in this country, but the bulk used, about 60 tons a-year, comes from Holland.

SMART-MONEY, the money paid to a recruit on enlisting for the army, which he wishes to return to be free of his bargain. Unless this is returned within 24 hours, he is mulcted in a heavy sum for his release.

SMEAR, a stain or daub.

SMECTITE (French), a kind of fuller's earth.

SMELLING - BOTTLE, a small fancy glass-bottle carried by a lady, containing pungent salts to sniff at.

SMELLING-BOTTLE-CAP MAKER, a manufacturer of the silver or other metal tops for glass smelling-bottles.

SMELLING-SALTS. See **AMMONIA** and **PRESTON-SALTS**.

SMELT, a small delicate river-fish, the *Osmerus eperlanus*, abundant in the Thames and Medway, from August to May.

SMELTER, one engaged in running ores into metal.

SMELTING, the operation by which crude ores are reduced to the metallic state.

SMELTING-HOUSE, a place for smelting ores.

SMIDDUM-TAILS, in mining, the sludge or slimy portion deposited in washing ore.

SMIDDY, a smith's shop; a blacksmith's forge.

SMITH, a forger of metals by heat and blows; one who strikes metal with a hammer. There are white-smiths, black-smiths and general smiths.

SMITH AND IRON-FOUNDER, a worker in metals; one who has a foundry.

SMITH, GENERAL, one who works in all kinds of metals.

SMITH'S HAMMER. See **HAMMER**.

SMITHY, the workshop of a blacksmith, or worker in metals.

SMOCK, a farm labourer's blouse; a woman's shift or under-garment.

SMOCK-MILL, a wind-mill with a revolving top; the frame and sails of which can be moved round to the wind.

SMOKE, the vapour of burning vegetables or minerals; to cure and dry animal substances by smoke.

SMOKE-BLACK, a substance prepared by the combustion of different resinous bodies, especially of pitch in large pans under a dome or chimney; within this cloth are suspended to which the soot becomes attached. This species of carbon is employed only in the arts; in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.

SMOKE-JACK, a roasting machine turned by the smoke of the chimney. See **JACK**.

SMOKING-ROOM, a room in a tavern, coffee-house, or cigar divan, &c. where smoking is permitted.

SMOLT, a salmon of a year or two old, that has acquired its silver scales.

SMOOTHING-IRON, a flat iron to be heated, used by tailors and laundresses.

SMOOTHING-PLANE. See **PLANE**.

SMUGGLER, a contrabandist; one who brings in foreign goods without paying the Customs' duties; a vessel engaged in smuggling.

SMUGGLING, secreting or hiding dutiable goods; bringing them from the Continent in boats, or concealing them about the person.

SMUT, a mildew or blight in corn, caused by a species of *Uredo*, which destroys the interior of the grain; four millions of the small powdery spores may be contained in a grain of wheat.

SNAFFLE, a bridle with a slender or simple mouth bit.

SNAG, the name given in North America to a projecting stump of a tree in a river.

SNAG-BOAT, a steam-boat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags, or obstructions to navigation in rivers.

SNAILS, species of *Helix*. The great vine snail, *Helix pomatia* is esteemed as a table luxury on the Continent, and in other localities: on the shores of the Mediterranean they are boiled in the shell and eaten with rice. In some countries as in Switzerland and parts of France, snails form a considerable article of commerce. They are fed by thousands in places called *escargatoires*, which are made on purpose for them. They are used, boiled in milk, for diseases of the lungs.

SNAKE-MOSS, a name for the common club moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, the infusible spores of which are used in Germany for artificial lightning on the stage, and are sold in the shops. They are also used for rolling up pills; for powdering infants, and in cases of Plica Polonica, and scorbutic affections.

SNAKE-ROOT. See **SENEKA-ROOT**.

SNAKE STONE, a kind of bone slate, and also known as Ayr stone; a name given to the fossils termed ammonites.

SNAKE-W

Cecropia

SNAG, a

hraclet

SNAP-DRA

raising

SNAPPER, for

several

common

sears, re

colours,

much ea

SNATCH-B

single bl

opening

tops

SNEEZE-W

powdere

ing.

SNIE, a Car

SNIGO, an c

SNIP, a w

which is

and well-

SNOOK, a w

the rivers

pomus un

SNOW, a tw

suppleme

sail.

SNOW-PLUG

snow from

SNOW-SHOES

long, by d

feet and a

travellers

SCOTIA, &c.

snow, str

battlefore

SNOW-SWEET

contrivanc

ways and

STUFF, pow

through th

STUFF-BOX,

contain stu

of different

mâché, &c.

SNUFFERS, p

wick of a c

the introd

SNUFFERS-M

snufflers.

SNUFFERS-TH

paper-mâc

SNUFF-MAKE

and leaves

usually flay

SOAP, a dete

ing made o

caustic po

fatty matte

white or m

SOAP-BERRIE

gens, Sapin

and other

rounds the

America an

very acid,

and will c

times their

they corro

a woman's

a revolving
which can be

vegetables or
animal sub-

shared by the
ous bodies,
ms under a
this cloths
oot becomes
arbon is em-
blackening for

ne turned by
See JACK.
avern, coffee-
ere smoking

two old, that

to be heated,
es.

ne who brings
ving the Cus-
ged in smug-

ding dutiable
the Continent
ein about the

orn, caused by
estroys the in-
illions of the
y be contained

nder or simple

North America
a tree in a

ted with an ap-
ge, or obstruc-

The great vine
eined as a table

and in other
of the Mediter-

the shell and
countries as in

France, snails
le of commerce.

In places called
made on purpose

boiled in milk,

the common club

um, the infun-
are used in Ger-

ing on the stage.

They are also
for powdering

ica Polonica, and

ROOT.

he slate, or whet-
land, and also
ame given to the

SNAKE-WOOD, a name applied both to the *Cecropia peltata*, and the *Plumeria rubra*, Linnaeus.

SNAP, a catch, or small fastening to a bracelet, necklace, purse, or book lock.

SNAP-DRAGON, an amusement; a dish with raisins covered with spirits set on fire.

SNAPPER, a general name in the West Indies for several species of *Mesoprius*, a fish common to the East and West Indian seas, remarkable for the richness of their colours. They attain a large size, and are much esteemed as an article of food.

SNATCH-BLOCK, an iron-bound wooden single block with a hook at the end, or an opening below the sheaves, to receive a rope.

SNEEZE-WORT, the *Achillea Ptarmica*, the powdered leaves of which produce sneezing.

SNIE, a Canadian name for a water channel.

SNIGG, an eel; a kind of sailing vessel.

SNIFE, a wild bird, the *Scelopax gallinago*, which is much esteemed as a delicious and well-flavoured dish.

SNOOK, a common fish, both of the sea and the rivers of the West Indies, the *Centropomus undecimalis*.

SNOW, a two-masted vessel with a small supplementary mast for carrying a try-sail.

SNOW-PLOUGH, a machine for clearing away snow from railway tracks.

SNOW-SHOES, pieces of wood 2 or more feet long, by 6 or 8 inches wide, bound to the feet and ankles, by deer-skin thongs, for travelling over snow. Other kinds in Nova Scotia, &c. are made of strings of hide or sinew, strung in a frame like a racket or battledore.

SNOW-SWEEPING ENGINE, a plough or other contrivance for removing snow from railways and common roads.

SNUFF, powdered tobacco, to be taken through the nose.

SNUFF-BOX, a small box for the pocket to contain snuff, made in endless variety, and of different material, wood, metal, papier-mâché, &c.

SNUFFERS, pincers or scissors for cutting the wick of a candle, now little used, owing to the introduction of prepared wicks.

SNUFFERS-MAKER, a manufacturer of metal snuffers.

SNUFFERS-TRAY, a small stand of metal or papier-mâché, for snuffers.

SNUFF-MAKER, one who pulverizes the stalks and leaves of tobacco for snuff, which is usually flavoured.

SOAP, a detergent substance, soft soap being made of fish oil, tallow, and a ley of caustic potash; hard, from almost any fatty matter, in combination with soda; white or mottled soaps contain no resin.

SOAP-BERRIES, the seeds of *Mimosa abstergens*, *Sapindus Saponaria*, *S. emarginatus*, and other species. The aril, which surrounds the seeds, is used as soap in South America and India. The seed-vessels are very acrid; they lather freely in water, and will cleanse more linen than thirty times their weight of soap; but in time they corrode or burn the linen. The

kernel or seed is used for rosaries, bracelets, and other ornaments.

SOAP-BOILER, a maker of soap.

SOAP-DISH, a small porcelain or other vessel, for holding soap for toilet use.

SOAP-LINIMENT, a medicinal external application, used as a stimulating lubricant for local pains.

[for soap.]

SOAP-MANUFACTURER, a soapboiler; a maker.

SOAP-NUT, a name for the seed of the *Mimosa abstergens*.

SOAP-STONE, or **STEATITE**, a hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina, which is much used for the lining of stoves and fire-places, for sinks, and for the baths, and sizing rollers used in cotton mills. It is so soft as to be easily wrought, turned, and planed with the ordinary tools of the carpenter, and it may be screwed together as easily and as tightly as wood.

SOAP-SUDS, water impregnated with soap, in which linen has been washed, or for scouring wool, &c. It forms a good liquid manure.

SOAP-WORT, the root of *Vaccaria vulgaris*, which, like the aril of the soap-berry, contains saponine. The herbage of this European plant is said to increase the milk of cows.

SOCAGE, a tenure of land by certain services or rent.

[unit.]

SOCARGA, an ancient Arab measure of 6162

SOCIBLE, a private carriage for town use, with two seats facing.

SOCIETY, an association or partnership. In France a *société en commandite* is one where the manager is liable; a *société anonyme* is one without personal liability.

SOCK, a short stocking; an inner warm sole for a shoe.

SOCKET, a hollow tube or receptacle for any thing; the joint in which a ball turns.

SOCKET-CASTOR, a metal castor which moves in a socket.

SOCKET-PIPE, a pipe worked in a socket.

See **SOCKET**.

SOCONUSCO, a choice species of cocoa produced in the department of Suchitepequez in Guatemala.

SOCQUE (French), a wooden sandal.

SODA-ASH, the alkali obtained from common salt, manufactured to the extent of from 100 000 to 120 000 tons a year. It is used instead of barilla for soap-making, as a substitute for pot and pearl ashes in glass-making, and for bleaching and cleansing cotton.

SODA, CARBONATE OF, the dissolved soda ash, crystallized, of which 25,000 to 30,000 tons a year are made, and used medicinally, or for domestic purposes.

SODA-WATER, an incorrect name generally applied to a common effervescing beverage. The effervescent quality is not due to soda, but is produced by carbonic acid gas, which is forced into the water by an apparatus. The gas is produced by pouring sulphuric acid upon marble dust, or upon the super-carbonate of soda. The quantity of this cooling beverage made is very large, and with lemonade has been estimated to amount in value to £1,250,000 a year.

BODA-WATER-BOTTLE, a strong oval-shaped glass bottle, the cork of which is secured by twine and wire to confine the aerated water.

BODA-WATER MANUFACTURER, a maker and bottler of soda-water, who often also makes ginger-beer, lemonade, and other aerated beverages. [Angora.]

BOA, a plain cloth made from goats' hair at SOFA, a long stuffed couch or reclining seat.

SOFT-SOAP, a dark potash soap that is nearly liquid. See SOAP.

BOBAGA, a Tibetan name for tinned or unrefined borax. [19] inches.

SOB, **SOOK**, a long-measure of Siam, nearly SOL, the twentieth part of a florin or of the old livre tournois of France; in Brabant, 12 deniers make 1 sol.

SOLA, the *Aschynomene aspera*, the light sponge wood of Bengal. See SITOLA.

SOLAH, the name for the half of a seer; a grain-measure in Masulipatam, = 1 1-16th pint.

SOLAMIRE (French), a sieve cloth.

SOLARE, a Spanish land-measure of 25 estadales, about 864 square yards.

SOLDER, a metallic cement used by plumbers and timmen, consisting of an alloy which has an affinity for both metals to be united, and melts at a less heat.

SOLDERING-IRON, a copper tool for heating and melting solder. [for metals.]

SOLDER-MANUFACTURER, a maker of cements.

SOLDIER, one employed in an army, or who fights in defence of his own country; a supernumerary or auxiliary engaged by a foreign state.

SOLDO, an Italian money of account, about equal to the English shilling, and divided into 12 denari or pence. There are silver pieces, of 6, 8, and 10 soldi.

SOLE, a support or rest for a draining-tile; the bottom part of a shoe or boot made of leather or gutta percha; an esteemed flat fish, the *Solea vulgaris*, of Cuvier, caught off the British coasts in large numbers: one hundred millions, or 12,000 tons in weight of this fish are said to be sold annually in Billingsgate. *

SOLE-LEATHER, thick ox-hide or shoe butts, suitable for soles of shoes and boots.

SOLICITOR, an attorney at law.

SOLIDARE, a small coin.

SOLIDIFIED-MILK, concentrated or preserved milk for use at sea.

SOLLAGAT, a grain-measure in Bellary, East Indies, = 8 lbs. 10 oz.

SOLLAR, the entrance to a mine; a loft.

SOLLER, a name in Stettin for 80 pieces of whetstones.

SOLOGRAPH, a name which has been given to some pictures on paper taken by the talbot-type or calotype process.

SOLOTA, a former Turkish coin of 2 2-5ths asles, and worth 1ld. or 1s.

SOLOTNICK, a Russian weight, the third part of a loth. See ZOLOTNIC.

SOLTANEE, an Egyptian variety of natron or subcarbonate of soda.

SOLVENT, able to pay all debts contracted.

SOMA, an Italian measure for liquids ranging from 14½ to 36 gallons; but as a dry-measure from 2½ to 6 bushels.

SOMBRERO (Spanish), a hat.

SOMMAGE (French), manor dues on cattle.

SOMMELIER, a French butler.

SOMMIER, an animal carrying a pack-load; a horse-hair mattress.

SOMPATE, **SOMPI**, a weight of 60 grains used for the precious metals in Madagascar.

SON, the French name for bran; the husks of ground corn.

SONALI, a name in Bengal for the pods of the *Canthartocarpus Fistula*. See CASSIA-FISTULA. [smithi.]

SONAR, a worker in gold, an Indian gold-SONAT (French), a tawed sheep-skin.

SONP, a local Indian name for aniseed.

SONG-FAI, a money of account of Siam, the half of a fiang, and worth about 1½d.

SONNETTE (French), a small bell.

SONOMETER, an instrument for testing the efficacy of treatment in deafness, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table.

SONONATE BALSAM, a name given to two species of balsam of Peru, a black and a white, obtained in St. Salvador from *Myrospermum Peruiferm*.

SOCCEY, a mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India.

SOCO, a name in Benecolen for the fourth part of a real, and valued at 1s. 3d.

SOOGHEE, a name in Canara, India, for boiled coarse rice.

SOOJEE, Indian wheat, ground but not pulverized; a kind of semolino.

SOOPAREE, **SOOPARI**, a vernacular name in India for the areca palm and betel nut.

SOORMA, a sulphuret of antimony, with which Indian women anoint the eyelids.

SOOT, condensed smoke, collected by chimney-sweepers, and sold for manure. See SMOKE-BLACK. [fistula pods.]

SOOVARNUKA, an Eastern name for cassia.

SORBET, a Turkish beverage, lemonade or sherbet. See SCHERBET.

SORBIN, a saccharine matter obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*).

SORIE, a French name for merino or Spanish wool.

SORREL, a buck of the third year; a horse of a reddish colour; a name for two plants, one the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*, the leaves of which, being acid and refrigerant, are used in salads and as an infusion in fevers; the other, the *Rumex acetosa*, possesses similar properties, and is also used as a pot-herb and salad, and in cooling drinks.

SORTED, classed, arranged, put in order.

SORTS, varieties; a mixture of printing-type.

SOTA (Spanish), a deputy or aid; hence *Sotacinerio*, an under cook; *Sotacomitre*, a hot-wain's mate; *Sotamontero*, an under huntsman; *Sotacuristano*, an under sexton; *Sotacochoero*, a postilion, &c.

SOU, a French copper coin, the 20th part of a livre, consisting of five centimes, and equivalent to a half-penny English. In Belgium the sou or sol is divided into 12 deniers. Of 192 grains.

SOUARI, a most durable timber, obtained in Demerara from the *Corypae tomentosum*. The large oily nuts of the *Cary-*

ocar nut

America

Pekoa (to

BAHI.

SOUBRETTI

SOUCAR, a

money-l

BOUCHER,

name for

tubers of

are cultiv

eatn like

and stim

in the p

sent to C

able abun

combined

The toast

substitute

tion reser

tion of the

considerat

SOUCHEUR

In France;

timber tha

SOUFFLER, a

eggs, creat

SOUFFLONS, a

perfect silk

SOUGH, an ac

or an entr

SOUND, the

these are e

fresh or sa

a narrow st

at anchor;

water with

SOUNDING-BO

make the s

tance; a bo

a musical in

SOUNDING-LIN

plummet fo

water.

SOUNDING-RO

inches and

water in a

SOUNDINGS, ti

bottom can

SOUT, rich or

materials.

SOUTIERE (Fre

SOUT-KITCHEN

ported by

preparing a

SOUT-LADLE, a

long handle

SOUT-PLATE, a

SOUT-POT, SO

paring the st

SOUT-TICKET,

soup at a pub

SOUT-TREEN.

NOUR, sharp, a

SOURBASSIE, a

silk.

SOUR-CROUT.

SOUR-SOP, the

a tropical tre

duce of anot

mosa,

SOUSCRIVANT (

bill.

on cattle.
pneak-load;
grains used
inganoor.
the husks
the pods of
See CASSIA-
[amili].
Indian gold-
skin.
bleased.
of Siam, the
out 14d.
l.
testing the
ness, consist-
able,
given to two
black and a
ladnor from
ce of silk and
or the fourth
la. 3d.
ula, for boiled
d but not pul-
ular name in
betel nut.
imony, with
the eyelids.
cted by chim-
manure. See
[stutia] pods.
me for cassia-
lemonade or
obtained from
n-ash (*Sorbus*
ino or Spanish
year; a horse
for two plants,
acetosella, the
nd refrigerant,
an infusion in
ex acetosa, pos-
ed is also used
and in cooling
at in order.
printing-type.
or aid; hence
: *Sotacomitris*,
pontero, an un-
tan, an under
tillon, &c.
the 20th part of
centimes, and
y English. In
divided into 12
of France used
nber, obtained
yrocary tomen-
ts or the *Cary-*

pear nuciferum or butyrosam, from South America, are edible. The tree is the *Ficus tuberculata* of Aublet. See SAOU-BANI.
SOUTHERETTE, a French waiting-maid.
SOUKAR, an Indian banker or merchant; a money-lender.
SOUCHET, a kind of free-stone; a French name for the pendulous mucilaginous tubers of the *Cyperus esculentus*, which are cultivated in the South of Europe, and eaten like nuts, being nutritive, restorative, and stimulant. They are also employed in the preparation of orgeat. They are sent to Cairo and Alexandria in considerable abundance, and sold in the bazaars, combined with rice, in the form of cakes. The toasted roots have been used as a substitute for coffee, and yield a preparation resembling chocolate. The cultivation of the plant deserves attention for its considerable alimentary value.
SOUCHETEUR, an inspector of woodcutters in France; a person who marks or verifies timber that has been felled.
SOUFFLE, an omelet made of the whites of eggs, cream, and sugar, beaten up.
SOUFFLONS, an Italian name for a very imperfect silk cocoon.
BOUGH, an adit level for carrying off water, or an entrance to a mine.
SOUND, the air-bladder of a fish; many of these are eaten, especially cod's sounds, fresh or salted, others furnish isinglass; a narrow strait of water where vessels lie at anchor; to ascertain the depth of water with a plummet and line.
SOUNDING-BOARD, a board over a pulpit, to make the speaker's voice heard at a distance; a board for propagating sound in a musical instrument.
SOUNDING-LINE, a line attached to a leaden plummet for determining the depth of water.
SOUNDING-ROD, an iron-rod marked with inches and feet, to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.
SOUNDINGS, the depth of water when the bottom can be reached.
SOUP, rich or thick broth made of different materials.
SOUTPIERE (French), a tureen for soup.
SOUP-KITCHEN, a public establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor.
SOUP-LADLE, a spoon with a large bowl, and long handle for dipping out soup.
SOUP-PLATE, a deep plate for holding soup.
SOUP-POT, SOUP-KETTLE, a boiler for preparing the stock for soup.
SOUP-TICKET, an authority for receiving soup at a public kitchen.
SOUP-TUREEN. See TUREEN.
SOUP, sharp, acid; fruit that is not ripe.
SOUBASSIE, a French name for fine Persian silk.
SOUP-CROUT. See SAUR-KRAUT.
SOUP-SOP, the fruit of the *Anona muricata*, a tropical tree; the sweet sop is the produce of another species, the *Anona squamosa*.
SOUSCRIVANT (French), the acceptor of a bill.

SOUTSE, to dip or steep; to pickle fish in vinegar, and bake them.
SOUTER, a Scottish name for a shoemaker.
SOUTHERNWOOD, the *Artemisia abrotanum*; the fragrant bitter acrid leaves are dried to drive away moths from linen, and are said to form an ingredient in some Continental beer.
SOUVENIR, a keepsake; a friend's gift of remembrance.
SOUT-WESTER, a painted canvas hat, with a flap over the neck, for use at sea in rough weather, and also worn by coal-heavers.
SOVEREIGN, the principal English gold coin weighing 5 dwts. and 3/274 grains. It is current by proclamation if it weighs 5 dwts. 2 1/2 grains, and the half sovereign 2 dwts. 13 1/2 grains. There have been double sovereigns coined, but these are seldom met with in circulation. The following is an account of the sovereigns coined since 1847:—
1847..... 4,007,127 1854..... 3,589,611
1848..... 2,246,702 1855..... 8,448,482
1849..... 1,755,399 1856..... 4,896,160
1850..... 1,402,039 1857..... 4,495,748
1851..... 4,013,024 1858..... 503,234
1852..... 8,053,435 1859..... 1,547,603
1853..... 10,597,998 1860..... 2,555,958
Total..... 58,082,703
The value of the gold coined at the British mint from the year 1855 to 1860, was £26,072,882, which, added to the sum mentioned already under the head of GOLD COINAGE, makes a total of gold coined in the twenty-one years of £92,607,210. See GOLD and HALF SOVEREIGN.
SOW, a large trough in a foundry for holding melted metal; a she pig; an ingot or mass of metal.
SOWANS, a porridge or gruel made in Scotland from oatmeal.
SOWAR, an Indian trooper; a horse-soldier, belonging to the irregular horse cavalry.
SOWING-MACHINE, a drill; a seed-planter.
SOX, a Scotch mode of spelling socks.
SOY, a sauce or flavouring originally made in the East; and said to be produced from a species of *Dolichos* bean, *Sofa hispida*. SOYA. See SHERRIS.
SOZELLE, an Indian name for small fish-SPA, a mineral spring.
SPACE, area; room; a small piece of cast metal to divide letters or words in printing.
SPACE-LINES, printers' leads for justifying, or filling up lines or words, made from 4 to 12 in pica.
SPACE-RULE, a thin piece of metal, type-height, of different lengths, used by compositors for making a delicate line in algebraic and other formula.
SPADE, a digging-tool of iron with a wooden handle; a deer three years old.
SPADE AND SHOVEL-MAKER, a manufacturer of the implements so named.
SPADESMAN, a name for an agricultural labourer in Tasmania.
SPAN, a yoke of oxen; a measure of 9 inches; a cord to confine a rope; to shackle the legs of a horse to prevent its wandering; to attach draught cattle to a wagon.

SPANDREL, a triangular space between the square head over an arch and the curve of the arch.

SPANGLE, a small shining piece of metal to attach to theatrical or other dresses; to glitter.

SPANGLE AND TINSEL MAKER, a manufacturer of small bright metal scales to sew on to garments.

SPANIEL, a valuable species of dog, of which there are many varieties.

SPANISH BLACK, a powder obtained by burning cork in close vessels.

SPANISH CHESTNUT-WOOD. See **CHESTNUT**.

SPANISH-FLIES. See **CANTHARIDES**.

SPANISH-LEATHER MAKER, a manufacturer of Cordovan-leather.

SPANISH-LIQUORICE, the inspissated juice of the *Glycyrrhiza-root*. See **LIQUORICE**.

SPANISH MAHOGANY. See **MAHOGANY**.

SPANKER, the gaff-sail on the mizen-mast.

SPANNER, a tool for turning a nut or bolt-head.

SPARABLES, small iron shoe-brads.

SPAR-DECK, the upper deck of a ship, on which loose or spare spars are secured.

SPARE-RIB, a joint of pork with the fat and other flesh taken off the rib.

SPARGER, a copper cylinder, used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling.

SPARROWBILL. See **SPARABLES**.

SPARS, a general marine term for all masts, yards, booms, &c.; a name for several kinds of mineral.

SPARTERIE, mats, ropes, and cordage, made of *Esparto* or Spanish broom.

SPAT, the young of oysters.

SPATCH-COCK, a fowl or bird killed, split open, and broiled or grilled.

SPATHIO IRON-ORE, spar-shaped or lamellar ore.

SPATTERDASHES, a kind of long gaiter or covering for the legs, to keep off mud.

SPATULA, an instrument for spreading pills, plasters, &c.

SPAWN, the seed of fish; the matrix of fungi. See **MUSHROOM-SPAWN**.

SPAWNER, a she-fish; a female salmon.

SPAY, to extirpate the ovaries of a female beast to prevent breeding, and to increase the fattening powers, as a spayed heifer, a spayed sow, &c.

SPEAKER, the chairman of a legislative body; a book for school-reading.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, a metal mouth tube for hailing ships at sea, and for making the voice heard at a distance.

SPEAKING-TUBE, a gutta-percha or other pipe for communicating orders from one room in a building to another.

SPEAR, a lance; a name in Riga for a spear suited for a small mast.

SPEARMAN, one armed with a spear.

SPEARMINT, another name for the *Mentha viridis*. See **MINT**.

SPECIAL-CONSTABLE, a person sworn in temporarily to aid in maintaining the peace.

SPECIAL-JURY, a superior class of jurors, merchants, or esquires, summoned to try a cause.

SPECIAL-PLEADER, a person whose occupation it is to draw pleadings. The Inns of

court have power to license, and they can practise before being called to the Bar. They may also sue for their fees, and be sued for their defaults, and in these matters they stand differently from a barrister.

SPECTE, metallic currency; current coins or bullion, as opposed to paper money.

SPECIFICATION, the particulars given of a patent; a minute detail of quantities, materials, and plans, for a work or building.

SPEL, TEN, a sample; an illustration.

SPECKLED-WOOD, wood marked with small spots or dashes.

SPECTACLE-CASE MAKER, a person who makes the small pocket cases of leather or other material for holding a pair of spectacles.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London. It has no hall.

SPECTACLES, framed glasses for the eyes, to aid those who have weak sight.

SPECTIONEER, a whaling name for the first harpooner.

SPECULATION, a scheme or project; a money venture on the chance of profit.

SPECULATOR, an adventurer; one who enters into a risk, dabbling in the funds, shares, or stocks, or buying or selling goods upon the chance of a rise in price.

SPECULUM, a reflector of polished metal; a surgeon's instrument for examining inward parts.

SPEED-INDICATOR, a gauge for testing the velocity of steam engines or machines.

SPEISS, impure nickel.

SPELDING, a dried haddock.

SPELL, a turn; the portion of time given to any work.

SPELLING-BOOK, a book for teaching the young to spell.

SPELT, an inferior kind of wheat grown in France and Flanders, the *Triticum spelta*, of which there are two kinds, the red and the white, some being bearded. It forms an excellent provender for horses, and the straw being very strong, it is much sought after for the manufacture of hats.

SPELTER, impure zinc. See **ZINC**.

SPENCER, a coat without skirts; an old-fashioned ladies' garment; a fore-and-aft sail set on a spencer mast in a ship.

SPERMACETI, a kind of waxy body which separates in cold weather from the oil obtained from the head-matter of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It is used for making candles with about 3 per cent. of bees'-wax added to prevent crystallization.

SPERMACETI-CANDLES, fine transparent candles, used as wax lights.

SPERMACETI-OINTMENT, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of lard, spermaceti, and bees'-wax.

SPERMACETI-REFINER, a person who purifies spermaceti, chiefly by pressure and crystallization.

SPERONARE, a vessel employed in Genoa for catching.

SPEECHES, a name for glue pieces; the offal of skin and hides.

SPHEROMETER, an instrument invented by Mr. Ross for measuring the curvature of lenses.

SPK s.
used
such
pine
name
blood
SPICE-
divisi
SPICE-
the L
SPICE-N
SPICER
many
dimen
Spiritor,
or a fa
SPIKE, a
of a c
with a
SPKENA
dwarf
tap-roo
possess
having
is used
and al
The bla
down in
tains in
SPILE-HO
SPILL-CAS
wood, u
SPILLET -
name or
system
set on st
America
SPILLIKINS
for mark
games.
SPILLS, sm
ing pipe
SPIN, to tw
SPINACH, t
of which
herb. I
Tetragon
spinach.
SPINAL, a k
SPINDLE, a
somethin
the pivot
a pinion,
pins on
wound.
in 1855,
1,386,783.
in cotton
15,120 yar
heers, is
SPINDLE-T
shrub, of
mus Euro
a native o
lar name
wood bein
skewers.
SPINET, an c
harpischon
SPINNING-JE
cotton.
SPINNING-M

SPICE, the common name for pleasant or pungent aromatic vegetable substances, used for flavouring food and condiments, such as nutmegs and mace, cinnamon, pimento, ginger, and pepper; a technical name among sugar-refiners for bullocks'-blood.

SPICE-BOX, a kitchen-box with several divisions for holding different spices.

SPICE-BUSH, a name in North America for the *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICE-NUT, a gingerbread-nut.

SPICERIES, a collective term under which many of the stimulant and aromatic condiments are grouped.

SPIGOT, a peg to stop the vent-hole in a cask or a faucet.

SPIKE, a large nail; to destroy the utility of a cannon, by plugging the vent-hole with a nail; an ear of maize.

SPIKENARD, the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a dwarf herbaceous plant, with a long hairy tap-root, a native of the Himalayas, possessing stimulant and bitter properties, having a strong and fragrant odour, and it is used as a perfume by Eastern nations, and also against hysteria and epilepsy. The blackish coloured roots are brought down in large quantities from the mountains in the north of India.

SPILE-HOLE, the air-hole or vent of a cask.

SPILL-CASE, a box for holding thin strips of wood, used as matches or lighters.

SPILLET-FISHING, **SPILLIARD-FISHING**, a name on the west coast of Ireland for a system of fishing by a number of hooks set on snoods, all on one line. In North America it is called bultow-fishing.

SPILLIKINS, pegs of wood, bone, or ivory, for marking the score of cribbage or other games.

SPILLS, small pieces of wood used for lighting pipes, or making matches.

SPIN, to twist or twirl threads.

SPINACH, the *Spinacia oleracea*, the leaves of which are a common nutritious pot-herb. In New Zealand, the leaves of the *Tetragonia expansa* are used instead of spinach.

SPINAL, a kind of unwrought inkle.

SPINDLE, any long pin or bar upon which something revolves; a watch fuzee; the pivot of a capstan; the small shaft of a pinion. In factories the bright iron-pins on which threads are formed and wound. In England there were at work, in 1855, 2,471,106 spindles; in France, 1,386,783. Spindle is also a yarn-measure; in cotton-yarn a spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen yarn a spindle of 24 hanks is 14,400 yards.

SPINDLE-TREE, a large and ornamental shrub, of which one species, the *Euonymus Europæus*, and its several varieties, is a native of Britain. It obtains its popular name from the hard and fine-grained wood being preferred for spindles and for skewers.

SPINER, an old keyed-instrument, a kind of harpsichord.

SPINNING-JENNY, a machine for spinning cotton.

SPINNING-MACHINES, various machines and

contrivances for spinning wool, silk, cordage, &c.

SPIRACLES, the blow-holes, or breathing-holes of a whale.

SPIRE, a steeple; a pinnacle.

SPIRIT, any inflammable liquor. [spirits.]

SPIRIT-BOTTLE, a glass bottle for holding

SPIRIT-DEALER, one who has a licence to vend spirituous liquors; a tavern-keeper.

SPIRIT-ENGINE MAKER, a manufacturer of the tavern, or bar, engines for drawing spirits for retail sale.

SPIRIT-JAR, an earthenware jar of various sizes, for sending out spirits.

SPIRIT-LAMP, a lamp for burning spirits to heat any thing, as metals; or for an allblaze or small cooking-stove. Spirit lamps produce little flame, but intense heat.

SPIRIT-LEVEL, an instrument for levelling, used also by carpenters and builders, in which a small horizontal tube, with spirits, fixed on the summit, shows the true level.

SPIRIT-LICENCE, a licence granted by the magistrates in quarter-sessions, to retail spirits.

SPIRIT-MERCHANT, a vender of spirits.

SPIRIT, METHYLATED. See METHYLATED SPIRIT.

SPIRIT OF SALT, a name for muriatic acid.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, the oil of turpentine.

SPIRIT OF WINE. See ALCOHOL.

SPIRIT-STORE, a shop where spirits are kept for sale, wholesale and retail.

SPIRIT-VARNISH, a resin dissolved in spirit.

SPIROMETER, an instrument for determining the capacity of the human lungs, bearing a close resemblance to a gas-holder.

SPLIT, a long metal spike or bar for sticking things on to roast.

SPLITTOON, a box of metal or other material for a smoker to spit in.

SPLASH-BOARD, the leather or wooden protection in front of a gig.

SPLICING, a sailor's term for uniting the ends of ropes by opening and interlacing the strands.

SPLINT, a thin piece of wood to support a broken bone or fractured limb; thin wood for matches. [splints.]

SPLINT-CUTTER, a shaper and maker of

SPLINTER-BAR, a cross-piece supporting the springs of a carriage. [parts.]

SPLIT, to burst asunder; to separate in

SPLIT-LIFT, a piece of in-sole leather used in shoe-making.

SPLIT-PEASE, husked peas, split for making pease-soup or pease-puddings.

SPLITS, a term, in the leather trade, for divided skins which have been separated into two sections by the cutting machine; there being tanned splits and salted splits.

SPLITTER, a name in Tasmania for a wood-cutter.

SPOKE-RIVER, a wheelwright, or shaper of spokes or rounds for ladders.

SPOKES, bars of wood radiating from the nave of a wheel to the felly, at equal distances from one another; the rounds of a ladder; a contrivance for skidding the wheels of a vehicle.

SPOKE-SHAPE, a plane for working on wood, which is hollow or curved.

SPONGE, a marine product, of which there are many varieties. Large quantities of both coarse and fine sponge come into commerce for toilet and surgical use, for common washing purposes, for making into cloth, hats, and for other uses; the soft fermenting dough of which bread is made. *

SPONGE-BAG, an oil-skin case for a toilet sponge.

SPONGE-CAKE, a light sweet cake made with milk and eggs.

SPONGE-MERCHANT, an importer of sponges either from the Bahamas or the Mediterranean, the two chief seats of the sponge fisheries.

SPONGE-TENTS, a surgical appliance for a wound, though the practice is now nearly obsolete. Sponge tents were prepared by dipping sponge in melted wax, and pressing it till the wax is hardened. A tent of this kind introduced into a wound or cavity enlarges as the wax softens.

SPONGING-HOUSE, the lock-up house of a sheriff's officer, where debtors are lodged before they are conveyed to prison.

SPONGIO-PILINE, a substitute for the ordinary poultice, made of small pieces of sponge and wool or cloth felted together, on an impermeable back, and held by a coating of India-rubber varnish on one side. It is used when softened in hot water for the same purpose as a bread or meal poultice.

SPool, a shuttle; a weaver's bobbin of cane or wood to wind yarn on.

SPool-STAND, a rest or support for bobbins.

SPoon, a small domestic utensil for taking up food, or for culinary use.

SPORTSMAN, a hunter; one who follows game with a gun, or pursues the sports of the field.

SPout, a tube or shoot; a curved mouth or nozzle, as to a ten-pot, watering-pot, &c.; a slang term for pledging goods at a pawnbroker's.

SPOWS, boxes or shoots down which coals are run from wagons into ships.

SPrat, a diminutive fish, the *Clupea sprattus*, used as food, and caught as the cold weather approaches in large quantities.

SPrat-GRIDIRON, a gridiron made specially for broiling sprats.

SPREADER, an attachment; the branch pipe of a fire-engine for scattering the water over a large surface.

SPRig, a thin nail without a head; an embroidered branch of a flower.

SPRING, an elastic body or band; in marine language a check on the cable for disconnecting it; to crack or split a mast or spar; "to spring a leak" is to let in water suddenly.

SPRING-BALANCE, an elastic spring counterbalancing a valve or lever.

SPRING-BED, an elastic or air mattress.

SPRING-BLIND MAKEr, a maker of window blinds working on springs.

SPRING-BRACES, elastic suspenders for men's trousers.

SPRING-CARRIAGE, a vehicle suspended on springs for travelling easy.

SPRINGE, a gin, noose, or snare to catch birds.

SPRINGER and LINER, a workman who puts in watch springs.

SPRING-FORGERS, workmen in the cutlery trade, who form the spring or piece of steel at the back of clasp and folding pocket-knives.

SPRING-MAKER, a manufacturer of steel compound springs for carriages, or of metal springs for easy chairs.

SPRING-SEAT, a chair or couch with a spring in it.

SPRING-TIDES, the highest course of tides, occurring every new and full moon.

SPRIT, a small boom or gaff used with a fore and aft sail in some boats.

SPRIT-SAIL, a sail extended on a sprit-sail [yard.

SPROUTS, BRUSSELS', a kind of small cabbage leaves growing from the stalk.

SPRUCE, a name for several species of the fir tribe, *Abies communis*, and *A. nigra* being the principal species, and supplying much of the deal timber of commerce. A fermented liquor made of treacle or molasses, and a decoction of the leaves and branches of the spruce-fir. It is sometimes called black-beer. See MUM. *

SPUD, an agricultural tool for digging up weeds.

SPUNK. See AMADOU.

SPUN-YARN, a cord formed by twisting together two or three rope-yarns; old junk, or rope twisted into yarns, used for various purposes on shipboard.

SPUR. See SPURS.

SPURGE, a name for several species of *Euphorbia*, used medicinally, but possessing purgative and poisonous properties.

SPURIOUS, adulterated; not genuine.

SPUR-MAKER, a manufacturer of spurs.

SPURRED-RYE. See ERGOT. [of a spur.

SPUR-ROWEL, the revolving pricking wheel.

SPURS, spiked irons for the bottoms of the boots of seamen, who stand on the carcass to strip the blubber from a whale; pricking instruments with rowels fastened on the heels of a horseman's boot.

SPUR-WHEEL, a cog-wheel.

SPY-GLASS, a small telescope.

SQUAB, a soft cushion; a sofa; a name applied to a young, unfledged bird, as a squab pigeon.

SQUAB-PIE, a Cornish pie containing a mixture of fish, flesh, and vegetables.

SQUADRON, a detachment from a fleet; part of an army; two or more troops of cavalry.

SQUARE, an inner court; an open space or market area; a mechanic's measure for gauging and squaring his work; a workman's tool for measuring angles; also 100 feet superficial of boarding; a term commonly applied to a pane of glass; a rectangle surrounded by houses.

SQUARE-RIGGED, in seamanship, vessels which have the yards and sails across the masts, instead of fore and aft, or in the direction of the length of the vessel.

SQUARE-SAIL, a large four-sided sail extended on a lower yard.

SQUASH, a name for the *Cucurbita Melopepo*. See GOURDS.

SQUAT, locat

SQUAT, out r

SQUAT, nies

SQUAT, who

SQUAT, leech

SQUAT, tion p

SQUAT, Newt

SQUAT, Scull

SQUAT, Meinh

SQUAT, a plan

SQUAT, Medit

SQUAT, being

SQUAT, purg

SQUAT, Scur

SQUAT, squirrel

SQUAT, for cuff

SQUAT, From fi

SQUAT, be killed

SQUAT, returns

SQUAT, skins

SQUAT, skins w

SQUAT, in this c

SQUAT, SQUIRT, a

SQUAT, SQUIRTING

SQUAT, lum agr

SQUAT, Elateru

SQUAT, which is

SQUAT, gout, dro

SQUAT, SRIGUNDA,

SQUAT, wood,

SQUAT, STABBER,

SQUAT, STABBING-P

SQUAT, binders.

SQUAT, STABLAT,

SQUAT, a Swiss her

SQUAT, STABLE, a

SQUAT, either put

SQUAT, STABLE-BOY

SQUAT, a room; a

SQUAT, STABLE-FIX

SQUAT, prepares

SQUAT, other fitt

SQUAT, STACK, a pl

SQUAT, wood, hay

SQUAT, neys, or an

SQUAT, a pile of

SQUAT, stack of w

SQUAT, STACK-YARD

SQUAT, stacks.

SQUAT, STADE, a la

SQUAT, itinerary n

SQUAT, STADE-DUES.

SQUAT, STADIO (Ital

SQUAT, length in t

SQUAT, 22 yards.

SQUAT, STAFF, a crut

SQUAT, ensign of o

SQUAT, or bludgeon

SQUAT, STAFF-OFFICE

SQUAT, a general o

SQUAT, STAG, a mak

SQUAT, term for s

SQUAT, ment for s

SQUAT, whose obje

SQUAT, premium, v

SQUAT, scribling or

SQUAT, STAGE, a land

SQUAT, in a theatre

SQUAT, a mineral of tin ore and spar; to locate or settle down on waste land without right.

SQUATTER, a name in the Australian colonies for sheep-farmers and cattle breeders, who occupy large ranges of land, under licence from government, at a small rental.

SQUIB, a noisy firework or cracker; an election placard or lampoon.

SQUID, the *Sepia media*, used as a bait by the Newfoundland fishermen.

SQUILL, a name for the *Urginea Scilla* of Steinhell, the *Scilla maritima* of Linnaeus; a plant inhabiting the sea-coast of the Mediterranean, the acrid bulbs of which being diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative, are used medicinally.

SQUIRREL, a small rodent, a species of *Sciurus*. The fur of several varieties of squirrel is much used for linings, for tippets, for cuffs, and other articles of ladies' dress. From fifteen to twenty millions are said to be killed in Russia annually. In the trade returns they are sometimes called Calabur-skins. In 1856, about 2,200,000 squirrel-skins were imported, and chiefly used up in this country.

SQUIRT, a syringe.

SQUIRTING-CUCUMBER, a name for the *Ecballium agreste* of Richard, the *Momordica Elaterium* of Linnaeus; the drastic juice of which is used medicinally in cases of gout, dropsy, apoplexy, constipation, &c.

SRIGUNDA, a local Indian name for sandal-wood.

STABBER, a marling-spike; a sailmaker's STABBING-PRESS, a press used by book-binders.

STABLAT, a winter cow-house, in which Swiss herdsmen live with their cattle.

STABLE, a house or shelter for horses, either public or private.

STABLE-BOY, **STABLE-MAN**, an ostler or groom; a person who attends on horses.

STABLE-FIXTURE MAKER, a person who prepares and fits racks, mangers, and other fittings for stables.

STACK, a pile of any thing, as a stack of wood, hay, corn, &c.; a column of chimneys, or an elevated chimney to a factory, a pile of muskets rested together. A stack of wood is 408 cubic feet.

STACK-YARD, an enclosure for ricks or stacks.

STADE, a landing or shipping place; an itinerary measure. See **STADIO**. [Elbe.]

STADE-DUES, tolls levied on ships in the **STADIO** (Italian), a furlong; a measure of length in the Ionian islands, consisting of 22 yards.

STAFF, a crutch or support; a flag pole; an ensign of office; a policeman's hand-club or bludgeon; the round of a ladder.

STAFF-OFFICER, a military officer assisting a general or commander of an army.

STAG, a male red deer; a stock-exchange term for applicants for letters of allotment for shares in a new company, whose object is to sell immediately at a premium, without any intention of subscribing or holding shares.

STAGE, a landing-quay or pier; a platform in a theatre; a scaffold erection for build-

ing; a public carriage; an assigned portion of a journey or limit travelled by horses. [stage.]

STAGE-BOX, a box in a theatre close to the **STAGE-CARRIAGE**, **STAGE-COACH**, a public conveyance plying for hire.

STAGE-DOOR, the back or side door; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theatre. [carriage.]

STAGER, a horse running in a stage **STAG-HORN CUTTER**, a worker up of deer horn for knife handles, &c.

STAG-HOUND, a dog for coursing deer.

STAILS, handles for mops and brooms.

STAINED-GLASS, painted glass for windows.

STAIO, the Tuscan bushel, which is equal to about two-thirds of the English bushel.

See **STAJO**.

STAIR-BALUSTER MANUFACTURER, a turner of wooden balusters, or a caster of iron rails for stairs.

STAIR-CARPET, narrow carpeting of different make and material, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard wide, for covering flights of stairs.

STAIRCASE, a series of stone or wooden steps for ascending buildings.

STAIR-HEAD, the top of a flight of stairs.

STAIR-RODS, iron rods, coated with brass, fixed in eyes, to secure and keep a stair-carpet smooth in the bend of each step.

STATHMEN, men engaged in weighing and shipping coals at a stath.

STATHS, lines of rails projecting over a river; a drop from which vessels are loaded with coals, &c.

STAJO, an Italian dry-measure: in some districts one bushel or less, in others 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. For liquids the stajo varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. 100 staji of corn = 28 two-fifths imperial quarters; but estimated, commonly, at 342 staji to 100 imperial quarters. In some parts 100 staji = 502 imperial bushels.

STALK, to shoot deer.

STALL, a crib or portion of a stable; a stand or booth in a market; a small open or partially closed shop in a street, as a fruit-stall, a book-stall, a cobbler's-stall; a select and reserved front seat in the pit of a theatre or other place of public amusement.

STALL-FED, cattle that have been stabled and fattened in stalls; not permitted to roam at large.

STALLION, an entire or ungelded horse; one kept for serving mares.

STAMP, a die or mark; an instrument for sealing or making impressions; an official tax or mark, as a postage-stamp, a receipt-stamp, a post-office letter-stamp. See **POSTAGE-STAMP** and **RECEIPT-STAMP**.

STAMP-COLLECTOR, a receiver of stamp duties.

STAMP-CUTTER, an engraver of dies on wood, stone, or metal.

STAMP-DUTY, a Government tax on newspapers, deeds, bills, receipts, and postage stamps, &c.

STAMP-DISTRIBUTOR, an issuer or vender of Government stamps, who is an official, or holds a licence. [office.]

STAMPER, a marker of letters in a post-

STAMP-HEADS, the crushing parts of a mill for pounding ores or crushing seeds.

STAMPING-PRESS, a press for imprinting, by a sunken die, bills of lading, notes, envelopes, drafts, &c.; a crushing mill for ores.

STAMP-MAKER, a die-sinker; a manufacturer of adhesive receipt or postage stamps.

STAMP-NOTE, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board.

STAMPS, official impressions to be affixed to letters to pre-pay the postage, or on bills, deeds, and receipts. See **POSTAGE-STAMP** and **RECEIPT-STAMP**. [support.]

STANCHION, an upright iron pillar or **STANCHION-GUN**, a pivot gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

STAND, a counter in a bazaar; a stall in a market; a station where public vehicles wait to be hired; an erection with seats for spectators on a race-course, review ground, &c.; a desk or rest for music, newspapers, &c.; a weight for pitch of 2½ to 3 cwt.; a support for a barrel, &c.; a set of arms, as a soldier's musket and bayonet.

STANDARD, an upright of iron, for fencing; a flag; a test or rule of measure; a solid measure by which hewn timber is estimated, varying in different timber countries. The St. Petersburg standard hundred of deals, and deal ends, contains 120 pieces, 12 feet long, 1½ inch thick, and 11 inches broad, = 165 cubic feet. The Swedish standard hundred contains 121 pieces, 14 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches broad. The Norwegian standard hundred contains 120 pieces 12 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches broad. The standard hundred by which battens are commonly sold, contains 120 pieces, 12 feet long, 2½ inches thick, and 7 inches broad. Dantzic and Memel deck deals are sold by a standard of 40 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 12 inches wide. The standard of red deals would weigh about 2½ tons, and that of white wood 2½ tons.

The term *standard* is used to designate the purity and weight of coins, that is, the fineness of the metal of which they are made, and the quantity of it contained in them. A pound troy, or 12 oz. of the metal of which English silver coins are made, contains 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure silver, and 18 dwts. alloy. This pound is coined into 66 shillings, so that each shilling contains 80-727 grains fine silver, and 87-27 grains standard silver; and the *money pound*, consisting of 20 shillings, contains 1614-545 grains pure silver, and 1745-454 grains standard silver. The fineness of gold is estimated by carats, gold of the highest degree of fineness, or pure, being said to be 24 carate fine, 22 being the purity of our present gold coins. The sovereign, or 20 shilling piece, contains 113-001 grains fine gold, and 123-274 grains standard gold. The pound troy of standard gold, is coined into 46 sovereigns, and 88-120ths of a sovereign, or into £46: 14: 6d. The mint, or

standard price of gold, therefore, is said to be £46: 14: 6d. per pound troy, or £3: 17: 10½d. an ounce. The alloy in coins is reckoned of no value; it is allowed in order to save the trouble and expense that would be incurred, in refining the metals to their highest degree of purity; and because, when its quantity is small, it renders the coins harder, and less liable to be worn or rubbed. Were the quantity of alloy considerable, it would lessen the splendour and ductility of the metals, and would add too much to the bulk of the coins.—*McCulloch's Principles of Commerce*. There are several standards for gold now used, as 22, 18, 15, 12, and 9 carats.

STANDARD-BEARER, an officer who carries a banner or colours in a procession.

STANDARD-MARK, a legal assay mark for gold of 22 carats fine, and for silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts. Articles of all standards, capable of bearing a stamp, are marked also with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark of the Assay Office, and a letter for the date of the year. Different kinds of letters are used by the Goldsmiths' Company; the one now employed is the old black letter. The alphabet was begun in 1836, C being the letter for the present year, 1838. It runs on to 20 letters, J being omitted; a fresh alphabet is then again commenced. The standard mark for England is a lion passant; for Edinburgh, a thistle; for Glasgow, a lion rampant; for Ireland, a harp crowned. Gold of 18 carats fine, a crown and the figures 18. Silver of the new standard, which is 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine, bears the figure of Britannia. See **HALL-MARK**.

STANDING, a stall placed in a market, or on the foot pavement in a street; a workman's loom in a lower flat or story.

STANDING-RIGGING, the stationary or fixed ropes and chains, &c. of a ship, attached to the hull; used as stays and hold-lasts, to keep the masts, bowsprits, &c. firm and secure.

STANHOPE, a sporting phaeton.

STANHOPE-PRESS, a printing-press, named after the inventor, Earl Stanhope.

STANNARY, a tin-mine or tin-works.

STANNARY-COURT, a court of law and equity, held in Cornwall, of which the Prince of Wales is Lord-Warden, and a Judge the Vice-Warden, held to adjudicate upon, and settle, disputes between parties connected with mines.

STANNATE OF SODA, a salt obtained from tin, largely used by calico-printers.

STAPELSTADER, a privileged weight for metals, in certain towns in Sweden, which is 4-5ths of the common standard, or virtual weight; 100 lbs. stapelstader = 74-03 lbs. avoirdupois; 100 lbs. avoirdupois = 133-46 stapelstader virtual; 112 lbs. avoirdupois = 140-47 lbs. stapelstader virtual; 7½ skippund stapelstader virtual are about equal to the English ton.

STAPLE, in the Newcastle coal district a small pit; an iron loop driven into a wall or door, &c. for holding a padlock. *

STAPLE

dealt in

strict or

STAPLER

STAR, a

STAR-ANI

of China

carmin

prepara

capsule

tial oil,

with w

STAR-APP

its varie

STARBOARD

looking

STARCH,

outbath

and seed

chiefly i

rice. In

maize,

for stiff

bleachers

tion is

anum.

STARCHER,

one who

STARCH-M

from root

is carried

especially

some of th

STARTELLO,

Milan 2 g

STARIE, the

STARO. See

STARTIN,

Syria, ne

STATE-BARG

STATE-BED,

rated bed.

STATE-CARR

age for off

part in pul

STATEMENT,

dered; det

furnished.

STATE-ROOM

STATEHEL

(St)

stick of ge

STATION, a

place on a

duty; a

strict under

the quarter

STATION-CLE

STATIONER, a

or in small

STATIONERS'

companies

Stationers'

STATIONERS'

the articles

STATIONERY,

STATION-MAN

railway sta

STATION-POI

ing instrum

STATISTICS, is

commerce,

of a count

ivate cou

STAPLE ARTICLES, the chief commodities dealt in; the principal produce of a district or country.

STAPLER, *See* **WOOL-STAPLER**. [*See* **STAJO**.]

STAR, **STARO**, an Italian grain-measure.

STAR-ANISE, the *Illicium anisatum*, a native of China and Japan, the aromatic and carminative fruit of which is used in the preparation of liqueurs. The star-shaped capsules and seeds abound in an essential oil, easily procured by distillation with water. *See* **ANISEED**.

STAR-APPLE, the *Chrysophyllum cainito*, and its varieties, a luscious tropical fruit.

STARBOARD, the right-hand side of a vessel, looking forward.

STARCH, a fecula; an amylaceous matter obtained from various substances, roots, and seeds, and the trunks of trees. It is chiefly made from potatoes, wheat, and rice. In America it is obtained from maize. It is largely used by laundresses for stiffening linen, by calico-printers, bleachers, and others, and the consumption is said to exceed 20,000 tons per annum. *See* **ARROW-ROOT**, and **DEXTRINE**.

STARCHER, a laundress; a clear starcher; one who stiffens fabrics.

STARCH-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of starch from roots or grains. The manufacture is carried on in most of the large towns, especially in those which are the seats of some of the principal textile manufactures.

STARILLO, an Italian grain-measure; in Milan 2 gallons, in Rome 4 gallons.

STARIE, the French name for demurrage.

STARO. *See* **STAJO**.

STARTIN, a measure of capacity used in Styria, nearly 2 quarters.

STATE-BARGE, a royal or corporate barge.

STATE-BED, an elaborately carved or decorated bed.

STATE-CARRIAGE, a highly decorated carriage for officials going in state, or taking part in public processions.

STATEMENT, a declaration; an account rendered; details or explanatory particulars furnished. [*senger* steamer.]

STATE-ROOM, the principal cabin of a passenger vessel (Scotch), a support or prop for a stack of grain to raise it above the ground.

STATION, a depot; a starting or stopping place on a railway; an assigned post of duty; a garrison for troops; the sea district under the jurisdiction of an admiral; the quarters for police.

STATION-CLERK, a railway clerk.

STATIONER, a dealer in pens, ink, paper, &c. or in small periodicals.

STATIONERS'-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London whose hall is in Stationers' court, Ludgate hill. [*binders*.]

STATIONERS' FILE, a measure used by book-stationery, writing materials and books; the articles dealt in by a stationer.

STATION-MASTER, an officer in charge of a railway station.

STATION-POINTER, **STATION-STAFF**, surveying instruments for taking angles.

STATISTICS, facts and figures relating to the commerce, progress, or social condition of a country; parliamentary returns or private computations.

STATUARY, a carver or sculptor in stone; a maker of statues; a collection of statues.

STATUARY-MARBLE, crystalline, granular, white marble, used for monuments, busts, furniture, &c. [*stone* or metal.]

STATUE, an image or carving of a figure in STATUETTE, a small statue.

STATUTE, an annual public gathering or fair, or hiring farm servants, in some parts of the country; a legislative enactment.

STATUTE-LABOUR, a definite amount of labour required for the public service in making roads, streets, bridges, &c. in certain colonies; which has to be performed personally or by substitute, but may be commuted by a money payment.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, an assigned period within which an action must be brought, which varies; for debts it is six years.

STAVES, shaped lengths of wood for making casks, chiefly of white or red oak; but also made of ash and other wood. They are sold by the standard mille, c. thousand, of 1200, or ten standard hundreds of 120 pieces. Staves vary in length, according to the purpose they are intended for, from 31 inches long to 72 inches, and in breadth from 3 to 7 inches; in thickness from 4 to 3 inches. Prepared staves are reckoned in some parts of the Continent by the schock. Thus a long thousand of staves usually consists of 20 schock, each of 60 pipe staves; for hoghead and barrel staves the long thousand consists respectively of 30 and 40 schock, and for pipe, hoghead, and barrel headings, of 40, 60, and 80 schock. The imports of staves in 1855 were 67,747 loads or tons.

STAVESACRE, the acrid, emetic, purgative seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*, which are used against worms and itch. The seeds are also employed in the Levant for intoxicating fish.

STAY AND CORSET MAKER, a maker of stiffened waist-supports for females.

STAY-BUSK, a stiff piece of wood, steel, or whalebone for the front support of a woman's stays.

STAY-LACE, a silk or thread cord for fastening a lady's stays.

STAYS, large ropes leading forward, used to support and secure the masts of ships; corsets for females.

STAY-RAIL, a ship's sail which is hoisted by rings upon a stay or rope.

STEAD, the frame of a bed; a place or locality, as a homestead, a farm-steading.

STEAK, a fleshy slice of meat for broiling, frying, or stewing.

STEAK-BEATER, a roller for beating beef-steaks before cooking, to make them tender.

STEAK-BROILER, a gridiron which catches the gravy from the steak.

STEAK-TONGS, small tongs for turning chops or steaks when broiling on a gridiron.

STEAL, to thieve; to remove clandestinely; to defraud.

STEAM, water converted into an elastic fluid by the application of heat, and largely applied as a motive-power in propelling vessels and carriages, and driving machinery.

STEAM-BOAT BUILDER, a constructor of vessels to be driven by steam, either paddle-wheels or propellers.

STEAM-BOILER, the metal vessel in which steam is generated.

STEAM-CARRIAGE MAKER, a manufacturer of vehicles to be propelled by steam-power.

STEAM-CHEST, a box attached to the cylinder in which steam is admitted by the regulator.

STEAM-CYLINDER, the vessel in which the moveable disk or piston moves.

STEAM-DREDGER, a machine worked by steam, with buckets on a revolving frame, to keep the beds of rivers and harbours clean.

STEAM-ENGINE-BOILER MAKER, a constructor of steam-boilers for locomotive, marine, or stationary engines.

STEAMER, a spare top fitting on a saucepan, with holes at the bottom, for cooking potatoes by steam; a steamboat.

STEAM-GAUGE, a contrivance to show the exact amount of pressure of the steam.

STEAM HAMMER, a heavy hammer worked by steam-power.

STEAM-INDICATOR. See **STEAM-GAUGE**.

STEAM-MILLS, machinery worked by steam for different purposes.

STEAM-PACKET, a steam-vessel running periodically between certain ports.

STEAM-PAN, a vessel heated by steam.

STEAM-PIPE, in locomotive engines the pipes which collect and convey the steam to the steam-chest; pipes for heating buildings.

STEAM-PRESS, a printing-press worked by steam.

STEAM-PROPELLER. See **STEAMER** and **PROPELLER**.

STEAM-PUMP, a pump worked by steam.

STEAM-TUG, a small steam-boat employed to tow vessels, barges, dredgers, &c.

STEAM-WHISTLE, an attachment to locomotive-engines; an escape of steam through a pipe which produces a shrill warning whistle, that can be heard several miles.

STEARIN, **STEARIC-ACID**, the solid constituent of fatty substances.

SEATITE, a soft, unctuous, magnesian mineral, used by the Chinese for making figures, and suitable for statuary and decorative purposes. See **SOAPSTONE**.

STEEKKAN, **STECKKANNE**, a Dutch liquid-measure, the 12th part of a barrel, and averaging about 4 gallons: 6 steekkanne make a tun of train-oil.

STEEL, a compound of iron and carbon. The principal varieties manufactured are bar or blistered steel, to which shear-steel belongs, cast-steel, Damascus, and German-steel; an instrument for sharpening a knife; a piece of metal for striking a light with a flint. See **WOOTZ** and **GERMAN-STEEL**, &c.

STEEL-BUSK MAKER, one who makes metal busks or bones for women's stays.

STEEL-CONVERTER and **REFINER**, one who carbonises bar-iron in a converting furnace, prepares it into blister-steel, and afterwards refines it.

STEEL-MANUFACTURER, a maker of shear or

cast steel; a hammerer and roller of steel into the sizes required for files, edge-tools, table-knives and forks, coach-springs, &c.

STEEL-MILL MAKER, a manufacturer of forge tilts, or rolling-mills, for hammering steel into bars, or rolling it into sheets.

STEEL-PEN MAKER, a manufacturer of metal pens, which are now largely used for writing.

STEEL-PLATE MAKER, a preparer of plates for the use of engravers.

STEEL-PLATE PRINTER, one who takes impressions by a press from steel-plates.

STEEL-ROLLER, the cylinder of a mill for rolling out steel into sheets.

STEEL-SCRAPER, a bookbinder's-tool.

STEEL-WINE, sherry wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time, used medicinally.

STEELYARD, a balance by leverage, having arms of unequal length; the weight being moved along the rod or longer arm, grows heavier in proportion as it is removed further from the fulcrum or support.

STEERING, a term in well-digging, implying enclosing or walling in half a brick thick.

STEEP, a dye; a cleansing wash; a rennet-bag; to dip or soak.

STEEPLE-CHASE, a kind of race, in which the horseman proceeds, regardless of obstructions, over rivers, hedges, or ditches.

STEER, a young bullock; a castrated bull; in Scotland, to plough land.

STEERAGE, that part of the between-decks of a vessel which is just forward of the cabin; the accommodation afforded to second-class passengers in a passenger-ship.

STEERING-WHEEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the tiller-wheels with handles, used to work the rudders of large ships.

STERNSMAN, the pilot of a boat; a helmsman.

STEIN (German), a stone; a weight of 20 lbs. to 22 lbs., by which flax is weighed in Saxony; this weight varies with the goods weighed.

STEINBERGER, a kind of wine.

STEINBOCK, a species of Cape antelope, the *Antelopa tragulus*.

STENCIL, a piece of metal, oil-cloth, or leather, in which patterns have been cut out, to be placed on some surface, and brushed over with ink or colour, when the pattern, letters, or device is left.

STENCIL-CUTTER, a person who pierces patterns, letters, or ornaments, on thin metal plates, or on oil-cloth, &c. for the use of a stenciler.

STENCILLER, one who works with a stencil.

STENCILING, a kind of painting on walls with a stencil, to imitate the figures of paper-hangings.

STENCIL-PLATE. See **STENCIL**.

STENOGRAPHY, a reporter; a shorthand-writer.

STENOGRAPHY, abbreviated writing; the art of taking down the words of a speaker in short-hand characters.

STENT-MASTER, an assessor or valuer of property, for taxation in Scotland.

STEP, a stair, or the round of a ladder; a pace; the hole or socket which supports a boat's mast.

STEEPIER,

STEPPING, in a mir-

STERE, the employe,

&c. It is the se-

of capital

STEREOSCOPE, in which

of an ob-

angles, a

as one st-

in bold

scenes ar-

the eye.

STEREOTYPE, the letter

weight of

kept in pr-

STEREOTYPE, metal plat

A mould is

and into th-

STEREOTYPE, in making

STEREOTYPE, the place o

ing. These

on blocks o

of sturgeo-

which yiel-

Its flesh is

caviar.

STERLING, acco-

term which

genuine and

United King-

STERN, the aft

a vessel.

STERN-EAST, a

a vessel, wh

STERN-POST, th

that on whic

STERN-SHEETS

about the top

STERNUTATOR

the nose, wh

STETCH, a firm

the ridge o

made by a p

or a 12-feet

STETHOMETER

ing the comp

in cases of

sists of dial

which is act

sides of the

to extend ar

STETHOSCOPE

a hollow tub

perforated th

an ear-piece

shaped cavit

ing the actio

STETHOSCOPE

wooden soun

STEVEDORE, a

stowage of a

STEW, meat h

tables; a sto

STEW.

STEEPS, vast, untilled, or barren plains.
STEPPING-STONES, stones laid in a brook or in a milky road.

STERE, the unit of French solid-measure employed for measuring fire-wood, stone, &c. It is equal to 35.31741 cubic feet, and is the same as the kilolitre in measures of capacity.

STEREOSCOPE, a frame with a pair of lenses, in which two pictures or representations of an object, taken at slightly different angles, are made to combine, and appear as one statue or figure, &c. standing out in bold relief. Cities, portraits, and scenes are thus brought out vividly before the eye.

STEREOTYPE, a solid page of metal cast from the letter-press, which releases a certain weight of type, and enables a work to be kept in print at a smaller expense.

STEREOTYPE-FOUNDER, a person who casts metal plates from forms of movable type. A mould is first taken in plaster of Paris, and into this an alloyed metal is poured.

STEREOTYPE-MAKER, a workman employed in making stereotypes.

STEREOTYPE-PLATE, a sheet of metal taking the place of type or wood-cuts, for printing. These plates are usually mounted on blocks of wood to the height of type.

STERLET, the *Acipenser kuthenus*, a species of sturgeon, the swimming-bladder of which yields the best Russian isinglass. Its flesh is prized, and its roe yields caviar.

STERLING, according to a fixed standard; a term which has long been applied to the genuine and standard money of the United Kingdom; a smelt.

STERN, the after-end or hindmost part of a vessel.

STERN-FAST, a rope attached to the stern of a vessel, when lying at a wharf, &c.

STERN-POST, the aftermost timber in a ship; that on which the rudder hangs.

STERN-SHEETS, the after-part of a boat, abaft the rowers, where the passengers sit.

STERNUTATORY, a medicine or application to the nose, which causes sneezing.

STETCH, a farming term for a division of land; the ridge or row between the furrows, made by a plough, which may be a 6-foot or a 12-foot stetch.

STETHOMETER, an instrument for measuring the comparative mobility of the chest, in cases of disease of the lungs. It consists of a dial plate with a moveable index, which is acted on by the pressure of the sides of the chest on a cord which is made to extend around the chest.

STETHOSCOPE, a surgeon's sound instrument; a hollow tube or cylinder of cedar-wood, perforated throughout its length, having an ear-piece at one end, and a funnel-shaped cavity at the other, for ascertaining the action of the lungs and heart.

STETHOSCOPE MAN, a manufacturer of the wooden sounding tubes used by surgeons.

STEVEDORE, a person who superintends the stowage of a ship's cargo.

STEW, meat hashed or mixed with vegetables; a store-pond for fish. See **IRISH STEW**.

STEWARD, the manager of a landed estate; one who acts for another; a director of a public dinner, ball, or charitable festival; the providore or chief cabin servant in a steamer or passenger ship.

STEW-PAN, a shallow sauce-pan of iron, copper, or block tin.

STIBIUM, a name for antimony ore.

STICCATO (Italian), a musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking on it with bars of wood.

STICK, the mast or spar for a ship; a walking-cane or straight twig; a compositor's instrument for holding type.

STICK-FLOUR, a Brazilian name for cassava meal; in Portuguese, farinha de pao.

STICKFUL, a printer's term for as much arranged type as his composing-stick will hold, and which has to be transferred to a galley, to enable him to go on composing or setting up type.

STICKING - PLASTER MAKER, a maker of court plaster, or of a more common adhesive plaster, for closing wounds.

STICK-LAC, the crude lac or red colouring resin formed by the *Coccus lacca*, and encrusting small twigs.

STICKLEBACK, the *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, a small fish, not eatable, because it is too fat; its fat might, however, be made useful. On the coasts, it is often spread in cartloads over the land for manure.

STICK-LICORICE, Spanish licorice-paste in the form of sticks. See **LIQORICE**.

STICK-POMATUM. See **BANDOLINE**.

STIFFENING-ORDER, a permission granted by the Customs' to take on board heavy goods, by way of ballast, to steady the ship.

ST. IGNATIUS' BEANS, the seeds of the *Ignatia amara*; also for *Fenillea* seeds in Brazil. See **KOU-KOU**.

STILE, a kind of stepping-gate in a field; a set of steps to pass over a fence.

STILETTO, an instrument for making eye-let-holes in needle-work; a slender dagger or knife.

STILL, a metal apparatus with a boiler, a head, and a condenser or worm-pipe, through which the vapour ascends, in the distillation of liquids.

STILL-HANGER, an engineer or worker, who fixes the stills for making rum in the West Indies.

STILL-HOUSE, a building where distillation is carried on.

STILLIARD, an incorrect mode of spelling steel-yard.

STILL-ROOM, an apartment for keeping liquors, preserves, &c.; a room where a still is worked, for making spirits or essences.

STILL-YARD. See **STEELYARD**.

STILTON, a solid, rich, buttery, and white cheese, made in Leicestershire. It is the dearest of English cheeses, and is seldom used till it is two years old.

STILTS, props or poles for walking on.

STIMPART, in Ayrshire, the fourth part of a peck.

STIMULANTS, medicines or strong drinks, which increase the action of the pulse, and excite the energies of the system.

STINGER, in Scotland, a thatcher; one who repairs thatched roofs.

STINK-POT, an offensive projectile, containing stinking combustible.

STINK-TRAP, a kind of patent sink, to prevent the exhalation of noxious vapours from the sewers.

STINT, a miner's name for a given quantity of work to be performed; a term in the north for cattle and sheep taken in to graze.

STIPEND, an agreed allowance or salary.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, a resident paid magistrate.

STIPPLE, to engrave by means of dots.

STIPULATE, to bargain; to covenant.

STIRABOUT, a basty pudding.

STIRK, **STURK**, a young ox or heifer.

STIRRUP-IRON, an iron hoop or rest for a horseman's foot.

STIRRUP-LEATHER, the strap or suspending support for a stirrup-iron.

STRICH, to fasten with a needle and thread; to form land into ridges. See **STRETCH**.

STIVE, a name given to the floating dist in flour-mills, during the operation of grinding. [penny.]

STIVER, a small Dutch money, equal to a **STOCK**, the cross-piece of an anchor, at right angles with the shank, which is either of iron, or wood firmly bound together with iron hoops; a computation for grain in Hamburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ last, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ quarters; a log or trunk of a tree; a kind of stiff neck-band; material for soup; capital; farming animals; articles of trade. *

STOCKADE, a fortification or fence of pointed stakes, in New Zealand called a pali; a cattle pen.

STOCK AND BIT, a holder of bits for boring wood, used by carpenters; a centre-bit.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, a dealer in the public funds and joint-stock companies' shares, who is required in London to hold a licence from the corporation.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, a body of stock-brokers who meet and transact business in their hall in Capel court, under certain recognized forms and regulations.

STOCK-EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, a body elected from among the stock-brokers, to manage the general affairs of the stock-exchange, and decide upon matters brought before them.

STOCK-FISH, cod fish, which is caught on the coasts of Spain and Norway; and, after washing in the sea, is simply sun-dried and not salted. See **HAKE**.

STOCKING-FRAME, a machine for weaving stockings.

STOCKING-MAKER, a weaver or manufacturer of stockings.

STOCKINGS, hose; coverings for the feet and legs, of cotton, silk, or worsted.

STOCKING-TRIMMER, a decorator or ornament of stockings; one who removes loose threads or imperfections.

STOCK-IN-TRADE, the goods kept on sale by a shop-keeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman.

STOCK-JOBBER, an outsider or intermediate agent between the buyer and seller of public securities, who makes a marginal

price at which shares, &c. are to be bought or sold in the Stock-exchange.

STOCK-LIST, a list, published daily or periodically, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in; the prices current; the actual transactions, &c.

STOCK-MAKER, a manufacturer of stiff neck-bands worn by men.

STOCKMAN, a herdsman; a keeper of cattle.

STOCK - MARKET, the stock-exchange; a place for the sale of cattle.

STOCKS, public funds or securities; the red and grey bricks which are used for the exterior of walls and fronts of buildings; the frame upon which a vessel is built; men's stiff bands or ties for the neck. See **MARLE-STOCKS**.

STOCK-SHAVE, a block-maker's tool.

STOCK-STATION, a district for rearing and herding cattle.

STOCK-TAKING, a periodical examination and inventory of goods, or stock, in a shop or warehouse.

STOF, a liquid-measure used in Germany and Russia, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

STOKE-HOLE, the mouth of the grate of a furnace.

STOKER, one who pokes or kindles a fire; a man who attends to a fire-grate or furnace and supplies it with fuel; the term is chiefly applied to men so employed on locomotive and marine steam-engines.

STOMACHER, a lady's ornament of net or lace for the breast.

STOMACH-PUMP, an apparatus for emptying the stomach, or injecting liquids, &c.

STOMACH-WARMER, a metal vessel for holding hot water to place on the stomach.

STONE, a commercial weight varying with the article weighed, but legally 14 lbs. The stone of butcher's meat or fish is usually reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese 16 lbs.; of hemp 32 lbs.; of glass 5 lbs. In Hamburg a stone of flax is 20 lbs.; of feathers 10 lbs. The Prussian stone of 22 lbs. is equal to $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois, 5 stone making 1 trade centner, of 110 lbs. = 113 lbs. avoirdupois, nearly.

STONE-BREAKER, a labourer employed in preparing metal for road-making.

STONE-CUTTER, an operative employed in a stone quarry, or in working marble and other stone; a lapidary.

STONE-DRESSER, one who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes.

STONE-HAMMER, a small hammer for breaking stones to mend roads. [stone]

STONE-MASON, one who works or builds in stone; a mason, an importer of granite from the Channel islands, Scotland, &c.; a dealer in paving or building stones.

STONE-PLANING MACHINE, a machine for facing or smoothing marble and other stone.

STONE-QUARRY, a place where stones are dug or cut.

STONES. Large quantities of different kinds of stone are imported. For instance, in 1855, there were brought in 103,859 solid feet of rough marble; 12,018 cwts. of sawn or manufactured marble; 6765 tons of stone in lumps; 620 tons of hewn stone and slate; 12 tons of limestone; 125 tons of flint; 47 tons of felspar and stones for

pottery's use
tons of little
shaped or
of mill-stones.
worked up
mated at 4
STONE-SLAB,
STONE SQUAD,
who shaper
STONE-WARE,
approachin
lain, used i
posed of cl
by bent, an
glass contin
into the fur
STONE-WHARF
for carcase
STONE-YARD,
where paup
STOOK, a nam
STOOL, a low
penier's ben
which throw
STOOP, an ol
of 4 pints.
STOP, a Swed
STOP-COCK, a
See BALL-CO
STOPE, part of
STOPELLO, a g
and Messina
STOPPAGE, an
of work; se
deduction m
to repay adv
STOPPER, the c
a bottle; a p
STOPPING-KNIF
STOPPLE, a cor
STOP-WATCH, a
which can be
elapsing.
STORAGE, a ch
STOBAX-TREE,
of the Medic
the balsamic
expectant,
STORE, a gener
to lay up, to
STORE-KEEPER,
stores; the
shop-keeper i
miscellaneous
commodities.
STOREMAN, the
shopman, one
STORE-MASTER,
that is, a shee
STORE-FIGS, sw
or slaughter.
STORE-ROOM, S
deposit-place
securing or st
STORES (Frencl
supplies laid i
STORE-SHIP, a
fleet or exped
stationary tra
STOREY, the ele
or other build
floor to floor.

are to be
change.
or periodi-
ing stones
the actual
of stiff neck-
er of cattle,
exchange; a
urities; the
are used for
nts of build-
in a vessel is
for the neck.
tool,
rearing and
examination
ock, in a shop
In Germany
nts.
ie grate of a
andles a fire;
fire-grate or
fuel: the term
employed on
m-engines.
ent of net or
for emptying
quids, &c.
essel for hold-
the stomach.
varying with
logally 14 lbs
eat or fish is
; of cheese 16
lass 5 lbs. In
x is 20 lbs.
ussian stone of
z, avoirdupois, 5
ner, of 110 lbs.
r employed in
aking.
employed in a
ng marble and
tools, smooth-
ing purposes.
mer for break-
[stone,
ks or builds in
ter of granite
Scotland, &c.;
lne stones.
achine for fac-
and other stone
ere stones are
different kinds
or instance, in
In 103,859 solid
8 cwts. of sawn
; 6765 tons of
hewn stone and
ne; 125 tons of
and stones for

pottery's use; 15 tons of pebble stone; 311 tons of lithographic stone; 12,000 tons of shaped or rough scaped stone; 117 tons of mill-stones, and 2438 tons of burr stones. The whole quantity of stone worked up yearly in the kingdom is estimated at 42,000,000 tons.

STONE-SLAB, a plate of stone.

STONE SQUARE, a worker in stone; one who shapes stones.

STONE-WARE, a perfect kind of pottery, approaching very nearly to a true porcelain, used for drain pipes, which is composed of clay and silice, partially vitrified by heat, and over which a glaze or kind of glass coating is diffused by throwing salt into the furnace.

STONE-WHARF, a landing or reception place for cargoes of stone.

STONE-YARD, a contractor's or other yard where paupers are set to break stones.

STOOK, a name for 12 sheaves of corn.

STOOPER, a low wooden seat on legs; a carpenter's bench; the root of a timber tree, which throws up shoots.

STROOP, an old liquid-measure of Germany of $\frac{1}{4}$ pints.

STROP, a Swedish liquid-measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

STOP-COCK, a tap with a turning handle. See **BALL-COCK**.

STOPE, part of the workings of a mine.

STOPELLO, a grain-measure used in Naples and Messina, about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

STOPPAGE, an obstruction; a discontinuance of work; setting machinery at rest; a deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances.

STOPPER, the cork or glass mouth-piece for a bottle; a plug.

STOPPING-KNIFE. See **KNIFE**.

STOPPLE, a cork for a bottle.

STOP-WATCH, a watch, one of the hands of which can be stayed, to reckon the time elapsing.

STORAGE, a charge for warehousing goods.

STORAX-TREE, the *Syrax officinalis*, a native of the Mediterranean coasts, furnishing the balsamic resin, which is stimulant, expectorant, and detergent.

STORE, a general warehouse; a retail shop; to lay up, to stock.

STORE-KEEPER, an officer having charge of stores; the name for a retail dealer or shop-keeper in the Colonies, who keeps a miscellaneous assortment of all kinds of commodities.

STOREMAN, the keeper of a general store; a shopman, one who serves in a store.

STORE-MASTER, the tenant of a store farm, that is, a sheep walk in Scotland.

STORE-PIGS, swine put up to fatten for sale or slaughter.

STORE-ROOM, **STORE-HOUSE**, a magazine or deposit-place; the space assigned for securing or stowing stores.

STORES (French), spring-roller blinds; the supplies laid in for a ship.

STORE-SHIP, a ship which accompanies a fleet or expedition with surplus stores; a stationary transport or depot.

STOREY, the elevation of a dwelling-house or other building, being the division from floor to floor.

STORM-SAIL, a strong-bound sail of coarse material, hoisted in gales of wind.

STOR, a provincial name for a steer or young bullock. [pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint.]

STORTZ, a Swiss liquid-measure, holding $\frac{1}{2}$ a STOVE, a cast-iron fire-place, heated by coal or gas, for warming and ventilating shops, warehouses, offices, &c.

STOVE-BRUSH, a housemaid's polishing-brush, for blackening or shining a grate.

STOVE-MAKER, a founder and caster of stoves and ranges, for grates and fire-places.

STOVE-POLISH, black-lead.

STOWAGE, room for packing or placing goods in a ship's hold or warehouse.

STOWCE, a miner's name in Derbyshire for a small windlass.

STOWER, one who puts away the cargo in a STRACKE, a refuse of silk. See **STIASSE**.

STRAGGLING, a mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones, also called ragging.

STRAIGHTEN, to level or smooth; to plane.

STRAIT-JACKET, a waistcoat or bandaged garment for confining a lunatic, to prevent his injuring himself or others.

STRAKE, a narrow board or plank; the tyre of a wheel.

STRAND, the sea-shore; a division or twist of a rope; an aggregation of yarns from 15 to 25 twisted together, three strands being spun into a rope, and three ropes making a cable; to drive or force a ship on shore.

STRAP, a narrow leather band or long strip of any thing, used as a fastening.

STRASSE (French), the waste or refuse of silk in working it up into skeins; wrapping paper; colourless glass used for gems.

STRAW, the stalks or culms on which corn and other grasses grow, and from which the grain has been thrashed. Straw is cut into chaff for feeding cattle and other purposes and used as a litter. Some straw is plaited into braids for hats and bonnets; and artificial flowers, mats, and baskets, are made of it: it is also twisted into straw ropes, and cigar-cases.

STRAWBERRY, an esteemed and choice fruit, a species of *Fragaria*, largely cultivated as a table-fruit, and for making jam. Upwards of 700 tons are annually disposed of in the London markets.

STRAW-CUTTER, a chaff-engine; a machine with knives for chopping straw for horse-provender.

STRAW-HAT and **BONNET MAKER**, a sewer of straw-plat into shape for head coverings.

STRAW-HATS. In many places these form a considerable item of trade, especially in warm countries, the East and West Indies, United States, South America, the Cape, and Australia. Besides the common English straw-hats, there are the finer qualities of Panama, cabbage-tree, and Manila.

STRAW-PLAT, twisted or platted straws. A peculiar wheat-straw grown in Bedfordshire, and known as Dunstable, forms one of the chief plats. There are seven principal descriptions of plats in use, besides half-a-dozen varieties in fancy straws. Sometimes as much as 100 tons a-year of straw-plat, chip, and grass, for hats and bonnets, are imported.

STRAY, an animal found wandering and unclaimed.

STREAK, **STRAKE**, a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side.

STREAK-ANCHOR, a lighter anchor than the bower-anchor, but larger than the kedgie.

STREAMEE, a pennon; a long floating flag or ribbon.

STREAK-ICE, a continued ridge of pieces of ice, running in a particular direction.

STREAM-TIN, alluvial ore in tin-mines.

STREEP, a petty Dutch measure of length, the line, forming the 1001 part of the Belgian aune, which is 27.386 inches.

STREET, a thoroughfare; a public way in a town.

STREET-CAB. See **CAB**.

STREET-CROSSING SWEEPER, a beggar; one who sweeps a crossing clean, depending upon the charity of passengers for remuneration.

STREET-DOOR, the front or entrance door of a dwelling-house or shop.

STREET-DOOR KEY, a private latch-key, or large entrance door-key.

STREET-KEEPER, a street-ward; a beadle having the charge of a private street or thoroughfare.

STREET-ORDEELY, a parochial street-sweep. **STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE**, a cart fitted with revolving brooms, or a rotatory brush and scraper, for cleansing public thoroughfares.

STREET-WARD, an officer having the care of **STRETTA**, a land-measure in Greece, about the fourth part of an acre.

STRETCH, to draw out or lengthen; to extend. **STRETCHER**, a thin piece of wood placed across the bottom of a boat, for the oarsman or rower to rest his feet against; an instrument for easing boots or gloves; a closing bed-frame.

STRETCHERS, a building term for bricks or stones placed length-wise along the wall, in contra-distinction to headers, which lie across the wall.

STRICKLE, an instrument used in moulding pipes; a stick to strike off the surplus from a heaped measure; a scythe whetstone.

STRIKE, an old English dry-measure, containing 2 bushels; a stoppage of workmen for a higher rate of wages, or for discontent at existing regulations; a hook in a foundry to elevate metal by; a strike; a rake or stirrer; to lower a boat's sail or a vessel's upper masts; to repeat as a watch.

STRIKE-BLOCK, a plane shorter than a joister.

STRIKER, a harpoon; in the hardware districts, one who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger.

STRING, small cord; the wires or gut of a musical instrument; a row or thread of beads; a term used in Libau, Courland, for 30 pieces, or the half of the shock.

STRINGY-BARK, the name given in Australia to the *Eucalyptus obliqua* or *gigantea*; the bark of which is used by the aborigines to make canvas and cordage.

STRIP, a narrow shred.

STRIP-LEAF, tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing in the doghead.

STRIFE, a line, band, or mark of colour.

STROCKLE, in the glass trade, a shovel with a turned up edge, suited to filling the pots or moulds, from the chests or harbours of materials.

STROH, a name in Bremen for 125 red herrings, or the 20th part of a last; at Stettin, 6 wall, or 480 shock.

STROKE, the sweep of an oar; the movement of a piston.

STROKEALL, **SNATCH**, a fishing instrument employed in the rivers of Ireland, the use of which is now prohibited under the fishery act.

STROKESMAN, the rower who pulls the after or leading oar in a boat.

STROLLING-PLAYER, an itinerant actor of a low class.

STRONTIA, a mineral which gives a red colour to flame, and is therefore used for fire-works, in theatres, &c.

STRONTITES, oxide of strontium.

STRONTIUM, a metal, the base of strontia.

STROP, an instrument for sharpening a razor.

STROSSE, the second class of wool in the Danubian Provinces, the classification being into 3 sorts, cagaie, strosse, and ordinary.

STROUD, an article made from rags, used by the North American Indians.

STRUTIN, a name for silk waste in Italy.

STRUSTAIN, the name in Scotland for a kind of coarse worsted braid, less than an inch broad.

STRUSE, a long burdensome craft, used for transport on the inland waters of Russia. **STRYCHNIA**, a powerful alkaline poison, obtained from species of *Strychnos* or the *Nux vomica* bean.

STUB, the stump of a tree; a log.

STURBLE, the root-ends of the culms of corn, left standing in the field after the corn has been reaped.

STUBICH, a measure for charcoal in Vienna, = 3.384 bushels.

STUB-NAIL, a short thick nail.

STUBSCHEN, **STUBGEN**, a German liquid-measure, varying from 5½ to 6½ pints, in different localities. In Hamburg, 3 kunes make a stubgen; in Hanover, 40 stubgen = 34.24 gallons; and 2½ stubgen, weighing 300 lbs., make a tonne of honey.

STUB-WOOD, young wood cut from stools, or small hedgerow timber.

STRUCCO, a fine plaster used for covering walls, &c. as a preservative from damp; a combination of gypsum, which generally contains carbonate of lime, with gelatine, or strong glue. This composition dries more slowly than that made with water, but is harder and more durable, and is much used for interior decorations.

STUCK, a German name for piece, also applied to several casks for liquids; a German liquid-measure of 8 ohms, the ohm being equivalent to 31.6-16th gallons.

STUD, a link, button, or catch; a furnace casting; the number of racing horses kept by one breeder or trainer; a nail with a large head; a stable of 10 hack-horses for running in omnibuses; a prop; to adorn with knobs.

STUDING-SAIL, a

tended yard.

STUDING-SAIL, an

or support.

STUDING-SAIL, a

side the regu-

on booms run-

STUDENT, a

who studies

STUDY, an ar-

study, a pain-

finished wo-

provement.

STUFFING, in-

redients pu-

STUFFING-HOOK, a

part of a st-

closed with

stance, to ke-

STUFF - **MANUE**

woollen clo-

STUFF-SHOVEL, a

paper-maker

STUM, grape j-

fermented; t-

vapid wines t-

STUMP, a stub

tree left in t-

pencil or ru-

cricket, three

holes.

STUN-SAIL, an

STUNTS, a nam-

years old, w-

are lean, and

to 24 barrels

STURGEON, a lat-

Acipenser, wh-

picked, from

our shores, it

The flesh is w-

varieties of stu-

of commercia-

delicacy know-

STY, a pen or ho-

STYLE, a hard bo-

for writing on

on waxed tabl-

STYLISH, fashion

STYLOMETER, an

columns.

STYTO, an ast-

single bleedin-

STRAX. See **ST**

STRUB (Latin), und-

expressing a d-

SUBADAR, a vie-

Indian provin-

corresponding

SUBALTERN, a co-

a military offic-

tain.

SUB-CONTRACTOR, of a contract fr-

principal contri-

SUB-DEANERY, the

SUB-EDITOR, an

odical or journa-

SUBJECT, a name f-

or capsules of

smoking, &c.

SUB-LET, to unde-

SUBLIMATE, to re-

STUDDING-SAIL BOOM, an additional or extended yard added to another.

STUDDING-SAIL HALLIARDS, the hoist ropes for supporting a studding-sail boom.

STUDDING-SAILS, narrow extra sails set outside the regular square sails in fine weather, on booms run out for the purpose.

STUDENT, a scholar; a young artist; one who studies.

STUDIO, an artist's workshop.

STUDY, a painter's preliminary sketch for a finished work; a draught copy for improvement.

STUFFING, minced seasoning; savoury ingredients put into meat or poultry.

STUFFING-MOX, the space in a cylinder or part of a steam-engine, which has to be closed with tow, yarn, or some other substance, to keep in the steam.

STUFF-MANUFACTURER, a maker of thin woollen cloth.

STUFF-SHOVEL, an implement used by the paper-makers.

STUM, grape juice, or wine that has not fermented: this is frequently mixed with rapid wines to renew fermentation.

STUMP, a stub or root block; the root of a tree left in the ground; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; a thin post used at cricket, three of which support the wicket poles. [sail.]

STUN-SAIL, an abbreviation of "studding-sails," a name for young whales of two years old, which, having been weaned, are lean, and scarcely yield more than 20 to 24 barrels of blubber.

STURGEON, a large and fine fish, a species of *Acipenser*, which is occasionally imported pickled, from Russia. When caught on our shores, it is considered a royal fish. The flesh is white, delicate, and firm. The varieties of sturgeon furnish the best kinds of commercial isinglass, as well as the delicacy known as caviar. See **CAVIAR**.

STR, a pen or house for keeping swine.

STYLE, a hard bone or metal-pointed pencil, for writing on tracing or copying paper, on waxed tablets, or for graving with.

STYLISH, fashionable; elegant.

STYLOMETER, an instrument for measuring columns.

STYPTIC, an astringent medicine applied to staunch bleeding, as Ruspini's styptic, &c.

STRAX. See **STORAX-TREE** and **BEZONIN**.

SUB (Latin), under; less; a prefix to words expressing a deputy agent.

SUBADAR, a viceroys; the governor of an Indian province; a native military officer, corresponding in rank with a captain.

SUBALTERN, a cornet, ensign, or lieutenant; a military officer under the rank of a captain.

SUB-CONTRACTOR, one who takes a portion of a contract for work from the chief or principal contractor.

SUB-DEANERY, the office of a dean's deputy.

SUB-EDITOR, an assistant editor of a periodical or journal.

SUBJEE, a name in Hindustan for the leaves or capsules of the Indian hemp used for smoking, &c.

SUB-LET, to underlet a tenement.

SUBLIMATE, to refine; to raise volatile sub-

stances by heat, and again condense them in a solid form; the product so refined.

SUBLIMATE, Corrosive, the bichloride of mercury.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, a cable laid in the sea enclosing electric wires.

SUBMERGED, put under water.

SUBPOENA, a writ or legal command, from some authorized court, to appear as a witness, under a penalty for failure.

SUBSCRIPTION, a contribution given; the name or signature appended to a deed or grant.

SUBSTRATUM, a dyer's settling-vat.

SUBSIDY, pecuniary State assistance or gratuity.

SUBSTRATUM, a trench or draining trough; one for turning up the substratum, and loosening the soil.

SUBSTITUTE, a deputy; one acting for another; a person paid to serve in the army or militia, in place of another who had been drawn or chosen.

SUBURBAN, beyond the walls or boundaries of a city.

SUBURBS, the outlying or circumjacent parts of a town or city.

SUBVECTION, a government grant or aid; a subsidy.

SUBWAY, an underground way.

SUCCEDES, the sweet constituent of certain vegetable products, imported, preserved with sugar, from the East and West Indies, and the Levant, for confectionery.

SUCCINIC-ACID, an oil obtained from amber resin by distillation.

SUCCORY, a general name in the United States for chicory.

SUCCOTASH, an American dish made of green Indian corn, or maize and beans boiled together.

SUCCULENT, full of juice.

SUCKER, a piston; a piece of leather in the box of a pump; the off-shoot of a plant.

SUCKING-BOTTLE, an infant's feeding-bottle for holding milk, with a sponge or Indian-rubber cork.

SUCKING-PIG, a young pig.

SUCKING-PUMP, a pump where the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure.

SUDS, water impregnated with soap, for washing or scouring.

SUEDO, the twentieth part of the Catalan libra, a coin which is worth about 2s 4d. sterling.

SUELDO, a money of account in Spain, about 3s. 8d.

SUERIE (French), a drying-room for tobacco.

SUERTE, a Spanish long-measure of 100 estadales. See **ESTADAL**.

SUET, the hard-solid fat near the kidneys of oxen and sheep.

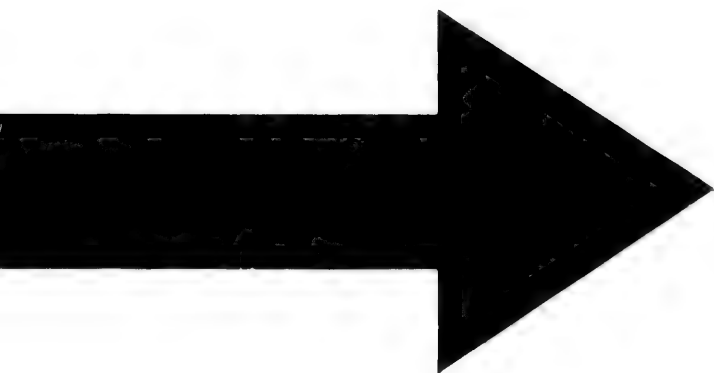
SUET-CHOPPER, a mincing knife for cutting up suet.

SUET-PUDDING, **SUET-DUMPLING**, hard-boiled plain puddings, mixed with suet.

SUFFED-TIL, a name in India for the white-seeded variety of *Sesamum orientale*, the black seeded being called kala-til.

SUFFERANCE, a permission granted by the Customs, for the shipment of certain goods.





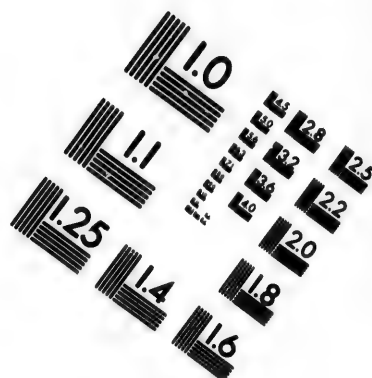
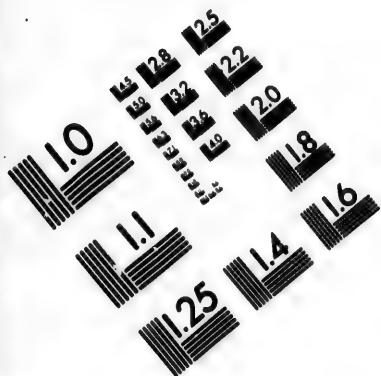
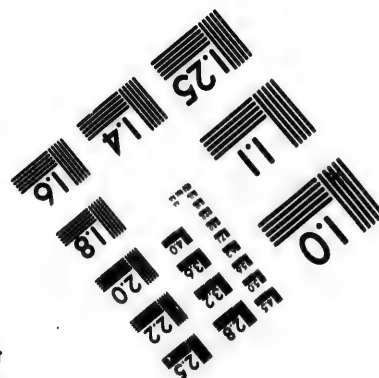
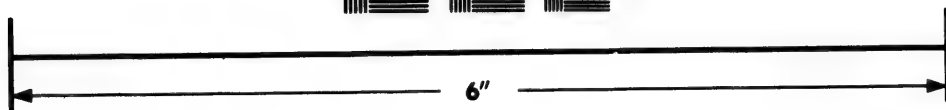
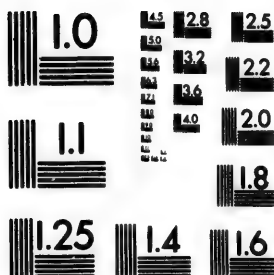


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

10
01
06
07

SUFFERANCE-WHARF, a wharf licensed by the Customs, and where Custom-house officers attend.

SUFFRADERA (Spanish), a smith's tool for punching holes on an anvil.

SUGAR, the saccharine constituent of vegetable and animal products. The sugars of commerce are obtained chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane, the beet-root, the sap of the sugar-maple, and from some of the palms. The following figures show the quantity in cwts. of raw cane sugar consumed in this country within the last four years:—

1853.....	7,307,980	1855.....	7,396,097
1854.....	8,100,423	1856.....	7,240,026

Besides the raw sugar, there are about 800,000 cwts. of refined sugar used.

SUGAR-APPLE TREE, a name for the sweet sop, *Annona squamosa*.

SUGAR-BAKER, a refiner of sugar.

SUGAR-BASIN, a glass, silver, or other vessel for holding loaf or moist sugar, for table-use.

SUGAR-BEAN, the *Phaseolus saccharatus*, a sweet and nutritious pulse, cultivated in the West Indies; the scimitar-podded kidney-bean, *P. lunatus*, a native of Eastern India.

SUGAR-BEET. See BEET-ROOT-SUGAR.

SUGAR-BOX, a kind of long case in which Havana and some other sugars are imported.

SUGAR-CANDY, crystallized or clarified sugar. See CANDY-SUGAR.

SUGAR-CANE, the *Arundo saccharifera*, and its varieties, largely grown in many tropical countries for the sugar obtained from its sap.

SUGAR-CANISTER, a large tin canister for holding chopped loaf-sugar.

SUGAR-CHOPPER, a small hatchet for breaking up loaf-sugar.

SUGAR-DREDGER. See DREDGING-BOX.

SUGAR-KETTLE, an iron pot used for boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple in North America.

SUGAR-LOAF, a conical mass of white sugar, which has been shaped in a pot, and refined and baked.

SUGAR-MACHINERY, the rolling mills necessary for squeezing out the sap of the sugar-cane.

SUGAR-MAPLE, the *Acer saccharinum*, from which a large quantity of sugar is made for home use, in New Brunswick, Canada, New England, and some of the other North American States. A single tree will yield 5 or 6 lbs. of sugar. *A. nigrum*, the black sugar-maple, is found in Ohio and the States further south.

SUGAR-MILL, a crushing-mill for squeezing the juice from the sugar-cane, between sets of three or more rollers, placed either horizontally or vertically, and worked by different power, but usually now by steam.

SUGAR-MILL MAKER, a founder and millwright, who constructs the crushing-mills used on sugar-estates; also a maker of cast-iron mills used by grocers for mixing sugars.

SUGAR-MOULDS, small conical-shaped pots, made of common red pottery-ware, or of sheet-iron, for moulding sugar in the process of refining.

SUGAR-NIPPERS, tools for cutting loaf-sugar into lumps.

SUGAR OF LEAD, the acetate of lead, a compound of acetic acid and oxide of lead. Acetate of lead is much used in calico-printing.

SUGAR-PANS, large, circular-shaped cast-iron or copper boilers, used for boiling down sugar.

SUGAR-PLANTER, a tropical agriculturist engaged in the cultivation of sugar-canes; an overseer or book-keeper on a sugar estate.

SUGAR-PLUM, a comfit; a small sweetmeat. **SUGAR-REFINER**, a re-boiler and bleacher of raw or muscovado sugar.

SUGAR-REFINERS' IRON-MOULD MAKER, a founder who casts the iron moulds to pour sugar in to be refined.

SUGAR-TONGS, a pair of metal pliers to take up nubs of sugar.

SUGAR-VINEGAR. In the West Indies and other cane-growing countries, the spoiled and waste saccharine juice and washings, are used to make vinegar.

SUGBEENUT, an Arab name for gum sagapenum.

SUGEE. See SOOJEE.

SUGMOONEA, the Arab name for scammony, implying purgative properties.

SUIT, a set of the same kind of things; a set of wearing apparel; an assortment of playing cards in a pack; a law-process or action; a technical name in the government biscuit manufactories for a batch of biscuits, weighing about 1 cwt., or one charge of the oven.

SUITE, a retinue, or train of followers; a set of apartments opening into each other.

SUITOR, one who proceeds in a court of law.

SUKAT, a measure of capacity used in Sumatra, nearly 1½ gallon.

SUKON, the Malay name for the bread-fruit.

SULEA, a name in Bengal for the *Polyne-mus Sela*, a fish from which isinglass is obtained.

SULEKHE, an Indian name for the aromatic bark of the *Cinnamomum Cullaban* of Blume. See CULLABAN-BARK.

SULKY, an American two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

SULLAGE, a founder's name for metal scoria or slag.

SULPHATE, a salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. The sulphates are an important class of salts, most of which are noticed under their popular commercial names.

SULPHUR, a simple inflammable body, of great importance in chemistry and the arts. It is found abundantly in depositions near volcanoes, and is also obtained by the roasting of pyrites. It is used extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder, and of sulphuric acid. We import annually about 75,000 tons.

SULPHURET, a combination of sulphur with a simple base.

SULPHURIC, chemical affix, forming names of acids, and of salts, and of compounds, and of steam, and of soda-as, &c., and of tions, to annum. I

SULPHUR-IMP, composed made by here, some

SULTANA, a name for t

SULTANIN, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

SUMACH, a name for t

-shaped pots,
-ware, or of
-ar in the pro-
-ing loaf-sugar

-lead, a com-
-oxide of lead,
-used in calico-

-aped cast-iron
-boiling down

-agriculturist
-of sugar-canes;
-ar on a sugar

-all sweetmeat,
-and bleacher of

-OLD MAKER, a
-moulds to pour

-pilers to take

-est Indies and
-ies, the spoiled
-and washings,

-name for gum

-for scammony,

-ies.
-and of things; a
-an assortment
-of law-process or
-in the govern-
-ments for a batch
-of 1 cwt., or one

-of followers; a
-ing into each

-a court of law.

-bactly used in

-the bread-fruit.

-for the *Polyne-*
-sich isinglass is

-for the aromatic

-of *Cullaban* of

-ARK.
-heeled carriage

-for metal scoria

-by the union of

-able base. The

-s class of salts,
-ed under their

-nable body, of

-nistry and the

-ntly in deposi-
-is also obtained
-It is used exten-
-of gunpowder.
-We import an-

-of sulphur with

SULPHURIC-ACID, one of the most important chemical agents used in the arts and manufactures, made by conducting the burning fumes of sulphur through a leaden vessel, exposed to the action of an oxide, water, and steam. It is used in the manufacture of soda-ash, in bleaching woollens, straw, &c., and for a variety of chemical productions, to the extent of 300,000 tons per annum. It is also called oil of vitriol.

SULPHUR-IMPRESSIONS, casts and medallions composed of wax and sulphur, chiefly made by Italians. Besides those made here, some are imported.

SULTANA, a kind of raisin without stone.

SULTANIN, a former Turkish money of 120 aspers; also a gold coin worth 10s.; a name for the Venetian gold chequin.

SUMACH, **SUMAC**, the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of the *Rhus coriaria*, a shrub growing in Southern Europe. When ground to powder in a mill, sumach is largely used for dyeing and tanning. The colouring matter is yellow. Our imports, average about 18,000 tons per annum.

SUMBUL, an Eastern name for the root of the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a dwarf herbaceous, perennial plant. It has a strong and fragrant musky odour, and is much esteemed by all Eastern nations.

SUMGAY, a Canara name for boiled coarse rice.

SUMMER-HOUSE, a small alcove, or garden shelter.

SUMMONS, a writ commanding a person to appear before a justice.

SUMP, a mine pit; the bottom of the engine-shaft below the lowest workings; a pond of water for salt works.

SUMPMEN, the pitmen's assistants in a mine; men who attend to the machinery in the engine-shaft.

SUMPTER, a beast that carries provisions, clothing, &c.

SUNAPANG, the Malay name for a musket.

SUN-BURNER, a kind of large gas-burner for lighting and ventilating public buildings.

SUNCHAL, a medicinal salt imported from Bombay. See **BLACK-SALT**.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, a free school in connection with some place of worship for instructing the young in moral and religious duties.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER, a person who attends gratuitously at a Sunday-school to instruct.

SUN-DIAL, an instrument to show the time of the day by the sun's shadow.

SUN-FISH, a genus of cartilaginous fish, the *Orthogoriscus*, some of which grow to an immense size, individuals occasionally weighing from 300 to 500 lbs. It is very fat, and yields a large quantity of oil, but the flesh is ill-tasted.

SUN-FLOWER, a name for species of *Helianthus*, a large garden flower. The seeds form a good food for poultry, and a useful oil is obtained from them; the leaves and stalks furnish a strong fibre, and the refuse or marc from the seeds, after the oil has been extracted, yields a good cake for cattle.

SUNN, an Indian name for the *Crotalaria juncea*, a fibrous plant which has a close resemblance to the Spanish broom. The fibre is exported from Madras under the name of Madras hemp, and from Bombay under that of brown hemp.

SUPERANNUATE, to pension off from old age or incapacity.

SUPERCARGO, a merchant's agent on board ship; the superintendent of the cargo.

SUPERFICES, the outside surface; length and breadth without thickness.

SUPERFINE, of superior quality; excellent in manufacture or texture.

SUPERINTENDANT, an overlooker; a director or overseer of others, as a superintendent of police, of buildings, harbours, railway works, machinery, &c.

SUPERIOR, a chief; the head of a convent.

SUPERNUMERARY, an extra hand; a name for the persons casually employed to fill the stage, &c. at a theatre.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE, any substance with an excess of phosphoric acid, as the super-phosphate of iron, of lime, &c.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, any building raised on a foundation.

SUPERVISOR, an inspector, as a supervisor of inland revenue.

SUPPLICACION, a kind of Spanish pastry or confection.

SUPPER, an evening or final meal before rest.

SUPPER-ROOMS, shell-fish shops and taverns in London, where suppers and refreshments can be had, after public amusements are terminated.

SUPPLE-JACKS, pliable vine stems or canes used as walking-sticks in the West India; the produce of *Paullinia Jamaicensis*, *Polyphylla*, and *Cururu*.

SUPPLEMENT, an appendix; an additional sheet to a newspaper.

SURACHAT (French), money paid on account.

SURADANINI, a wood obtained about the Demerary river in South America, which is much used for timbers, rails, and covering boards for colony craft, and for naves and felloes of wheels. It will square from 14 to 18 inches from 30 to 40 feet long.

SURAT-CANDY, a variable Indian heavy weight as applied to different goods. See **CANDY**.

SURAT-MAUND, an Indian weight varying with different commodities: for tin and tortoise-shell, 37.33 lbs.; for light goods, 39.20; for ores and heavy substances, 41.6. See **MAUND**.

SURCHARGE, an extortion or over-charge.

SURCINGLE, a band over a packhorse's load; the siddle with which clergymen bind their cussicks.

SURETY, a bondsman; bail or security.

SURGE, a French name for raw wool.

SURGEON, a medical practitioner; one skilled in the cure of diseases, and in surgical operations.

SURGEON-DENTIST. See **DENTIST**.

SURGERY, a private shop for dispensing attached to the house of a surgeon.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of such articles, usually for the pocket.

SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a skilful cutler who forges and makes the various instruments required in surgical operations.

SURINAM-BARK, a cinchona bark of indifferent quality, the produce of *Cinchona magnifolia*.

SURISHA, **SURRAH**. See **SURSEER**.

SURLIN. See **SIRLOIN**.

SURPLICE, a clergyman's or chorister's white robe or vestment.

SURPLURAGE, overweight; a remainder after work has been done, &c.

SURROGATE, an ecclesiastical deputy, a judge of probates; an officer authorized to issue marriage licences.

SURSEER, **SURSON**, Indian names for varieties of mustard seed, as *Sinapis nigra* and *S. dichotoma*.

SURTOUT, a walking-coat; a great coat.

SURVEY, an examination into the condition of a ship or stores, &c.; a plan of lands or an estate; to measure and plot out lands.

SURVEYOR, a land-measurer; an engineer's assistant; an inspector of shipping, tonnage, &c. for Lloyd's; an examiner of buildings for a fire-insurance office; an overseer.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, a chief land-officer in the Colonies, a head officer of customs, &c.

SUSAMIEL, (Spanish), a paste made of almonds, sugar, and spice.

SUSIN, the French name for the quarter-deck of a ship.

SUSPENDED, temporarily removed from employment pending inquiry, &c.; work that is stopped; a trader or company that cannot meet his or their engagements.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, a bridge resting on chains or ropes, thrown over firm supports. Suspension-bridges are of two kinds—1st, those in which the roadway of the roadway is suspended by vertical rods, wire ropes, &c. to chains or cables, which, passing over high piers, hang in catenary curves between them, and are firmly fastened to abutments: 2nd, those in which the roadway is suspended from rigid abutting arches of wood or iron, or both combined.

SUSU, the Malay name for milk.

SUTHERA, a necklace of pearls, and other rich jewels, worn in India.

SUTLER, a vender of provisions, liquors, &c. to soldiers.

SUTRANJEE, an Indian cotton carpet.

SUTTLE, goods after tare has been deducted, and before tret.

SUWASA, the Malay name for pinchbeck.

SWAB, a rough kind of mop, without a fixed handle, made of long rope yarns, used in ships for washing and drying the decks.

SWABBER, one who cleans the decks.

SWAK, a kind of wood like the chestwick, used by the Moorish women for whitening their teeth.

SWALLOW-TAIL COAT, a body coat with pointed skirts.

SWAMP, to upset a boat in the water or surf on the beach.

SWAN, a well-known genus of web-footed birds, the *Cygnus*, some of which are es-

teemed for their flesh, while their skins enter into commerce for swans'-down trimmings, and the feathers are imported for quill-making. Swan-quills are combined in the trade returns with goose-quills.

SWAN-PAN, a Chinese instrument for reckoning.

SWANS'-DOWN, the small short feathers on the skin of the swan, used for ladies' dress trimmings, powder-puffs, &c.

SWAN-SKIN, a stout flannel; a kind of woollen blanketing used by letter-press and copper-plate printers; the skin of the wild swan, *Cygnus ferus*, with the feathers on, imported from North America, and the Continent of Europe, to the extent of about 2500 a-year.

SWAP, to barter; to exchange.

SWARD-CUTTER, a machine for bringing old grass-lands into tillage.

SWARF, iron filings.

SWARM, a cluster or throng of bees leaving a hive, or taking up new quarters.

SWEATING, a kind of fermentation promoted in the manufacture of tobacco; a term applied to a rough process of debasing the current gold coin, by shaking it in bags; by the friction a portion of the metal is worn off. Also a term for employing working tailors at low wages.

SWEATING-BATH, a sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat.

SWEEP, a very long oar used in low vessels, to force them a-head during calms; a man who cleanses chimneys of the accumulated soot; a crossing-sweeper.

SWEEPING-MACHINE. See **STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE**, and **RAMONEUR**.

SWEEP-NET, a large draw-net used in sea-fishing.

SWEEP-WASHER, one who extracts gold, &c. from refiners' sweeps.

SWEETBREAD, the pancreas of a calf.

SWEET-CORN, a name in the United States for certain varieties of maize.

SWEET-FLAG, the *Acorus Calamus*, the rhizomes of which are aromatic, stimulant, and used as an adjunct to other tonics. It is also employed to scent aromatic baths, perfumery, and hair-powder.

SWEETMEATS, a general name for succades; fruits preserved in sugar, and confectionery articles made of sugar.

SWEET-MILK CHEESE, cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off; Dunlop-cheese.

SWEET-OIL, olive oil used for salads; Lucca or Provence oil.

SWEET-POTATO, the *Batatas edulis* of Choisy, the *Convolvulus Batatas* of Linnaeus. See **BATATAS**.

SWEETS, any saccharine substance, as honey, manna, or treacle, but most commonly applied to home-made or British wines, and cordials, or sweetened spirituous compounds.

SWEET-STUFF, a popular name for sweetmeats of all kinds.

SWEET-WATER, a variety of white grape.

SWIFT, part of a silk-winding machine, on which the skeins of raw silk are stretched or held.

SWILL, which
reds (c
in kin
SWIMM
round
water.
SWIMM
duoyar
water l
bladder
is inglas

SWINE, a
pig trib
SWINE-HE
swine,
way to
SWING, a
poles, o
country
SWING-BR
ing bridg
SWINGLE
the end
SWINGLE-T
traces of
land the
SWING-PLO
SWING TEA
table use,
SWIPLE, the
to the pa
of leather

SWITCH, a
whip.
SWITCHEL
SWITCHES
tion of a
SWITCHMAN
charge of
SWIZEL, a c
a link of ir
SWIZEL-BRI
opens in th
SWIZEL-GUN
moving on
pointed in
SWIZEL-HOO
an iron str
SWORD, a cut
SWORD-BEAR
don, who c
Lord mayo
SWORD-BELT
port or carr
SWORD-BLADE
sword.
SWORD-OUTLE
makes swor

TA, a Burmes
also called
okthaba of 70
TAAG, a name
sunn hemp c
Crotalaria ju

SWILL, a fish-basket or measure of two cwt., which will contain about five long hundredreds (660) of herrings, 20 of these baskets making a last; hog-wash.

SWIMMING-BELT, an air-inflated belt worn round the person, as a support in the water.

SWIMMING-BLADDERS, inflated bladders; buoyant supports sometimes used in the water by those who cannot swim; the air-bladders of fishes, many of which yield isinglass.

SWINE, a collective name for animals of the pig tribe.

SWINE-HERD, a driver and care-taker of swine, when feeding in forests, or on the way to markets.

SWING, a rocking-seat, or rope attached to poles, or the boughs of a tree; a name in country districts for incendiarism.

SWING-BRIDGE, a moveable or swivel dividing bridge employed in docks.

SWINGLE, an instrument for beating flax; the end of a fall. See **SWIFL**.

SWINGLE-TRER, a bar to keep the horses' traces open; part of a plough; in Scotland the striking end of a fall.

SWING-FLOUGH, a turn-rest plough.

SWING-TEA-KETTLE, a kettle on a stand for table use, moving on pivots.

SWIFL, the beating end of a fall, connected to the part held in the hands by a thong of leather or fish-skin.

SWITCH, a small twig or cane; a thin riding-whip.

SWITCHEL, a drink of molasses and water.

SWITCHES, moveable rails forming the junction of a siding with the main line.

SWITCHMAN, a railway servant who has charge of the switches.

SWIVEL, a chain or link for twisting round; a link of iron in chain cables.

SWIVEL-BRIDGE, a bridge that turns and opens in the middle.

SWIVEL-GUN, a small piece of cannon moving on a pivot, which may be freely pointed in any direction.

SWIVEL-BOOK, a book turning in the end of an iron strop-bolt.

SWORD, a cut and thrust weapon.

SWORD-BEARER, a corporate officer in London, who carries the sword of state of the Lord mayor.

SWORD-BELT, a waist-belt of leather, to support or carry a sword by.

SWORD-BLADE, the sharpened steel part of a sword.

SWORD-CUTLER, a worker in metal who makes swords.

SWORD-BELT, the handle or grasping part of a sword.

SWORD-SHEATH, the scabbard or case for a sword.

SWORD-STICK, a walking-cane concealing a sharp, rapier-like weapon.

STOAMORE, a large handsome tree of quick growth, the *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*. The wood is white and soft, useful for many purposes, such as making musical instruments, Tunbridge-ware, cheese and cider presses, mangles, and some parts of machinery; but is chiefly employed by coopers.

STOE, an Indian groom or horse-keeper.

STOE-SILVER, a species of Chinese currency, in the form of ingots, called "shoes," which are of various weights, but mostly of 10 taels each. The purest quality has 97 to 99 per cent. of pure silver.

SYMBOLITE, a description of the Bohemian earthenware resembling the pottery called Wedgewood-ware.

STOWAN, an Indian name for teak-wood.

SYLLABUR. See **SYLLABUR**.

SYLLABUS, an abstract, compendium, or programme, containing the heads of a lecture.

SYMPLOSOMETER, a very simple and beautiful instrument, which indicates with great precision the changes in the pressure of the atmosphere.

SYNAGOGUE, a Hebrew chapel, a place of worship attended by Jews.

SYNDIC, a German magistrate or municipal officer; the French name for an assizee.

SYNOPSIS, an abridgment.

SYPHON, a bent tube; a large receiving vessel for holding cane-juice from the mill in a sugar-boiling house in the West Indies. See **SIPHON**.

SYPHON-UP, a receptacle in a steam-engine for supplying oil to the working parts of the machinery.

SYRACUSE, a luscious, red, muscadine wine made in Italy; the name is also given to a white *vin de liqueur*.

STRAN TOBACCO, the *Nicotiana rustica*, a milder flavoured leaf than that raised in America, and which furnishes the Turkish, Latakia, and some of the Asiatic tobaccos.

STRINGER, a squirt; an injecting instrument; also a small hand-pump for throwing water over plants, &c.

STRUP, sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

SYTHE. See **SCOTHE**.

SZE, in China the hundredth part of a dollar.

SZOSTACK, a Polish coin worth about 2jd.

T.

TA, a Burmese measure of length, $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, also called a bamboo: 20 tas make one okthaba of 70 feet.

TAAQ, a name for the Bengal hemp, or sunn hemp of India, obtained from the *Crotalaria juncea*.

TAB, a woman's bonnet-cap or border; a tag or shoe-lace.

TABAGIE (French), a tap-room; a cigar divan, or smoking-house.

TABAQUE (Spanish), a small work-basket; a kind of nail.

TABAQUERO, a Spanish tobaccoist.

TABARD, a herald's coat.

TABARET, a stout satin-striped silk.

TABASHIR, a white secreted silicious matter, found in the joints of the female bamboo, also called bambú-salt, which has some medicinal repute in the East, being deemed tonic and astringent. At a red heat it fuses into a transparent glass.

TABBY, a rich watered silk; a variety of taffety, also called tabinet; a brindled cat; a mixture of lime with shell, gravel, and stones.

TABELLION (French), a notary or scrivener.

TABERNACLE, a place of public worship; a Dissenters' meeting-house.

TABLE, any flat or level surface; a certain piece of furniture on a pedestal or legs; a sheet of crown-glass; a catalogue or index; a collection of numbers or statistical details methodically arranged.

TABLE-ALE, **TABLE-BEER**, weak dinner-ale.

TABLE-BELL, a small hand-bell for summoning domestics or office attendants.

TABLE-CLOTH, a damask or diaper cloth for a dinner table.

TABLE-COVER, a woollen or baize ornamental cover for a drawing-room or other table. Table-covers are also made of other materials, as printed, embossed, or plain cloth, velvet pile, French silk damask, cotton or worsted damask, Turkey-red checks, &c.

TABLE-D'HOTE, an ordinary where meals are served at fixed hours and prices.

TABLE-DIAMOND, a gem cut with a flat surface.

TABLE-FLAP, the leaf of a folding-table; a spare piece to lengthen a sliding dining-table.

TABLE-FORK, a fork for using at meals, usually now of silver or plated metal.

TABLE-KNIFE MAKER, a cutler; a manufacturer of the blades for knives to be used at meals.

TABLE-LINEN, a collective name for the dinner napkins and cloths spread on a table for serving meals. [meals.]

TABLE-NAPKIN, a small linen napkin used at meals.

TABLE-SPOON, a large spoon for eating soup, or for serving vegetables, &c. at meals.

TABLET, a small hard writing plate; a little square; a monumental slab, a table for drawing or painting on; a thin sheet of ivory.

TABLETS, a pocket memorandum-book.

TABLETTERIE, a French commercial name for small works in shell, ivory, bone, &c. and other turned articles, which are not classed under the head of Mercerie.

TABLE-URN, a metal vessel bronzed, for holding hot water. *See* URN.

TABLE-WORK, a printer's term for any work set between column rules, which, from the labour and time bestowed on it, is usually charged double the ordinary composition of letter-press.

TABLON (Spanish), a plank.

TABOR, a small shallow drum used to accompany the pipe in rustic dances.

TABOURET, a stool, or seat without arms or back; an embroidery frame.

TACAMAHACA, a fragrant resin obtained from several species of *Teca*.

TACAPOW, in the Pacific, mats made from the fronds or leaves of the coco-nut palm, used for covering floors.

TACETA (Spanish), a copper basin or bowl.

TACHE, **TEACHE**, the name of a large sugar boiler in the West Indies, varying in size from 70 to 150 gallons.

TACHOMETER, a measurer of minute variations of speed.

TACK, a small nail with a large head; a shelf for cheese; the weather clew of a course; to put a ship about, so as to bring the wind on the opposite side; to fasten together loosely by long stitches.

TACKEDA, a name in Hindustan for the visa, a weight of 3½ lbs.; 5 sirus.

TACKLE, a purchase formed by a rope rove through one or more blocks; a general collective name for all fittings, harness, and appurtenances required for working, as fishing-tackle, running rigging, &c.; in Scotland, an arrow.

TACK-LIFTER, a tool for taking up tacks from carpets on a floor.

TACKS, small short iron nails tinned, for holding down carpets and other purposes.

TACKSMAN, a tenant of the higher class in Scotland; one who holds a lease.

TAEI, a Chinese weight of 1½ lb. oz. or 379.24 grains; a Chinese money = 6s. 8d.

TAFFETA. *See* TAFFETY.

TAPEG, an artificial fertilizer, made in New York by a Manure Company; it is composed of three-fourths night-soil chemically disinfected, dried, and screened, and one-fourth Peruvian guano.

TAFFETY, a thin glossy silk fabric, of a wavy lustre, imparted by pressure and heat, with the application of an acidulous liquor, which produces the effect called "watering."

TAFFOO, a Chinese name for dried cakes of night-soil and clay, extensively used for manure.

TAFFRAIL, the carved-work or rail round a ship's stern.

TAFFIA, a kind of rum.

TAFILETE, the Spanish name for morocco leather; marroquin, Portuguese; marrochino, Italian; saffian, German.

TAFUCA (Spanish), a kind of flat-bottomed boat.

TAG, a piece of brass or other metal fixed to the end of a boot or stay lace, or string, to give rigidity, and facilitate threading; the end or catch-word of an actor's speech. *See* TAG.

TAGGERS, a very thin kind of tin-plates used for coffin-plate inscriptions and tops of umbrellas. They measure 14 inches by 10, and are packed in boxes of 450 sheets.

TAHONA (Spanish), a horse-mill; a bake-house.

TAHULLA (Spanish), a piece of ground of about 40 square yards.

TAHUN, the Malay term for year.

TAL. *See* TAEI.

TAIL, the hinder feathers of a bird; the obverse of a coin; the skirt of a coat; a horse's tail as a standard. *See* TAILS.

TAIL-BLOCK, a block strapped with an eye-splice, having a long end left, by which to fasten the block temporarily to the rigging.

TAIL-B
cart v
TAIL-C
walki
TAILING
winning
TAILLAK
TAILLE-
stayer
TAILLET
TAILLEU
maker
TAILOR,
in cloth
TAILORS
make n
ready-m
TAIL-PIEC
strings
See TAIL
TAIL-PIN,
TAIL-RACE
water-m
TAILA TH
fordiffer
are moun
of the se
termed,"
of the cr
used for
talls are
Horses' t
horse hal
TAILS-COM
lead ore.
TAIM, a cu
inches.
TAIN, a thir
TAING, a Bu
taining 70
miles one
TAKUR, a ki
of India, v
or the sole
TALANTO, a
Ionian isla
TALAXAN, a
Manila, eo
TALBOTYPE,
TALC, a beau
in India, v
parent elas
and magn
lime; com
fusible, and
Shades, an
use it, whe
dered it me
TALE, a uni
money and
TALEG, (Spa
sand lollar
TALENT, an a
to 119 lbs. 1
talent of sil
worth £341
worth 16 ta
£5464: 5: 8
TALERO, a silv
4s. 4d.
TALESFUR, an
irragant sti

TAIL-BOARD, the hinder side or flap of a cart which lets down on hinges.

TAIL-COAT, a dress or body-coat; not a walking or frock coat.

TAILINGS, the chaff or lighter parts of winnowed grain.

TAILLANDERIE (French), edge-tools; hardware.

TAILLE-DOUCIER, a French copperplate engraver or printer.

TAILLETTE (French), a kind of slate.

TAILLEUSE, a French mantua-maker or dress-maker; a sempstress.

TAILOR, a cutter out and maker of garments in cloth, &c. for male attire.

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, shopkeepers who make men's garments to measure, or keep ready-made articles.

TAIL-FEEDER, the piece of wood to which the strings of bow instruments are fastened.

See TAIL-BOARD.

TAIL-FIN, part of a lathe.

TAIL-RACE, the stream running from a water-mill.

TAILS, the tails of several animals are used for different purposes. Fox-tails or brushes are mounted as ornaments, &c. The tails of the squirrel (or Calabar, as they are termed,) are valued for trimmings. Those of the ermine, or martin (sable tips), are used for the same purpose. Elephants' tails are used as fly-flappers in Africa. Horses' tails furnish the longest and best horse hair.

TAILS-COMMON, a mining name for washed lead ore.

TAIM, a cubit-measure in Rangoon of 18 inches.

TAIN, a thin tinplate; tin-foil for mirrors.

TAING, a Burmese itinerary measure, containing 7000 touns or cubits, and = two miles one furlong, nearly.

TAJUR, a kind of spindle used by the natives of India, which is turned upon the thigh or the sole of the foot.

TALANTO, a local name in Corfu and the Ionian islands for 100 lbs. avoirdupois.

TALAXAN, a solid-measure for firewood in Manila, equal to 72 cubic feet.

TALBOTYX, a photograph taken on paper.

TALC, a beautiful and useful mineral found in India, which readily splits into transparent elastic flakes. It consists of silica and magnesia and a small proportion of lime: combined with alkaline salt it is fusible, and forms a greenish-yellow glass. The Chinese make splendid lanterns, shades, and ornaments of it; they also use it, when calcined, in medicine. Powdered it makes a silver sand for writing.

TALC, a number reckoned; a Chinese money and weight of 10 mace. *See TAI.*

TALGA (Spanish), a bag containing a thousand dollars.

TALENT, an ancient Scripture weight, equal to 118 lbs. 10 oz. 1 dwt. 10-3 grains. The talent of silver, containing 60 manehs, was worth £341: 10: 4d. The talent of gold, worth 16 talents of silver, was equal to £344: 5: 8d.

TALERO, a silver coin of Venice, worth about 4s. 4d.

TALISPRUS, an Indian name for the highly fragrant stimulating leaves of *Rhododen-*

dron aromaticum, used as a medicinal snuff in India.

TALE, **TALSMAN**, a person called upon to serve on a jury, in the absence of a summoned jurymen.

TALI, a name in the Eastern archipelago, for the treble sanam, formerly coined at Madras, the 24th part of the Spanish dollar.

TALISMAN, an amulet; a magical stone, figure, or charm, worn to ward off evil.

TALISPATREE, **TALISPURIE**, names in the Indian prices-current for the *Flacourtia cataphracta*, the leaves, shoots, and bark of which, are all found in the Indian

Materia medica. The leaves resemble rhubarb in flavour, and are used as gentle astringents.

TALLABOLA (Spanish), sheet iron.

TALLEH, an Arabic name for the Abyssinian myrrh, produced by the *Acacia Sassa*.

TALLIAGE, an excise or tax levied.

TALLOW, the most important animal fat of commerce, obtained chiefly from oxen and sheep. Our home production is estimated at 120,000 tons a-year, besides which, we import large quantities from abroad. Our foreign imports, in 1856, exceeded 60,000 tons. In former years it was larger.

TALLOW-CANDLE, a mould or dip made of

TALLOW-CHANDLER, a dealer in candles.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Dowgate-hill.

TALLOW-MELTER, a maker of candles, a purifier of grease and suet, &c.

TALLOW-TREE, the *Stillingia sebifera*, the *Croton sebiferum* of some authors. Its seeds are covered with a waxy substance, used in China for making candles.

TALLY, a piece of wood on which notches are marked to reckon by.

TALLYMAN, a retail dealer who supplies persons with goods, to be paid for by weekly or monthly instalments.

TALOOKAH, a district or dependency, in India, the revenues of which are under the management of a talookdar or talukdar.

TALOOKDAR, a native filling the head of a revenue department, but acting under a superior.

TAMARIND, a pleasant acid fruit, the produce of the *Tamarindus Indica*. The pulp of the fruit is nutritive, refrigerant, and laxative, and an infusion forms a cooling drink. The pods are picked before being fully ripe, and preserved between layers of sugar, or boiling syrup is poured over them.

TAMARIND-FISH, a preparation of white pomireta, a famous Indian fish, which is much esteemed as a breakfast relish. The fish are cut in transverse slices, and preserved in kegs with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit.

TAMARIX, a well-known genus of trees, the bark of all of which is slightly bitter, astringent, and tonic. In Denmark, it is used instead of hops for making beer. Galls are formed on *T. Feras*. The Arabian manna, consisting of pure mucilaginous sugar, is formed on *T. gallica*.

TAMBAC, TOMBAC, the white alloy of copper of the Chinese.

TAMBIA, a hair bolter or strainer, made on the Continent.

TAMBOOKE-WOOD, a hard handsome furniture-wood; when powdered it is used by the Zulus of Africa as an emetic.

TAMBOUR, an embroidered muslin or lace, the tambouring being performed by a small hook instead of a needle; a species of fancy-work in threads, sometimes of gold and silver; a round course of stone; a large French military drum.

TAMBOURINE, a musical instrument something like the head of a drum, with metal clappers placed round it to increase the noise.

TAMBOUR-WORK, raised flowers, figures, &c. worked on muslins, silks, woollens, &c.

TAMBULL, an Indian name for the leaf of the betel pepper.

TAMBURONE (Italian), the great drum.

TAMINT, a thin woollen stuff highly glazed.

TAMIZ, a searce, bolter, or strainer.

TAMKAL, a vernacular Indian name for the Belleric myrobalan, the kernels of which are eaten, and deemed intoxicating.

TAMLUNG, a name for the Siam tael; a money of account of 4 silver ticals, or 2 Spanish dollars.

TAMMIES, a commercial name formerly given to Scotch camlets; a worsted fabric resembling bunting, but closer and finer, made of various colours.

TAMPANA, a weight used in Malacca for tin, about 1½ lb.

TAMPING, the Malay name for a package; thus in the Singapore imports "sago tamping" is baled sago, wrapped in the leaves of the Pandanus-tree; a kind of oil-cake extensively imported into Shanghai, China, made from a large white pea; a soft stone, or some other earthy substance, placed on the charge of gunpowder by miners in blasting.

TAMTAM, an Indian drum or gong, very sonorous, made of an alloy of copper and tin.

TAN, TANNERS'-OOZE, spent or waste oak or other bark, exhausted of the tanning principle, by being steeped in water. When dry it is sold to gardeners for producing artificial heat, by fermentation, in pits or beds, and in bark stoves.

TANDEM, a gig or dog-cart, with horses driven one before the other, and not harnessed abreast.

TANDOK, a Malay name for horn.

TANG, the metal point of a knife, fork, or file, which is inserted in the handle.

TANGA, TANJA, a money of Goa on the Malabar coast, worth about 7½d.

TANG-FISH, a name in Shetland for the seal.

TANGLE, a knot or twisted thread; a name on the Scotch coasts for an edible seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata*.

TANGOURS (French), small levers for carriages.

TAN-BOUSE, a deposit place for tanners' bark.

TANNERS, one of the names given to the blue eddas, or nut eddas, *Caladium sagittifolium*, Ventrout.

TANJIL, a cotton fabric made for India.

TANK, a square cistern or receptacle for liquids; an iron vessel for holding oil, water, &c. carried in ships' holds; a small Indian dry-measure, averaging 240 grains in weight; a Bombay weight for pearls, of 72 grains.

TANKARD, a large metal or stone-ware jug with a lid.

TANKARD-TURNIP, a name applied to such common field turnips as are of an oblong shape, and the roots of which in general grow a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties.

TANK-ENGINE, a combined engine and tender for supplying water for a locomotive, and which is made to contain from 800 to 1000 gallons.

TANK-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron cisterns for ships, or of slate, or well-secured plank cisterns on shore.

TANNAH, an Indian police-station.

TANNER, one who converts skins into leather.

TANNERS'-BARK, oak and other barks containing tannin, used for forming a steep for the conversion of skins into leather. The foreign barks imported for the use of tanners and dyers, averaged in the three years ending with 1854, 19,500 tons a-year. The spent bark is sold to lead manufacturers, to be used in the process of making white lead.

TANNERS'-WASTE, the hair, fleshings, and other refuse from a tannery, sold for mixing with mortar, making glue, &c.

TANNIN, an astringent vegetable principle met with in several barks and other parts of plants, but especially concentrated in nut-galls.

TANNING-SUBSTANCES, oak and larch bark, valonia, sumach, divi-divi, gambier, cutch, and other astringent matters containing tannin.

TAN-PIT, a pit in which tanning substances, are infused to steep skins for making leather.

TANSY, a garden-flower; also the *Tanacetum vulgare*, a roadside plant, which has a very strong and fragrant odour, and aromatic, bitter, and tonic properties, which cause it to be administered in dyspepsia, intermittents, and gout; as an anthelmintic it is also used in cases of worms. The leaves are employed as a seasoning ingredient in puddings and cakes.

TAP, a subordinate bar attached to an inn or tavern, where beer and tobacco are served; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask; a square-headed screw; to new sole or heel boots and shoes.

TAPE, a narrow band of cotton, made either red, white, or black; the former is chiefly used for tying up office-papers. White and black tapes are used for dress and binding purposes.

TAPE-LINE, a workman's measure of about 50 feet; a surveying line; a yard-measure rolled in a small case.

TAPE-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of tape.

TAPER, a small wax candle, or roll of wax for office use.

TAPER-STAND, a holder for tapers.

TAPEST
cloth
making

TAPEST
given
or ing
printed
the fig

TAPET
work

TAPIA, t
native
gent b

TAPIOC
root (J)
root de
being v
what i

TAPIOC
moussu
grains
agglom

TAPIOC
gun - l

TAPIOC
TAPIA (F)

TAPISSE
carpet

TAPNET
in whic

TAPPAL
TAPPET, a

TAPPET
valve of

TAP-ROOM
frequent
and sm

TAPMAN
the prin

TAQUA-NU
Phytelap

TAQUA-NU
vegetabl

TAQUIGRA
TAR, a t

TAR, a t
by comb
for coat

TAR, a t
shipping
&c. Cos

TAR, a t
at gas-w
400,000

TAR, a t
16,000 la
abroad;

TAR, a t
cut, on

TAR, a t
petty silv
lanam, a

TAR, a t
third of a

TAR, a t
T. a n

TAR, a t
Tallera,

TAR, a t
for mak

TAR, a t
TARACCA

TAR, a t
work.

TAR, a t
from bar

TAR, a t
being ad

TAR, a t
BARB

TAR, a t
imports,

TAR, a t
TAR-BARR

TAR, a t
TARBOUCH

TAR, a t
worn in

TAR, a t
TAR-BRUSH

TAR, a t
spreading

TAR, a t
TARE, an

TAR, a t
merchant
cask, or

TAR, a t
are impo

TAPESTRY, woven or ornamented figured cloth of worsted or silk for covering walls, making bed-hangings, &c.

TAPESTRY-CARPETS, the name generally given to a very elegant and cheap two-ply or ingrain carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

TAPETE (Spanish), a small floor-carpet; worked or figured stuff.

TAPIA, the garlic pear (*Cratæva tapia*), a native of Ceylon. The juice of the astringent bark is used as a tonic and a febrifuge.

TAPIOCA, a starch prepared from the cassava root (*Janipha Manihot*). The juice of the root deposits a white fecula, which, after being well washed and dried, constitutes what is called "moussache." When the moussache is dried on hot plates, the grains partly burst, and the fecula agglomerates in irregular, semi-opaque, gum-like masses, and is then called tapioca.

TAPIS (French), a table-cover; a carpet.

TAPISSEUR, an upholsterer; a tapestry or carpet-maker in France.

TAPNET, a frail or basket made of rushes, &c. in which fogs are imported.

TAPPAL, an Indian post-office.

TAPPET, a lever connected with the cylinder valve of an engine.

TAP-ROOM, a sitting-room common to the frequenters of a tap-house, for drinking and smoking in.

TAPSEAN, in Scotland, a servant who has the principal charge.

TAPUA-NUT, a name for the fruit of the *Phytolapha macrocarpa*, which furnishes vegetable ivory.

TAQUIGRAFO (Spanish), a short-hand writer.

TAR, a thick, viscid oleo-resin, obtained by combustion from pine-trees, and used for coating the planks and cordage of shipping, making pitch, smearing vessels, &c. Coal tar is also made in this country at gas-works, to the extent of 800,000 or 400,000 tons a-year. We import about 16,000 lasts or tons of tar a-year from abroad; a seaman; also a name in Calicut, on the Malabar coast, for the vis, a petty silver money, the 16th part of the fanam, and worth rather more than the third of a penny, the fanam being valued at 48.

TAL, a name in Bengal for the *Corypha Taliæra*, or talipot-palm, much employed for making leaf-hats and leaf-umbrellas.

TARACCA (Spanish), marquetry, or inlaid work.

TAR-ASUN, a kind of Chinese beer, made from barley or wheat, a prepared hop being added to the wort in brewing.

TAR BARBADOS. See BARBADOS-TAR. Our imports, in 1855, were 123 cwts.

TAR-BARREL, a cask that has held tar.

TARBOUCHES, a name for the red fez-caps worn in Turkey.

TAR-BRUSH, a long-handled strong brush for spreading tar on wood.

TARE, an allowance by the Customs, and merchants, for the weight of a bag, cask, or other package, in which goods are imported, or for the papers, string,

wrappers, and bandages, &c. that inclose merchandise.

TARRE, a name for the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*, a generally cultivated fodder plant; the seed is also used for feeding poultry. Of this seed the average annual imports from abroad, in the three years ending with 1856, were about 29,000 quarters.

TARGET, a butt in archery; a mark to aim at in rifle shooting.

TARI, the sap or juice of the *Phanix sylvestris*, which is drunk in India, fresh from the tree, or fermented for distillation. It also furnishes date-sugar. Each tree, on an average, yields 180 pints of juice. A nominal Italian coin, worth in Malta only 1d., but in Naples about 8d., the fifth of the ducat; 2 carlins, or 20 grains.

TARIFF, a table of Customs duties chargeable on goods imported or exported; a book of rates or sale prices of goods.

TARIN, a money of account in Sicily, the thirtieth part of the gold once, and worth about 4d.; a Spanish silver real of 84 cuartos.

TARJA, an ancient Spanish copper coin.

TAR-KETTLE, a pot for heating tar in.

TARLATAN, a kind of book-muslin principally made in Scotland. See MUSLIN.

TARNISH, to stain, to lose colour, as the brilliancy of silver and other metals becomes dull. The tarnish of silver is occasioned by sulphureous vapours.

TARNISHING, a process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim cast, without either polish or burnish. [*Arum*.]

TARO, the tuberous roots of a species of *TARPAULIN*, breadths of canvas sewn together, oiled and coated with tar, used to cover the hatchways of vessels, barges, wagons, &c. Railway companies term them sheets, carriers call them cloths, and carters, covers; a sailor's hat or garments made of covered with tarred or painted cloth.

TARPAULIN-MANUFACTURER, one who oils or tars canvas for covers.

TARRAGON, a common garden herb, the *Ab-sinthia Dracunculus*, which has warm, aromatic qualities, and is employed as a pickle, and to flavour vinegar.

TARRAJA (Spanish), an instrument for cutting ornamental mouldings.

TARRASS, a volcanic product used with quick-lime, to make a coarse kind of water cement, for lining cisterns and other reservoirs of water, being highly durable. It is also called trass and terrass.

TARRIE, TERRIE, a dry-measure of Algiers; the 16th part of a camiso, equal to 3-493 gallons.

TARRO (Spanish), a glazed earthenware pan. **TART**, a pie or pastry of fruit or preserves; a sour or sharp flavour.

TARTAN, a Highland plaid, of which each clan has a particular pattern. The material is either silk, cotton, or worsted, or a mixture of two of these. Fancy plaids are, however, made for the general public, for tartans, hose, caps, &c.; a small Spanish coasting sloop; a long covered carriage.

TARTAR, CREAM OF, pure bitartrate of potash; purified argol, the concretion which forms on the inside of wine casks.

TARTAR-EMETIC, the tartrate of potash and antimony, a valuable medicine in catarrh and lung diseases, &c.

TARTARIO-ACID, the acid obtained from the acidulous salt of tartar or argol, occurring in powder or crystals. It is commonly vended for the same purposes as citric acid, and is largely used for making effervescing powders, and as a discharge in calico-printing.

TARTLET, a small flat open fruit tart, baked on a tin or dish.

TARTLET-CUTTER, a confectioner's shaping utensil for dough.

TARTLET-PAN, a small metal shape for baking tarts in.

TAR-WATER, the ammoniacal water of gas-works; water impregnated with tar, formerly considered a remedy for diseases of the lungs, &c. See GAS-WATER.

TASAJO (Spanish), beef cut into strips, slightly salted, and dried in the sun.

TASCO (Spanish), the refuse of flax; the toppings of hemp.

TASKER, a labourer in Scotland who receives his wages in kind.

TASKMASTER, an overseer or superintendent; one who sets work.

TASK-WORK, piece-work; work done by the job.

TASSEL, a hanging ornament, as a bunch of silk, or gold fringe, &c.; a piece of board under the mantle shelf.

TASTAG (Spanish), polishing powder.

TASTER, one who judges wine or tea; a scoop for tasting cheese; a skewer for trying hams; a dram cup.

TAT, a name in India for cloth made from the fibre of the *Corchorus olitorius*.

TATABA, a tree of large size in Gulana, yielding a hard and tough wood, well adapted for mill timbers and planks, and also for ship-building, gun-carriages, coffee-stamps, &c.

TATACUA, an enclosed space of ground, with a hard foundation, in which Paraguay tea is prepared.

TATAR, a Turkish mounted courier.

TATHAM'S CUMBERS, a contrivance or apparatus used in excavating, &c.

TATTIF, a split bamboo matting-frame, at a door or window, over which water is poured in India, to cool the air of the apartment. See JUVANNA.

TATTANNY, a Japanese measure of length, equivalent to 6 feet 4 inches. It is also called an ink.

TATTINGS AND PEARLS, narrow lace used for edgings nets; tattings vary in width, from a quarter to the sixteenth of an inch, while pearls are still narrower.

TATTOO, an Indian name for a pony; a beat of the drum to call soldiers to quarters.

TAUNT, a marine term for too high or tall, as applied to the masts of a ship.

TAURESITE, a new iron vitriol, formed along with melantrite, from the decomposition of pyrites.

TAUR, a sea phrase for tight, as applied to a rope drawn up.

TAUX, a land-measure of Switzerland, equal to 7,833 square yards.

TAVADU, a dry-measure in Mysore, of 1 lb; 2 solas of 3 ob.

TAVERN, an inn or resting-place; a house licensed to sell wines and spirits.

TAVERN - KEEPER AND **VINTNER**, inn-keepers and wine-dealers.

TAW, a large ornamented marble for boys.

TAWAS, the Malay name for alum.

TAWING, a process of preparing kid, sheep, and goats' skins, by alum, some being left white or undyed, to make gloves, line shoes, and other inferior purposes; while others are dyed.

TAWNY, a pale, dirty orange colour.

TAX, a tribute or impost levied by government for national purposes.

TAX-CART, a spring-cart paying a low rate of duty.

TAX-COLLECTOR, **TAX-GATHERER**, a receiver of taxes.

TAXED-COSTS, the allowed charges of a solicitor, which have been legally examined and assessed before a taxing-master.

TAXIDERMIST, a stuffer of animals, and preserver of specimens of natural history.

TAXING-MASTER, a law officer appointed to investigate the charges made in a solicitor's bill, when disputed by the client, striking off overcharges, or unwarranted items.

TAYNDAUNG, a name for the basket-measure, by which rice is sold in Rangoon, equal to 56 lbs. nominally, but in reality often but 53½ lbs.

TAYOVA, a Brazilian name for the roasting cocoa, or white eddas, *Arum macrorhizon*. See EDDAS.

TATSAAM, a species of Chinese raw silk, obtained from the district of Nanking, the Tat-san of the Chinese, inferior in quality to Tat-sie, but superior to Canton silk.

TAZZA, an ornamental cup or vase, with a large flat top.

TOCHETWERT, **CHETWERT**, a Russian dry-measure of 8 chetweriks or 5 bushels, 6-179 gallons.

TEA, a general name for an infusion of herbs used as a beverage, but specially applied in commerce to the dried leaves of the *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*. Black tea is the leaf more fermented than green-tea. Our imports of tea in 1856 were, 86,159,517 lbs. of which 63,295,727 lbs. were taken for home consumption. See BRICK-TEA.

TEA, ARABIAN, the leaves of the *Catha edulis*, which, being stimulant, anti-soporific, and anti-narcotic, are employed by the Arabs instead of green tea to produce watchfulness.

TEA-BELL, a small hand-bell for a tea-table; a bell rung to summon school children or boarders to tea.

TEA-BOARD, a metal or papier-mâché tray for holding a tea service.

TEA-CADDY, a small ornamental box for holding tea to supply a teapot.

TEA-CAKE, a light dough-cake or kind of bread toasted and buttered for tea.

TEA-CANISTER, a small tin for holding tea for domestic use; a grocer's shelf canister containing tea to supply customers.

TEA-CO
pains
grocer
TEACH
boiling
TEACH
master
TEA-CH
which
about
TEA-CU
bowl,
for dr
TEA-DE
gener
are al
the ki
TEA-CAI
refres
TEAK,
obtain
for shi
ing pu
23,830
East I
leone,
belong
fieldia
TEA-KET
a pouri
tin.
TEAL,
a duck,
over E
for the
TEAM,
a gather
to the
spans o
TEAM-DR
who dr
TEAM-MEE
meeting
thiering
TEA, PAR
TEA-FLAN
TEA-POT
handle
out tea
TEA-POT
of horn
ing mat
TEA-POT,
lifting a
tea.
TEAR, & T
TEA-SAUCE
teacup.
TEASE, to
raise a
TEASEL,
a plant
in the
tricks, f
those at
the rig
heads.
these
annual
TEASEL-F
to fix te
cloth.
TEA-SERV

TEA-CANISTER MAKER, a manufacturer of painted or japanned metal canisters for grocers' shops, &c.

TEACHER, the last copper or receptacle for boiling sugar in a sugar-house.

TEACHER, an usher; a monitor; a school-master or instructor.

TEA-CHEST, a small square wooden case, in which tea is imported from China, holding about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., the half-chest, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

TEA-CUP, a small china or earthenware bowl, with a handle, standing in a saucer, for drinking tea from.

TEA-DEALER, a retailer of tea, who most generally sells coffee and groceries. There are about 120,000 licensed tea dealers in the kingdom.

TEA-GARDEN, a public-house garden where refreshments are served.

TEAK, a hard, heavy, and durable timber obtained from the *Tectona grandis*, used for ship, wagon, carriage and other building purposes. Our imports, in 1855, were 23,850 loads, about two-thirds from the East Indies and one-third from Sierra Leone. African teak does not however belong to the same family; it is the *Oldfieldia Africana*.

TEA-KETTLE, a metal boiler for water, with a pouring spout, made of iron, copper, or tin.

TEAL, a small well-known species of wild duck, the *Querquedula crecca*, common over Europe in the winter, and in request for the table.

TEAM, a set of oxen or horses working together. In Australia and the Cape, owing to the bad nature of the roads, many spans of oxen are yoked to the wagons.

TEAM-DRIVER, **TEAMSTER**, a wagoner; one who drives a team.

TEA-MEETING, a religious or missionary meeting provided with tea; a school gathering, &c.

TEA, PARAGUAY. See PARAGUAY TEA.

TEA-PLANT. See TEA.

TEA-POT, a vessel, usually of metal, with a handle and spout, for making and pouring out tea.

TEA-POT HANDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of horn and other handles of non-conducting materials to fit to metal tea-pots.

TEA-POY, an ornamental pedestal table, with lifting top, enclosing caddies for holding tea.

TEAR, a rent or slit in a garment.

TEA-SAUCE, an earthenware stand for a teacup.

TEASE, to comb or clean wool; to card or raise a nap on woollen cloth.

TEASEL, **TEAZLE**, the *Dipsacus fullonum*, a plant cultivated to a considerable extent in the woollen cloth manufacturing districts, for its use in raising the nap upon those stuffs, which it does by means of the rigid hooked awns or chaff of the heads. Upwards of twenty millions of these teasel heads are also imported annually from France.

TEASEL-FRAME, a set of iron bars or a frame to fix teasel heads in for carding woollen cloth.

TEA-SERVICE, **TEA-THINGS**, the whole appur-

tenances or utensils required for a tea-table; sometimes applied only to the teapot, milk jug, and sugar basin, when of silver.

TEA-SPOON, a small metal spoon for stirring tea.

TEA-TABLE, a small round or other table for serving tea on.

TEA-TASTER, a person who tests the qualities of teas in the Chinese ports, or in the London brokers' offices.

TEA-THINGS. See TEA-SERVICE.

TEA-TRAY MAKER, a manufacturer of tea-boards, for holding cups and saucers, &c.

TEA-URN MAKER, a manufacturer of ornamental metal vases, containing a heater, for keeping water boiling on a tea-table.

TEAZE-HOLE, the opening in the furnace of a glass-work, through which coals are put in.

TEAZER, the stoker or fireman in a glass-work who attends the furnace and leers or arched building for manufacture.

TECHNICAL, relating to any particular art.

TECHNOLOGIST, a writer or lecturer on the useful arts and manufactures.

TECUM-FIBRE, the produce of a palm leaf resembling green wool, imported into Liverpool from Brazil. See TUCUM.

TEDGE. See INGATE.

TEEA, a Bornean weight, the 6th part of the mace; about $\frac{1}{6}$ grains.

TEEL-SEED, **TIL**, Indian names for the seed of the *Sesamum orientale*, the *S. Indicum* of Linnaeus. See GINGELIS and SESAME.

TEENAGE, fence-wood.

TESEO-FLOWERS, **KLEMO-FLOWERS**, the large flowers of *Butea frondosa*, which yield a beautiful dye.

TEETH, the incisors of animals, many of which enter into commerce for economic purposes. The tusks of the elephant are misnamed teeth, but the grinders or teeth proper are also used for knife handles and other purposes. The canines of the walrus or sea-morse, and the teeth of the hippopotamus are in demand by the dentist for artificial teeth; while the teeth of many carnivorous animals are used in the East for necklaces and other ornaments. The term teeth is also applied to the tines of a prong or pitch-fork, the spikes of a harrow, the divided points or dents of a comb, the sharp wires of a carding instrument, the projecting knobs on the edge of a machine or horological wheel, &c.

TEE-TOTALLER, a person who refrains from spirituous and malt liquors.

TEETOTUM, a child's small toy or top of bone or ivory, spun with the fingers.

TEFFE, **TAFFEE**, a Turkish silk weight of 432 lbs.; a variable weight in the Levant, for silk, consisting of 800 drachmas, each 49 3-5ths grains troy, and for opium 250 drachmas.

TEG, a young sheep.

TENTURIER (French), a dyer.

TEJAMANIL (Spanish), shingles for roofing.

TEJBUL, a native name for the warm, spicy pepper-like capsules and seeds of *Xanthoxylum hostile*, employed in Northern India for intoxicating fish, and chewed as a remedy in toothache.

TEJO (Spanish), a cake of metal.

TEU-PAT, the leaves of the *Cinnamomum Tamala* or *C. Malabathrum*, the "Folia Malabathri" of Indian shops. Their odour resembles that of cloves; the flavour is aromatic and hot.

TELAKAL. See **SENDOK**.

TELEGRAM, a recently coined word for a despatch or message received by telegraph.

TELEGRAPH, electrical wire on land, or in the bed of the sea, or on any other contrivance or apparatus, for signalling between distant points.

TELEGRAPH-CABLE, a submarine cable of strands of wire, coated with gutta-percha, for transmitting messages by electricity.

TELEGRAPH-CLERK, a subordinate officer in a telegraph-office.

TELEGRAPH-LINE, the suspended or buried wire over which messages are forwarded.

TELEGRAPH-MESSENGERS, lads in the employ of a telegraph company, who deliver despatches when received.

TELEGRAPH-OFFICE, **TELEGRAPH-STATION**, a business-place for receiving and forwarding messages. [of wire.]

TELEGRAPH-POST, a prop or support for lines.

TELEGRAPHIC-DESPATCH, a telegram or message received by telegraph.

TELESCOPE, a spy-glass; a connection of optical tubes for making distant objects visible to the eyes.

TELESCOPE-MAKER, an optician.

TELESCOPE-STAND, a tripod or moveable support for a telescope.

TELETON (Spanish), a strong silk fabric.

TELINI, a vernacular name in India for the *Myiobatis cicchorei*, a blistering fly, which has been used for ages by the native physicians of India and China.

TELLER, derived from taller, one who reckons or counts; an officer in a bank, &c. who receives or pays money.

TELLIERE (French), foolscap-paper.

TELLINGA, a dhoney or native coasting-vessel on the coast of Coromandel.

TELL-TALE, a cabin compass suspended from the beams; an instrument connected with the rudder wheel for showing the position of the tiller; an indicator or gauge of numbers entering or leaving by a turnstile, &c.

TELLURINE, a kind of French tripoli, for polishing metal, and cleaning marbles, &c.

TELLURIUM, a tin-white metal.

TELOTYPE, the name given to a printing electric telegraph.

TEMAN, **TOMMOND**, a dry-measure or weight of Arabia, for rice weighing 168 lbs.

TEMAZCALIS, an oven in Central America, for drying the cochineal insect.

TEMBILL, a name in Ceylon for a variety of coco-nut, called King coco-nut, of a bright orange colour, and somewhat oval shape.

TEMEN, a grain-measure of Tripoli, nearly 6 salmons.

TEMPER, a due mixture of different qualities; the condition of a metal, as temper-steel; a name given in the West Indies to purified lime, used for mixing with cane-juice when boiling, to clarify it, or separate the feculencies, an operation, called by sugar-planters "tempering." Wood ashes also bear this name in Brazil, being used for the same purpose.

TEMPLATE, **TEMPLET**, a short piece of timber under a girder, like a purlin; a bricklayer's mould; a gauge of thin metal of any form to be followed.

TEMPLE, a building or place of worship in honour of some god; one of the towers of a court in London. [Inches.]

TEMPON, a long-measure of Sumatra, of 4½

TEMER, a boiling-cloth; a sieve, or searce.

TEN, a Newcastle coal-measure, containing 420, and in other cases 440 bolls, Winchester measure.

TENACULUM, a fine hook used by medical men to get hold of arteries in wounds, for tying.

TENANT, one who occupies or rents houses or lands belonging to another, on lease, or for a shorter term.

TENANT-FARMER, an agriculturist who cultivates land not his own freehold.

TENANTERO (Spanish), a carrier of ore, in sacks termed tenates, from the workings in mines to the surface, &c.

TENCH, a fresh-water fish of the carp tribe, the *Tinca vulgaris*.

TENDER, an attendant wagon carrying water and fuel for a locomotive on a railway; a bidding under a contract; an offer made for goods; a proposed compromise, or payment of money considered due.

See **LEGAL TENDER**, and **RAILWAY TENDER**.

TENDON, a silew. Silews are used by many savage tribes as a sewing material, and also for making cord or string. They serve for making glue, and are occasionally eaten as food. See **DENDENO**.

TENEMENT, a house or dwelling; land that is held from another.

TENERIFE, a dry Canary wine, resembling Madeira, but inferior; imported from Teneriffe in pipes of 100 gallons. It is also called *Vidonia*. [at Teneriffe.]

TENERIFFE - **COCHINEAL**, a cochineal raised TENG, a Burmese grain-measure, equal to about 2 bushels, and usually termed by foreign merchants a basket.

TENGA, a name in India for the coco-nut.

TENNEY, the Tamil name for Italian millet, *Setaria Italica* or *Panicum Italicum*.

TENNIS-BALL, a ball to be driven by a racket or stringed battledore.

TENNIS-COURT, a walled or enclosed building with nets, where the game of tennis is played.

TENNIS-RACKET, an expensive kind of stringed battledore, made of gut, for playing at tennis.

TENON, the end of a piece of wood cut so as to fit into another piece; the heel of a mast made to fit into the step or socket.

TENON-SAW, a saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons. See **Saw**.

TENOR, a vocalist; a high male voice.

TENT, a shelter or canvas enclosure for field use, of which there are many kinds made, round or oblong shaped, &c. Some are called marquees, and booths, the smaller circular kinds being those chiefly known as tents; a roll of lint put into a wound; a rich red muscadine wine, grown near Cadiz, drunk generally as a stomachic, which is imported in hogsheads of 52 gallons. See **SPONGE-TENT**.

TENTER, room.

TENTERED, woven or dyed.

TENT - M, tents, a

TENTURE, a wall.

TEORA, a satious powerfu

TEPEILO, rica, to dored, w

which a vegetab

TEPO, the one-thir

TEUCENA, Spain.

TERCIADO, ribbon.

TERIN (Fr

TERMINATI, ment, les

TERMINO, African

metical, grains.

TERMINUS, end of a r

TERNE-PLA, an amalga

TERRACE, an open gar

TERRA-COTT, ware, the

clay, hard

TERRA-COTT, earthenw

TERRAILE (F

TERRA-JAP, still retai

vegetable

caria Gar

of Terra J

See **GAMB**

TERRASSEUR

TERRER-NOIR

TERRIER, a

min; a v

lands, ren

TERRY-VELV

tertian, a

to 70 gallo

TESCARE, Th

certificate

paid.

TESELATED, quered w

and white

TEST, a star

mination; metals.

TESTAMENT, law; the

will.

TESTATOR, makes a v

TESTER, one

TENTER, a stretching-machine; a drying-room.

TENTER-HOOK, a sharp hooked nail.

TENTERING, a technical term for stretching woven goods to dry, after being stiffened or dyed.

TEXT-MAKER, a manufacturer of canvas tents, suited for different purposes.

TEXTURE, paper-hangings or tapestry for a wall.

TEORA, a name in Bengal for the *Lathyrus sativus*; the expressed oil of the seeds is a powerful and dangerous narcotic.

TEPELOTE, a name given, in Central America, to the flowers of a species of *Chamaedorea*, when still enclosed in the spathe, which are highly esteemed as a culinary vegetable.

TERÇO, TERCIO (Portuguese and Spanish), one-third; the vara is divided into three.

TERCEIRA, a wholesale tobacco warehouse in Spain.

TERCIADO (Spanish), a cutlass; a kind of ribbon.

TERIN (French), a mule canary.

TERMINATE, to put an end to an engagement, lease, or occupancy.

TERMINO, a weight in Tunis and other African towns, also called a miscal or metical, variable in weight, but about 60½ grains.

TERMINUS, the station at the beginning or end of a railway.

TERRE-PLATE, thin sheet-iron coated with an amalgam of tin and lead.

TERRACE, a raised platform or walk; an open gallery or flat roof.

TERRA-COTTA, a species of vitreous stoneware, the *Terre cuite* of the French; fine clay, hardened by heat.

TERRA-COTTA MANUFACTURER, a maker of earthenware.

TERRAILE (French), earthenware.

TERRA-JAPONICA, an old trade misnomer, still retained, for gambier, an inspissated vegetable juice, obtained from the *Uncaria Gambir* of Roxburgh. The imports of Terra Japonica, in 1856, were 6847 tons. See GAMBIEE.

TERRASSEUR, a French plasterer.

TERRÉ-NOIX (French), the ground-nut.

TERNIER, a small dog for ferreting out vermin; a winble or auger; a register of lands, rents, &c.

TERRY-VELVET, a kind of silk plush or ribbed velvet.

TERTIAN, a liquid-measure for wine, equal to 70 gallons.

TESCARE, TESKERE, a Turkish Custom-house certificate; a receipt or release for duties paid.

TESSELATED PAVEMENT, a mosaic or chequered work; a marble flooring in black and white squares.

TEST, a standard or trial; a chemical examination; a cupel for assaying or refining metals.

TESTAMENT, the new book of the Scripture law; the latter half of the Bible; a written will.

TESTATOR, TESTATRIX, the person who makes a will.

TESTER, one who examines or makes a trial;

a taster; the frame-work over a four-post bed; when the bedstead is only partially covered it is called a half-tester.

TESTIF (French), camels' hair.

TESTIMONIAL, a letter of recommendation; certificate of character; honorary present.

TESTONE, TESTOON, an Italian coin of 3 lire, worth about 1s. 4d.; a Portuguese coin of two denominations, one, the escudo of 1600 reis, the other, of 100 reis.

TEST-PAPER, litmus, or unsized paper used as a test for acids, when it becomes red; and for alkalies, by which the blue colour is restored.

TETHER, the rope with which a grazing horse is tied to a stake.

TIEWING-BEETLE, a spade for beating hemp.

TEXAS MILLET, the *Sorghum ceruum*, a prolific bread-corn cultivated in the tropics.

TEXT, a subject chosen to enlarge or comment on.

TEXT-BOOK, a book explaining the principles of a science, &c.

TEXT-HAND, a large round hand in writing.

TEXTILE, any thing that can be woven.

TEXT-PEN, a metallic pen for engraving.

TEXTURE, the web of a fabric; the manner of weaving.

TEYNI, a native Indian name for honey.

THAIL, a Japanese coin worth about 8s. 10d.

THALAY-FIBRE, THAULAY-FIBRE, Indian names for the fibre of the *Pandanus odoratus*, screw pine.

THALER, a German coin of 30 silver groschen, worth about 8s. sterling. It passes current in Frankfurt for 1 guilder and 45 kreutzers; in Holland for 1 guilder and 70 cents; in France for 8 francs 70 cents; in Hamburg for 2 marks 8 schillings current, or 2 marks banco.

THALLASSOMETER, a tide-gauge.

THANGTOUNG, the royal cubit in Burmah, = 19 1-10th inches.

THANNADAR, the chief officer of police in an Indian town, also called a cotwal.

THARM, twisted gut.

THARRAN, a small Burmese violin.

THAS, another name for the bamboo-measure. See BAMBOO.

THATCH, dried grass, straw, palm-leaves, or other vegetable materials, used for covering barns or houses.

THATCHER, one who lays straw, &c., on the roof of a house, and binds and secures it there.

THEALEK, an ancient grain-measure of Bellary, East Indies, = 2 lbs. 14 oz., sometimes called a thimmapoo.

THEATRE, a play-house; a lecture-hall.

THEATRICAL-ORNAMENT MAKER, a maker of tinsel ornaments, mock jewels, &c., for play-actors.

THEAVE, the name in Scotland for a ewe of 8 years old.

THEET, in Burmah the eighth part of a hand's-breadth; 12 theets are equal to 1 span.

THEODOLITE, a most important surveying instrument for measuring horizontal angles, or the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon.

THERMOGRAPHY, the art of copying engravings or any printed characters from paper on metal plates.

THERMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the degrees of heat. There are three different kinds in use:—1. Fahrenheit's, which is chiefly used in Great Britain, Holland, and North America, the freezing point on which is at 32°, and the boiling point 212°; 2. Reaumur's, now generally used in Spain, and in some other Continental States, the freezing point, or zero, of which is 0°, and the boiling point 80°. 3. The Centigrade thermometer, which is now almost universally used throughout France, and in the northern and middle kingdoms of Europe: the zero or freezing point is 0°, and boiling point 100°. As there are 180 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, 18 degrees of Fahrenheit correspond to 10 of the Centigrade, or 8 of Reaumur's: 1° Fahrenheit's = 5-9ths Centigrade, = 4-9ths Reaumur's; 1° Reaumur's = 1½ Centigrade, = 2½ Fahrenheit's; 1° Centigrade = 4-5ths Reaumur's, = 1-4-5ths Fahrenheit's.

THERMOSCOPE, a very sensitive kind of thermometer.

THERMOSIPHON, an instrument employed for horticultural and other useful processes.

TETSEK, a varnish obtained from *Melanorrhœa usitata*, in Arracan, and used for lacquering.

THIBAIDE (French), cloth made of cow-hair.

THIBET-CLOTH, a camelot or fabric made of coarse goats'-hair.

THICK-SET, a stout twilled cotton cloth; a Russian cord or velvetene. See **FUSTIAN**.

THIEVES'-VINEGAR, a kind of aromatic vinegar for a sick-room, consisting of the dried tops of rosemary, sage-leaves, lavender-flowers, and bruised cloves, steeped in acetic acid and boiling water. It derives its name and popularity from a story, that four thieves who plundered the dead bodies during the plague with perfect security, attributed the cause of the impunity to the use of this disinfectant.

THILL, the shaft of a wagon.

THIMBLE, an iron ring with a concave rim for a rope or strap used on shipboard; a metal cap or protection for the finger of a tailor or sempstress.

THIMBLE-MAKER, a shaper of iron ring thimbles; also one who makes finger-caps to be used by those who sew with a needle.

THIMMAPOO, an Indian grain-measure. See **THEALEE**.

THIRD-RATE, a ship of war carrying from 70 to 80 guns.

THISTLE, FULLER'S. See **TEASEL**.

THOLES, THOWLS, the pins in the gunwale of a boat between which an oar rests when pulling, instead of on the rowlocks.

THOLLAM, a name in Bellary for the East India Company's old rupee, weighing 17½ troy grains.

THON, the French name for the tunny-fish.

THONG, a strap of leather.

THONNINE (French), a pickled tunny-fish.

THORN-APPLE, a wild plant, the *Datura Stramonium*, which has qualities like those of hemlock and belladonna. The seeds produce maniacal delirium, but are used medicinally to allay pain in tic-douloureux, mania, epilepsy, &c.

THORNBACK, the *Raja lavata*, a fish of the skate family, which is in the best condition for the table about November.

THOROUGHFARE, a passage; a much frequented way; a street.

THOWL. See **THOWLS**.

THRASH, THRESH, to beat corn with a flail; to free it from the straw or chaff by a machine.

THRASHING-MACHINE, an apparatus for beating out grain by horse or steam power.

THRAVE, THREAVE, in Scotland 24 sheaves of corn; two shocks, or stooks as there styled.

THREAD, fine line or yarn, in skeins or reeled, for sewing; the spiral part of a screw; a yarn-measure, containing in cotton-yarn 54 inches; in linen yarn 90 inches; in worsted yarn 35 inches. On the Continent 85½ Emiland inches make one thread; to string beads, &c.; to pass cotton or silk through a needle's eye.

THREADBARE, articles of cloth that have become shabby or worn-out.

THREAD-LACE, lace made of linen-thread; not silk or blonde-lace.

THREAD-PAPER, thin strips of paper for wrapping skeins of thread in.

THREE-DECKER, a vessel of war which carries guns on three decks.

THREEPENNY-PIECE, a British silver coin, the fourth part of a shilling. The following numbers have been issued since 1847:—

1847-48	8,976	1855	387,888
1849	131,268	1856	1,018,248
1850	954,888	1857	1,762,728
1851	483,588	1858	1,445,928
1852-53	40,666	1859	3,584,328
1854	1,471,734	1860	3,410,088

THRIFT, the *Armeria vulgaris*, a border-plant or edging in gardens, the flowers of which are useful as diuretics.

THRONE, a seat of honor.

THROSTLE, a spindle for wool.

THROUGH-TICKET, a passenger's paid ticket for the whole journey intended to be travelled.

THROUGH-TRAIN, one that proceeds over the whole line of railway between certain main termini.

THROWN-SINGLES, a name in the silk-trade for silk wound, cleaned, and thrown, fit to be used in the weaving of ribbons and common silks.

THROWSTER, a maker of organzine; one who twists singles of silk into a contrary direction to that in which they had previously been wound.

THRUW, coarse rope-yarn; the ends of weavers' threads; to insert yarn, &c. into a piece of canvas, as in making a rope-mat.

THRUSH LICHEN, the *Peltidea aphthosa*, a lichen, found growing on moist alpine rocks, which has purgative and antihelmin-

tic pr
given
THRUST
THUAN,
25 333
THUM,
THUMB
indigo
slight
THUMB-
thumb
THUOC,
and th
length
accord
commo

1 That use
ships for
ports ...
2 That in
Turon...
3 That me
berd in h
mitic dic
4 That use
for meas
other Cor
actions v
5 That use
the Turon
6 That use
Morrison

THWARTS,
which th
THYME, d
and 7
and pen
oil, and
dient in
TIARA, a d
TIATANG,
TIBIR (spa
TIBIRI, a
fibre of t
used by
mocks, c
TICAL, a C
count; a
of the ca
third of a
a yang;
kyat, a w
In Siam t
troy gral
about 28.
TICK, a fab
holding f
score; tru
TICK-BEAN,
TICKET, a m
a pawnbr
ldgment
card whic
right of e
ment, to
boat, &c.
TICKET-DAY
pay-day o
the name
rendered i
TICKETING,
English m

the properties. When boiled in milk it is given by the Swedes as a cure for aphthae.
THRUST-SCREW, a lever for pressing curd.
THSAN, an itinerary measure of China, = 28,633 miles. [1] inch.

THSUN, TSUN, a Chinese long-measure nearly
THUMB-BLUE, a name for small knobs of
 iodine used by washerwomen to give a
 slight tinge of blue to linen.

THUMB-STALL, a cover or protection for the
 thumb used by workmen.

THUON, the Chinese "chih," cubit, or foot,
 and the generic name for the measure of
 length in Cochinchina, which varies
 according to circumstances. Those more
 commonly employed are:—

	Metro.	Eng. Inches.
1 That used for measuring ships for the service of ports	0.405	= 15.945255
2 That used for wood at Turon	0.425	= 16.732675
3 That mentioned by Ferberd in his valuable Atramito dictionary	0.45728	= 19.18391346
4 That used by the king for measuring silks and other cloths in his transactions with foreigners	0.594	= 23.386374
5 That used by natives in the Turon market	0.61	= 24.01631
6 That used according to Morrison	0.64968	= 25.57855198

THWARTS, the cross planks of a boat on
 which the rowers sit.

THYME, dwarf shrubs, the *Thymus vulgaris*,
 and *T. Serpyllum*, of agreeable, strong,
 and penetrating odour, yielding a volatile
 oil, and much used in Europe as an ingre-
 dient in culinary seasoning.

TIARA, a diadem; a high head-dress.

TIAYANG. See COYAN.

TIBIR (Spanish), African gold-dust.

TIBISIRI, a native name in Berbice for the
 fibre of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*)
 used by the Indians for making ham-
 mocks, cordage, &c.

TICAL, a Chinese weight and money of ac-
 count; as a weight about 44 oz. or the 16th
 of the catty; as a money reckoned at the
 third of a pound sterling. It is also called
 a liang; another name in Burmah for the
 kyat, a weight which consists of 232 grains.
 In Siam the tical coin and weight is 232
 troy grains. Its value in this currency is
 about 2s. 6d. sterling.

TICK, a fabric made of flax; a bed-case for
 holding flocks or feathers, &c.; a credit
 score; trust.

TICK-BEAN, a small horse-bean.

TICKET, a marked slip of paper or card-board;
 a pawnbroker's duplicate; the acknowl-
 edgment of goods pledged; an admission
 card which has been issued for giving the
 right of entry to a place of public amuse-
 ment, to travel on a railway, or in a steam
 boat, &c.; to docket or label with a price.

TICKET-DAY, the day before the settling or
 pay-day on the stock-exchange, when
 the names of bona-fide purchasers are
 rendered in by one stockbroker to another.

TICKETING, a periodical sale of ore in the
 English mining districts.

TICKET OF LEAVE, a licence or permit given
 to a convict or prisoner of the Crown to
 be at large and to labour for himself.

TICKET-PORTER, a licensed porter of the
 city of London, who wears a silver badge.

TICKET, SEAMAN'S, a register ticket given to
 seamen from the General Register and
 Record office of Seamen.

TICKET-WRITER, one who writes or paints
 showy placards and legible tickets for
 goods in shop windows, &c.

TICKLEBURGH, a coarse, mixed linen
 fabric made for the West India market.

TIDAL BASIN, a dock that is filled upon the
 rising of the tide.

TIDE, the alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

TIDE-GATE, the entrance gate of a dock.

TIDE-GAUGE, an instrument, sometimes
 self-registering, used on coasts and har-
 bours for ascertaining the rise and fall of
 the tide, thus indicating the depth of
 water, and enabling vessels to enter tidal
 harbours at the proper times.

TIDE-TABLE, an almanac which records the
 time of high water, &c. for each day.

TIDE-WAITER, an officer of the Customs,
 whose duty it is to remain on board ships,
 lighters, &c. until the cargo is discharged.

TIDIES, crochet covers; cases for furniture.

TIE, a fastening; the knot of a cravat; an
 equal number of votes, &c. on two oppos-
 ing sides. [Principal rafters.]

TIE-BEAM, a connecting beam for a pair of
 TIE, a row or rank; a range of any thing,
 as of casks; the coils or flakes of a cable, &c.

TIERCE, a cask containing about 23 gallons,
 or the third part of a pipe. The tierce is
 used for oil, and more especially for the
 packing of salted provisions for ships' stores.
 The tierce for salt provisions to contain 336 lbs. should be 21½ inches head,
 24½ inches bilge, and 33½ inches length; to
 contain 304 lbs. 19½ inches head, 22½ inches
 bilge, 31½ inches length.

TIFFANY, a species of gauze or thin silk.

TIFFIN, a luncheon or midday meal in India.

TIFTEK, a Persian and Turkish word for
 goats' hair.

TIGER, a boy in livery; a page.

TIGER-SKINS, the skins of this beast of
 prey, are used for hearth and carriage
 rugs, but the annual imports are small.

TIGER-WOOD, a valuable wood for cabinet
 making, the heart of the *Ilirikibouraball*
 obtained in Guiana.

TIGO-GIN, a silver coin of Japan of 40 mas,
 worth about 13 shillings.

TIGHTS, close-fitting pantaloons.

TIKOR, **TIKUL**, a name in India for the
Garcinia pedunculata, a lofty tree. The
 fleshy part of the fruit and arillus which
 are large, firm, very sharp and acid, are
 used in curries and for acidulating water;
 cut and sliced it retains its qualities, and
 is recommended as a succedaneum for
 limes and lemons during long voyages.

TIKOR, a vernacular name in India for the
 long and straight pale yellow tubers of the
Curcuma leucorrhiza, which yield an
 abundance of fine nutritious fecula.

TIKUL. See **TIKOR**.

TILBURY, an open carriage on two wheels.

TILE-ORE, a native oxide of copper.

TILES, earthenware squares or plates, &c., for roofing, paving, draining, &c. There are encaustic and linoid, as well as common tiles.

TILK-TEA, a kind of flat cake tea, of much solidity, made in China, and taken to Kinchua, where it is sold to the Armenians and Tartars, who distribute it to the Caucasian provinces and Eastern Siberia. The Kaimucks, Kirgheses, and Burats consume the greater part of it. It is prepared in a different manner from common tea, being stewed with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, constituting rather an article of food than a dietetic beverage.

TILL, a counter-drawer or desk receptacle for money received. [13s. 41.]

TILLA, a gold coin of Bokhara, worth TILLAO (French), the deck of a ship.

TILLAGE, husbandry; agriculture; land under cultivation.

TILLER, a bar of wood or iron placed in the rudder to move it for steering the vessel.

TILT-SOPE, the connected ropes or chains running from the tiller of the rudder to the steering-wheel.

TILTY-SEED, a small tree, the *Croton Pavana* of Hamilton, common in the Eastern archipelago, the seeds of which have the same properties as those of the *Croton Tiglium*.

TILT, an awning or cover for a boat or cart; the leaning forward of a cask.

TILTED-STEEL, blistered steel drawn down into smaller bars and beaten, for the purpose of forming (after further heating, welding, and drawing) shear steel.

TILTER, one who works a tilt-hammer.

TILT-HAMMER, a very heavy mass of iron with a steel face, moved by machinery, used in iron-works for manufacturing steel, forging anchors, axles, &c.

TILT-MANUFACTURER, a maker of the heavy helves and tilt-hammers used by metal workers; also another tradesman who makes awnings or covers for boats and carts.

TILTS, the local name for certain steel works in Sheffield, where the crude steel is further prepared or developed.

TIMBALES, a French name for kettle-drums; parchment battle-döres.

TIMBANG, a Chinese weight for rice used in Batavia, of 5 piculs or 10 sacks, = 675 21 lbs.

TIMBER, a general term for all large pieces of wood; the trunks of trees. See **TIMBRE**.

TIMBER-BRIDGE, a wooden bridge.

TIMBER-MEASURE. All large timber is bought and sold by the load, and a load is estimated at 40 feet of unhewn or rough timber, and 50 feet of hewn timber, which is supposed to weigh one ton.

TIMBER-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in timber; one who keeps a timber yard or wharf.

TIMBER-Scribe, a metal tool or pointed instrument for marking logs and casks.

TIMBER-SHIP, a vessel constructed for carrying timber from the Baltic or the St. Lawrence.

TIMBRE, **TIMMER**, a legal quantity of 40 or 50 small skins, packed between two boards;

in some skins, however, the timbre counts to 120; in France a stamp.

TIME-BALL, a ball, moved by electricity, which is dropped from the summit of a pole to indicate the true meridional or mid-day time.

TIME-BARGAIN, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds at a certain time. Sometimes these bargains are mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time, by the mere payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price of the day fixed for its pretended delivery.

TIME-BILL, a time-table of the arrivals and departures of railway trains, omnibuses, steamers, &c.

TIME-KEEPER, a person appointed to watch the departure of vehicles; also a chronometer; a watch, &c.

TIME, the leading London morning paper; a journal which has obtained a worldwide celebrity for the priority, fulness, and authenticity of its intelligence, and which, as a commercial speculation, is most remunerative in its returns.

TIME-TABLE, a register of the time of high-water, and of the departure of steam boats, railway trains, &c.; a check upon the period of labour of workmen.

TIMONERO (Spanish), a helmsman; one who steers.

TIMOTHY-GRASS, a pasture grass, the *Phleum pratense*. Quantities of this small grass seed are imported from North America. There are several varieties of Timothy, which are extensively cultivated as spring grass for fodder, and are considered very valuable herbage.

TIMPANI (Italian), kettle-drums.

TIMWHISKY, a heavy lumbering low-wheeled carriage.

TIN, a scarce but very useful metal, so named; a shape for baking bread or cakes. See **TIN-GRES**.

TINAJA (Spanish), immense earthen jars made in Spain, for holding wine, oil, or grain; a liquid-measure in the Philippines, which, for coco-nut oil, weighs from 8 to 21 lbs.

TIN-BOX, **TIN-CASE**, a strong iron box tinned and japanned, for holding papers, dress articles, &c.

TINCAL, crude borax; borate of soda, imported from India in an impure state, and covered by a soapy matter. When purified, it forms the refined borax of commerce, and is used as a flux in glass-making, and in soldering.

TIN-CAN, a metal vessel for holding liquids.

TIN-CANISTER, a case for holding sugar, coffee, spices, or dry goods.

TINCTURE, in pharmacy, an infusion of the various drugs of the *materia medica* in spirit of wine or proof spirit, for the sake of extracting their more active principles.

TINDAL, a boatswain's mate in the Indian seas; an attendant on an Indian army.

TINDER, an inflammable substance; charred lint or rags, &c. German tinder is the soft amadou. See **AMADOU** and **GERMAN-TINDER**.

TINDER-
linen, a
flint and
TINER, the
harrow
plemen
TIN-FOLL,
tea-chest
with w
TIN-FOLL
leaf-m
TIN-GLASS
TINKER, a
kettles,
TIN-KETT
spout.
TIN-LIQUO
pared b
chloric
which a
are adde
TINMEN A
and sold
TIN-MUG,
vessel.
TINNING,
tin.
TIN-ORES,
and the
The latte
is extren
TIN-PAIL,
water; a
TIN-PAN, a
vessel fo
TIN-PLATE-
TIN-PLATE-
mension
immerse
undergol
molten ti
ing-cases
in Ameri
roofing c
TINPLATE-
who pas
cesses, an
TINPLATE-
as the V
the mind
which, a
business
TIN-PLATT
TINSE, a P
TINSEL, a
cloth, it
TINSEL LA
gold or s
TIN-SMELT
prepares
TIN-SMITH
TIN-STONE,
usually b
manicane
TINT, a shi
TIN-TACK, a
tin.
TINTEREE,
the taina
TINTO, a r
high arro
old, reser
TIN-WARE,

the timbre counts

by electricity,
the summit of a
meridional or

the sale or pur-
of stock in the
me. Sometimes
rambling trans-
time to time, by
the difference be-
and the actual
or its pretended

the arrivals and
lins, omnibuses,
pointed to watch
also a chrono-

morning paper;
tained a world-
priority, fulness,
intelligence, and
speculation, is
returns.

the time of high-
ature of steam
; a check upon
orkmen.

helmisman; one

grass, the *Pheum*
this small grass
North America.
ies of Timothy,
tivated as spring
considered very

lums.
lumbering low-

useful metal, so
g bread or cakes.

se earthen jars
ring wine, oil, or
in the Philip-
oil, weighs from

iron box tinned
papers, dress

ate of soda, im-
pure state, and
er. When puri-
borax of com-
flux in glass-

holding liquids,
holding sugar,

infusion of the
teria medica in
rit, for the sake
active principles,
te in the Indian
Indian army. *
stance; charred
a tinder is the
or and GERMAN-

TINDER-BOX, a box containing charred old
linen, to be ignited by sparks from a
flint and steel.

TINES, the iron spikes or teeth of scarifiers,
barrows, forks, and other agricultural im-
plements and machines.

TIN-FOIL, thin sheets of metal used for lining
tea-chests, boxes, &c. to prevent contact
with wet.

TIN-FOIL MAKER, a manufacturer of thin
leaf-metal.

TIN-GLASS. See **BISMUTH**.

TINKER, a solderer and mender of old pots,
kettles, &c.

TIN-KETTLE, a boiler of iron tinned, with a
spout.

TIN-LIQUOR, a solution used by dyers, pre-
pared by digesting tin filings in hydro-
chloric and nitric acids, to each pound of
which about two ounces of common salt
are added.

TINMEN and BRAZERS, workers in metal,
and solder.

TIN-MUG, a pannikin; a metal drinking
vessel.

TINNING, the process of coating iron with
tin.

TIN-ORES, the native peroxide or tin-stone,
and the double sulphuret of tin and copper.
The latter, sometimes called bell-metal ore,
is extremely scarce.

TIN-PAIL, a metal bucket for holding
water; a slop pail.

TIN-PAN, a foot pan of metal; a shallow
vessel for domestic use.

TINPLATE-LACQUEER, a Japanner.

TIN-PLATES, sheets of iron of different di-
mensions and strength, sealed, cold-rolled,
immersed in an acidulous ley, and, after
undergoing other preparations, coated with
molten tin. They are used for lining pack-
ing-cases, making domestic utensils, and,
in America, are extensively employed for
roofing churches and dwelling-houses.

TINPLATE-WORKER, a roller of iron plates,
who passes them through various pro-
cesses, and then dips them into molten tin.

TINPLATE-WORKERS' COMPANY; also known as
the Wire-workers' Company, one of
the minor livery companies of London,
which, having no hall, transacts its
business at Guildhall.

TIN-PLATTER, a trencher or plate of tin.

TINSE, a Polish coin. See **TYMPSE**.

TINSEL, a kind of shining metallic plate or
cloth, either of gold or silver.

TINSEL LACE-MAKER, a maker of imitation
gold or silver lace.

TIN-SMELTER, one who roasts tin ore and
prepares the pure metal.

TIN-SMITH, a worker in tin.

TIN-STONE, an ore of tin occurring in veins,
usually blended with the oxides of iron and
manganese. See **TIN-ORES**.

TINT, a shade; a hue of colour.

TIN-TACK, a very small iron nail coated with
tin.

TINTERRE, a vernacular name in India for
the tamarind.

TINTO, a red Madeira wine, wanting the
high aroma of the white sorts; and, when
old, resembling tawny port.

TIN-WARE, iron articles coated with tin.

TIP, the point or top of any thing, as a horn
tip, a shoe tip. *

TIPILIS, a vernacular Indian name for long
pepper.

TIPPET, in Scotland, one length of twisted
hair or gut in a fishing-line; a handful of
straw bound together at one end, used in
thatching.

TIPPINGS, tops for glass ornaments, &c.

TIPREE, a small dry-measure of India, = 1½
pint English; also a weight in Bombay,
the half of the seer, and weighing 2450
grains.

TIPSTAFF, a constable; an officer of a law
court having a wand or staff of office.

TIRAILLEUR, a French sharp-shooter; a
rifleman.

TIRA, a Singhalese name for curd; milk
coagulated by the addition of a small
quantity of sour milk, or of a little tire of
the day preceding; the iron hoop or band
which binds all the felices of a wheel
closely together.

TIRSTAINT, the French name for linsey-
woolsey. [theatre.

TIRE-WOMAN, a milliner; a dresser in a
TIERING-BOOM, the dressing-room in a
theatre.

TISI, a vernacular Indian name for linseed.

TISANTIER, a silk weaver.

TISSERAND, a French weaver.

TISSUE, a texture or fabric; cloth inter-
woven with gold.

TISSUE-PAPER, a very thin unsized paper for
wrapping and packing fine articles.

TITHE, the tenth part of landed produce,
levied by a rector.

TITHE-COLLECTOR, a receiver of tithes.

TITHE-COMMISSIONER, a government officer;
one of a board authorized to arrange pro-
positions for commuting or compounding
for tithes.

TITLE, a general head; a name or prefix to
a work, &c.; the claim of right to a terri-
tory or estate.

TITLE-DEEDS, the legal documents of an
estate conferring a title.

TITLE-PAGE, one of the early or commencing
pages of a book, which contains the name,
and some details respecting the work of
the author. [sugar.

TITLERS, large truncated cones of refined
tittling, an old Customs name for stock-
fish. [tabashir.

TIVAKSHERA, another Eastern name for
TIWAI, a vernacular Indian name for the
Wrightia antidysenterica.

T-JOINT, the union of three joints in a pipe,
resembling the letter T.

TOAD-FLAX, a wild plant, the *Linaria vul-
garis*, which has purgative, diuretic, and
bitter qualities. It is administered in
chronic diseases of the skin, and a decoction
of it forms a poison for flies.

TOAST, bread browned before the fire.

TOASTED-CHEESE, cheese warmed before a
fire, to make a Welsh-rabbit, &c.

TOASTER, a metal pan with hooks, for cook-
ing bread, bacon, cheese, &c. before the fire.

TOASTING-FORK, an implement for holding
bread, &c. before a fire, to bake; either
a twisted metal prong, or one with a tele-
scope or sliding handle.

TOAST-MASTER, an attendant on a chairman at public dinners, who announces the toasts to the company, and leads the cheering.

TOAST-RACK, a stand for a table, of metal or earthenware, with partitions for placing slices of dry toast in.

Tob, a piece of Dammour cotton cloth, sufficient to make a shirt, which passes as a currency money in Nubia.

TOBACCO, species of *Nicotiana*, in which a large trade is carried on in most parts of the world; the leaf being used for smoking, chewing, and, when powdered, inhaled through the nose. The quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, in 1856, was 44,733,130 lbs., besides two million lbs. of manufactured, and snuff; of this quantity there were entered for home consumption, 32,578,937 lbs. See **SHIRAZ TOBACCO**, and **STRIAN TOBACCO**.

TOBACCO-BOX, a small metal case for holding tobacco to fill pipes from.

TOBACCO, INDIAN, the *Lobelia inflata*, a wild American plant, which has been used instead of tobacco in asthma, and, in the form of enema, in strangulated hernia. See **LOBELIA**.

TOBACCO-JAR, a retail tobaccoist's shop.
TOBACCO-MANUFACTURER, a stemmer of tobacco; one who prepares and works up the leaves for smokers, into the various trade kinds sold.

TOBACCO, MOUNTAIN, a wild plant, the *Arnica montana*, which has acrid and emetic properties, and causes constipation. It is used medicinally in typhoid fever, dysentery, and other cases.

TOBACCONIST, a wholesale or retail licensed dealer in tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKER, a maker of clay or meerschaum pipes for smokers.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated companies of London, not on the livery, and which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall.

TOBACCO-PIPE MOULD MANUFACTURER, a maker of the folding brass or iron moulds in which plastic white clay pipes are shaped.

TOBACCO-PLANTER, a grower of tobacco in the United States or Cuba, from whence our chief supplies are derived.

TOBACCO-POUCH, a pocket-case of skin, India-rubber, or leather, for holding tobacco for the use of a smoker.

TOBACCO-STOPPER, a small instrument used by smokers for pushing down the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe.

TOBAGO CANES, a name under which the trunks of *Bacris minor*, Jacquin, a native of New Granada and the West Indies, are sometimes imported into Europe, to be made into walking-sticks.

TOBINE, a stout twined silk.

TOD, an English measure of weight, used by dealers in wool, equal to 2 stones of 14 lbs. each: 64 tods make one wey, and 2 weys one sack.

TODDY, palm wine obtained from the sap of the *Arenga saccharifera*; a name for whisky-punch in Scotland.

TODDY-KETTLE, a small hot-water kettle used in Scotland for making toddy.

TODDY-LADLE, a small deep spoon or ladle, used in Scotland for conveying whisky-toddy from a rummer or punch-bowl to a wine glass.

TOENDE, the Danish name for the ton, a grain-measure of 8 scheffels; 21 tons being equal to 10 quarters. Some calculate 208 tons = 100 quarters for wheat, and 210 tons = 100 quarters for oats.

TOFFY, a kind of hard-baked candy or sweetmeat, made of treacle or sugar, and butter.

TOGGLE, a pin placed through a rope, strap, or bolt; a button.

TOGGLE-JOINT, an elbow or knee joint.

TOGGEY, a name in Canara for the *Cytisus Cajan*, a common pulse.

Tor, TOWYAH, an undefined Indian grain-measure, the 4th of the cossa.

TOILE (French), linen cloth.

TOILET, a bag or case for night-clothes; a cotton cover for a dressing-table.

TOILET-CLOTH, a tin can for water for a dressing-room.

TOILET-COVER. See **TOILET**.

TOILET-GLASS, a looking-glass for a toilet-table.

TOILET-PAIL, a tin pail for holding slops in a bedroom.

TOILET-QUILT, a bed-cover or cover for the dressing-table.

TOILET-SET, TOILET-SERVICE, earthenware and glass utensils for a dressing-room.

TOILETTE (French), a dressing-table; an ante-room for dressing; the personal attire of a female.

TOILER, a French linen-drapeer.

TOILINET, a kind of German quilting; silk and cotton warp with woollen weft.

Toise, the French name for the fathom; a measure of length about 2 metres, and = 78 English inches, or 3839 of a perch: 2000 toises make up the French legal or posting league.

TOISON (French), a fleece.

TOKAY, a rich luscious Hungarian wine of a peculiar aromatic flavour, seldom met with in the United Kingdom.

TOKENS, certain tradesmen's coins which were formerly current, but called in about 40 years ago. A token is a coin ordinarily of less value than its current price, or not of public mint coinage. Gold tokens were issued in California previous to the establishment of a branch United States' mint. The gold coins minted in Australia are only tokens of purely local currency. One pound gold tokens were issued by the South Australian Assay Office in 1852. They are very neatly executed coins, about the sixteenth of an inch more in diameter than a sovereign, and have milled edges. On the one side is a crown with the date, and the words "Government Assay Office, Adelaide," on the reverse is "Value One Pound" in the centre, and on the margin, "Weight 5 dwts., 15 grs., 22 carats." They are fully 5 per cent. greater than their nominal value. There are tokens at Mauritius worth about 8d. A token is also 104 quires of paper; a name in the Newcastle coal

district
distinct
which
corf or

TOLA, an
grains t

TOLAN, an
of 40 see

TOLDERO, a
TOLÉ, a we

for gold
for sheet

TOLEDO -
Toledo.

TOLL, a c
vehicles,
or turnp

allowanc
ring of

TOLL-BAR,
road, whi

receive
cles.

TOLLEN, a
through

TOLCOOL, a
Minor, b

square ya

TOLU, BAL,
obtained

ferum, in

odour, an

and is mu

macy, and

by connect

TOLVA (Spa
is put to b

TOMAHAWK,
weapon.

TOMAN, a co
very varia

nally divid

gold toman

TOMAND, an
ing 40 kila

ro to the t

TOMATO, a w
persicum ed

used for ke

TOMATO SALT
made from

TOMB, a vat
dead bodies

TOMBAC, red
alloy of co

more than

TOMBAK, the
Lobelia, th

steeped in
smoked, w

hemp, in a

TOMBELLER, a
TOMBERRAT, a

TOMB-STONE,
grave.

TOM-COD, a s
in the North

TOME, a volum

TOMENTO (Sp
TOMIN, a Spar

the sixth pa
grains; for

districts for a piece of leather, bearing a distinctive mark for each hewer, one of which he sends up the shaft with every corf or box of coal.

TOLA, an Indian weight equal to 180 grains troy.

TOLAM, an Indian weight used in Malabar of 40 seers, = 23 lbs. 3 oz.

TOLDERO, a retailer of salt in Spain.

TOLÉ, a weight of Manila, for silk 4594 grains, for gold, 41764 grains; the French name for sheet-iron.

TOLEDO - BLADE, a fine sword made in Toledo.

TOLL, a charge made on foot-passengers, vehicles, or goods passing over a bridge or turnpike-road; a miller's proportion or allowance for grinding corn; the slow ringing of a church-bell.

TOLL-BAR, a turnpike-gate or side-bar on a road, where a toll-collector is stationed to receive toll for foot-passengers or vehicles.

TOLMEN, a large stone with holes drilled through it.

TOLMOO, an agrarian measure in Asia Minor, being a hide of land, about 1600 square yards.

TOLU, **BALSAM** of, a thick tenacious balsam obtained from the *Myrspermum toluiferum*, in South America. It has a pleasant odour, and a sweet and agreeable taste, and is much employed in European pharmacy, and for making pulmonic lozenges by confectioners.

TOLVA (Spanish), a hopper into which corn is put to be ground.

TOMAHAWK, an Indian hatchet, an offensive weapon.

TOMAN, a conventional money of Persia of a very variable character, although nominally divided into 100 mahmoodies. The gold toman is worth 9s. 1d.

TOMAND, an Arabian dry-measure containing 40 kilas, used for rice, of which 168 lbs. go to the tomand.

TOMATO, a well-known vegetable, the *Lycopersicon esculentum*, the fruit of which is used for ketchups and seasonings.

TOMATO SAUCE, a ketchup or condiment, made from the love-apple or tomato.

TOMBA, a vault or sarcophagus, in which dead bodies are laid.

TOMBAC, red brass; the white tombac is an alloy of copper and zinc, containing not more than 20 per cent. of the latter.

TOMBAK, the Malay name for a spear.

TOMBEEKI, the narcotic leaf of a species of *Lobelia*, which, in Eastern countries, is steeped in water for a few hours, and smoked, with a preparation of Indian hemp, in a narghile or water pipe.

TOMBELIER, a French carman.

TOMBEREAU, a dung-cart in France.

TOMB-STONE, a shaped stone laid over a grave.

TOM-COD, a small variety of the cod found in the North American seas.

TOME, a volume.

TOMIETO (Spanish), coarse tow.

TOMIN, a Spanish weight for gold and silver, the sixth part of the ochava; for gold 8-675 grains; for silver, 9-245 grains.

TOMJOHN, the name for a kind of sedan chair in Ceylon, open in front, and on each side, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.

TOMME, a Danish name for the inch.

TOMOLO, **TUMOLO**, an Italian and Sicilian grain-measure. In Naples 5 2-5ths tomoli = 1 quarter. In Palermo, 80 tomoli = 5 quarters old measure.

TOMPION, a bung or plug for the mouth of a cannon.

TOMPONG, a weight of Sumatra, ranging from 70 to 80 lbs., according to the nature of the goods weighed.

TOM-TOM, a native Indian drum, of which there are several kinds, generally made of jack-wood, and covered with deer-skin, from which the hair has been removed. The skin is laid on in a wet state, and dried in the sun.

TON, the principal ponderous commercial weight, which varies considerably in different localities, for weight or measurement goods. In Great Britain, the legal ton by weight is usually 20 cwt., or 2240 lbs., but in long weight it is 2400 lbs. A ton of flour, in commerce, is 8 sacks or 10 barrels; a ton of potatoes, 10 bushels. In Cornwall, the miner's ton is 21 cwt., or 2352 lbs. In Philadelphia, by agreement, the ton of coal is only 2000 lbs. The French legal ton for heavy weights contains 1000 kilogrammes; in Germany, Spain, &c. it is 2000 lbs. The ton of freight or merchandise, varies with the article and the locality from whence shipped, differs at rules being laid down by different Chambers of commerce. The Russian measurement ton for goods, is 5 chetwerts, or about 28 bushels, equal in English weight to about 174 cwt. In timber, the ton is 40 feet for rough timber, and 60 feet for hewn timber. In the measurement of a ship, the ton is reckoned at 40 cubic feet.

TONALCHILE (French), Guinea-pepper.

TONDEUR, a French sheep-shearer.

TONDINO (Spanish), a moulding on the astragal of a column.

TONELADA, a Portuguese liquid-measure, equal to 227½ English wine-pailons, and containing 52 almudes; (Spanish), a tun; tonnage dues.

TONELERIA (Spanish), the trade of a cooper; a quantity of water-casks for ships.

TONGA, a silver coin of Bokhara, worth about 7d.

TONGKANG, a kind of boat or junk used in the seas of the Eastern archipelago.

TONGO, a name for the mangrove in the Pacific.

TONGS, dividing instruments to lay hold of any thing, as fire-tongs, sugar-tongs, tongs for holding hot metal, &c.

TONGUE, the clapper of a bell; a projection, as of a buckle or stock; an organ in the mouth of a quadruped, many of which are used for food, fresh, salted, or dried and smoked; as pigs' - tongues, sheep's - tongues, calves' - tongues, ox and reindeer - tongues, &c.

TONGUE - SCRAPER, a thin metal or horn scraper for cleansing the tongue.

TONICA, strengthening medicines.

TONINA, the Spanish name for fresh tunny-fish.

TOSKA-BEAN. See **TONQUIN-BEAN**.

TONLIEU, a market toll or tax in France.

TONNAGE, the internal measurement of a ship, representing the number of tons of cargo she will carry. Tonnage is estimated sometimes by bulk, but more generally by weight: a ton by bulk being equal to 40 cubic feet: and a ton by weight equalling 20 cwt. There are certain formulæ employed by ship-builders, whereby the tonnage is calculated, from the length, breadth, and depth of the vessel; but these formulæ seldom give the real tonnage, or the true amount of cargo which the vessel will carry; because two vessels exactly equal in length, breadth, and depth, measured as those dimensions usually are, may have very different internal capacity, owing to different curvatures of the hull. A ship will sometimes carry more than her registered tonnage indicates, sometimes less; and therefore the word "tonnage" is to be regarded only as a rough approximation to the burden which the vessel will carry.

TOWNELER, a French cooper; a seaman who fills a water cask.

TON OF WATER. Taking water to weigh 10 lbs. per gallon, there ought to be 224 gallons in the ton. The French cubic mètre or ton is equal to 220 English Imperial gallons. The London Water Companies use in their computations a ton of 216 gallons, namely, 6 barrels of 36 gallons each.

TONQUIN-BEAN. the fruit or seed contained in the capsules of *Dipteris odorata*, principally used to impart fragrance to snuff. See **CAMARA**.

TONSOR, a barber.

TONTINE, a life annuity association, founded upon the principle that, when a person belonging to it has subscribed his stipulated share or sum, he is at liberty to name any life he pleases, during the existence of which he draws a certain annuity; and as the shares of the dead nominees are distributed among the living ones, that annuity continually increases, until the last survivor gets the whole. Tontines have been frequently resorted to by Government, for the purpose of raising loans for the service of the State.

TONTISSE (French), flock paper; paper-hangings ornamented with flock or powdered wool coloured.

TOODA, an Eastern timber-measure, = 1·184 cubic foot English.

TOODOVALAH, a weight in Travancore of 18 lbs. See **TOOLAM**.

TOOKOO, an African money denomination, applied to 5 strings of cowries, about 200 shells, worth 8d. nominally.

TOOL, a mechanical instrument of any kind for working with.

TOOLAM, an Eastern weight: in Malabar = 15 lbs. 0 oz. 11 drs.: in Travancore it is rather more, viz., 15 lbs. 9 oz. 7·3 drs.: the Tricor toolam is 16 lbs.: the Toodovalah toolam, 18 lbs.; the toolam for dunnage, wax, and other light goods, 28 lbs.

TOOL-BASKET, a carpenter's or other workman's basket, for holding tools: these baskets are made of different sizes.

TOOL-CHEST MAKER, a manufacturer of small boxes for holding tools for amateurs, or larger chests for ship-carpenters' and other workmen's tools.

TOOL-FUND, an insurance fund for the reimbursement of workmen for the loss of their tools by fire.

TOOL-HOUSE, a shed or shelter for garden tools.

TOOL-MAKER, a manufacturer of different working hand instruments, of which there are various kinds.

TOOLS, **TULASI**, the name in India for species of basil. The dried aromatic leaves of *Ocimum album*, are used there as a substitute for tea. The juice is given to children in colds, to the extent of a tea-spoonful twice daily. The root of *O. sanctum* is given in decoction in fevers. The Brahmans regard this plant as sacred to Vishnu, and use it in their funeral ceremonies. The Malays also strew it over the graves of their dead.

TOOMERIKAI, another name for gaub. See **GAUB**.

TOONA, the Hindustani name for the *Cedrela Toona*, a valuable tree, of large size, abundant in Travancore, and other parts of India. The reddish-coloured wood, used all over India in cabinet-making, is scarcely inferior to mahogany, but lighter, and not so close in the grain. It is often sold under the general name of Chittagong wood.

TOOROO, a species of palm of South America, which grows to the height of from 50 to 70 feet. Its woody outside is used by cabinet-makers for inlaid work, walking-sticks, billiard-cues, &c.

TOOSEH, a native land-measure in India, of about 4 beegahs, or about 2 acres.

TOOTH. See **TEETH**.

TOOTH-BRUSH, a small bristle-brush for washing and scrubbing the teeth.

TOOTH-FORCIPS, dental instruments used for extracting teeth.

TOOTH-GLASS, a toilet water-glass for washing the mouth.

TOOTHING, irregular projecting bricks left standing at the end of a wall or building to form a union.

TOOTHING-PLANE, a tool for working on veneers.

TOOTH-PICK, a sharpened piece of wood, a shaped piece of bone, quill, or tortoise-shell, used to remove obstructions between the teeth.

TOOTH-POWDER, a dentifrice, of which various kinds are made.

TOOTH-POWDER-BOX MAKER, a maker of wooden or China jars for holding tooth-powder on a toilet-table.

TOOTH-POWDER MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker and vender of dentifrices.

TOOT-NET, in Scotland, a large fishing-net anchored.

TOP, a name among cloth-manufacturers, &c., for the combed wool ready for the spinner, from which the "noils" or shorts and dust, have been taken out; a platform

at th
for t
sloft
TOPA
the
is nea
taina
yellow
TOP-L
cap o
down
TOP-BO
tops t
TOP-CH
TOPCHA
ells lo
used i
Abyss
TOP-CLO
mocks
TOP-COA
driving
TOP-DREA
of land
TOP-GALI
the dec
TOP-GALL
sail of a
TOPICES
TOPINAME
artichok
TOP-LIGHT
top or n
TOP-MAST
the deck
TOPO, a
among th
TOPPING-L
end of a
TOP-SAIL
ship from
TOPS AND
baked, c
in an ove
TOPSMAN
pit.
TOQUE, lit
money c
some par
40 cwie
1 hen or
a cap or
TOQUEUR
TOQUILLO
TORADA, a
TORAL, cak
TORCAS (Sp
wrapped
TORCEDERO
TORCEDURA
TORCH, a la
brand.
TORCH-BEA
TORCIDA, a
labourers
TORCIDA, a
wine.
TORDIGA (S
shoss.
TORDADOR,
TORCA, a y
Spain to k
fence.

or other working tools; these are of different sizes.

TOOL, a manufacturer of tools for am-ship-carpenters' use.

TOOL, a fund for the men for the loss of shelter for garden

TOOL, a manufacturer of different tools, of which

in India for species of Ocyropsis, a substitute given to children in of a tea-spoonful of O. sanctum is fevers. The Brahmins sacred to Vishnu, funeral ceremonies. it over the graves

TOOL, a name for gaub. See

TOOL, a name for the table tree, of large branches, and other reddish-coloured India in cabinet-work, mahogany, no close in the grain. the general name of

TOOL, a name of South America, eight of from 50 to 70 is used by cabinet-work, walking-sticks,

TOOL, a measure in India, of about 2 acres.

TOOL, a brush for washing the teeth. al instruments used

TOOL, a glass for washing

TOOL, projecting bricks left of a wall or building to

TOOL, a tool for working on

TOOL, a piece of wood, a bone, quill, or tortoise, obstructions between

TOOL, a device, of which vari-

TOOL, a maker of cars for holding tooth-table.

TOOL, a whole of different sizes. ad, a large fishing-net

TOOL, a cloth-manufacturer, ed wool ready for the the "nolls" or shorts taken out; a platform

at the head of the lower masts of a ship, for the convenience of seamen working aloft; a child's spinning-toy.

TOPEZ, a gem of which there are two kinds, the Brazilian and the Oriental; the latter is nearly all alumina, while the former contains but 50 per cent of alumina. The yellow Brazilian is the best known.

TOR-BLOCK, a large block fixed under the cap of a lower mast to aid in sending down the top-masts.

TOR-BOOTS, riding-boots which have light tops to them.

TOR-CHAIN, a chain to sling a lower yard.

TOR-CHAIN, pieces of cotton cloth, 20 or 30 ells long, and one yard and a half broad, used in barter in parts of Africa, near Abyssinia.

TOR-CLOTH, tarred canvas to cover hammocks when stowed away.

TOR-COAT, a great-coat for walking or driving in.

TOR-DRESSING, manure laid on the surface of land, instead of being ploughed in.

TOR-GALLANT MAST, the third mast above the deck of a ship.

TOR-GALLANT SAIL, the third elevated square sail of a ship from the deck.

TOPIES, grass and other hats used in India.

TOPINAMBAR, a name for the Jerusalem artichoke.

TOR-LIGHT, a signal lantern carried in the top or mast platform of a ship.

TOR-MAST, the second mast in a ship above the deck.

TOPO, a measure of a league and a half among the Indians of South America.

TORING-LIFT, a hoisting rope for raising the end of a boom or yard in a ship.

TOR-SAIL, the second large square sail of a ship from the deck.

TORS AND BOTTOMS, small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.

TORSMAN, the uppermost sawyer in a saw-pit.

TOQUE, literally touch; a small nominal money of account used in trading, on some parts of the West Coast of Africa: 40 cowries make one toque, and 5 toques 1 hen or gallinla. The French name for a cap or bonnet, a head-dress for females.

TOQUEIRO (Spanish), a veil maker.

TOQUELLO (Spanish), a small head-dress.

TORADA, a drove of bulls.

TORAL, cakes of unbleached yellow wax.

TORCAS (Spanish), a certain quantity of fish wrapped in straw.

TORCEDERO, (Spanish), a twisting mill.

TORCEDURA, a light Spanish wine.

TORCH, a large taper, a flambeau or blazing brand.

TORCH-BEARER, a link-boy.

TORCIDA, a daily allowance of meat given to labourers in oil-mills.

TORCIDO, a kind of sweetmeat; a light, bad wine.

TORDIGA (Spanish), neat's leather for coarse shoes.

TORERADOR, a Spanish bull-fighter.

TORRA, a yoke put on the necks of swine in Spain to keep them from breaking through fences.

TORIA, an Eastern name for the *Sinapis glauca*, extensively cultivated in India for the oil obtained from the seed.

TORMENTIN (Spanish), a small mast on the bowsprit.

TORNATURA, an Italian land-measure, of 2 acres 1 rood 35 perches.

TORON (French), the strand of a rope.

TORONJA, a Spanish name for the citron.

TORQUE (French), a ring of brass wire; a bandage or crown for the head.

TORQUETTE (French), fish wrapped up in straw; tobacco leaves rolled and pounded in a particular manner.

TORRETT, to roast ores or drugs; to dry by a fire.

TORRONTES, a kind of white grapes grown in Spain.

TORROO, a palm growing in Berberce to the height of 60 or 70 feet. Its woody outside is used for inlaid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, &c. Of the fruit a drink resembling chocolate is made.

TORSION-BALANCE, an instrument for estimating very minute forces.

TORSION-ELECTROMETER, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of electricity.

TORSK, a fish of the Northern seas, the *Brosmus vulgaris*, allied to the cod.

TORTA (Spanish), a round cake made up of various ingredients; a cake of wax.

TORTEBA (Spanish), a pan for baking tarts or pies.

TORTILLA, a small cake; an omelet.

TORTILLA-BAKER, a pastry-cook, a baker of small cakes.

TORTILLON, a cushion for the head, used by persons who carry loads in France.

TORTOISES, shielded reptiles, species of *Testudo*, and *Emys*. Some are edible, as the large *Testudo Indicus*, which is eaten both fresh and salted, and a beautifully clear oil is prepared from the fat. The *Emys trijuga* and the *Emys punctata* are kept as scavengers in wells. The horny shield plates of some are occasionally applied to manufacturing purposes. See TURTLE.

TORTOISE-SHELL, the imbricated plates covering the back of the sea-turtle, *Chelone imbricata* and *caretta*, used for making combs, and veneering on fancy cabinet-work. Five large plates are obtained from the middle of the carapace or upper buckler, and four large ones from the sides, called "blades," and twenty-five smaller plates from the edges called "feet or noses." In an animal of the ordinary size, about three feet long and 2½ wide, the largest plates will weigh about 9 oz., and measure about 13 by 3 inches, and one-fourth of an inch thick in the middle. The belly shells are of a yellow colour, and are used for the purposes of horn.

TORTOISE-SHELL COMB, a toilet or female's hair comb made of tortoise-shell.

TORTOISE-SHELL DEALER, an importer and retailer of tortoise-shell.

TORTOISE-WOOD, a variety of zebra-wood.

TORTOZON, a kind of large Spanish grape.

TORUS, a convex moulding in a column base, the section of which is nearly a semicircle, projecting from a flat circle.

TORZAL (Spanish), a cord or twist.
TOTT, a name in some parts of the Pacific for a sailor or fisherman.
TOUANSE, a kind of Chinese silk fabric.
TOUCH-HOLE, the vent of a gun; the aperture through which the charge of powder is ignited.
TOUCH-PAPER, paper steeped in saltpetre, that ignites slowly, and burns in sparks.
TOUCH-STONE, a compact black basalt, used as a test to determine readily the value of gold or silver by the touch.
TOUCH-WOOD, dry, decayed wood that serves as a kind of tinder, igniting readily when a spark is applied; a name for the *Polyporus igniarius*.
TOUMBELI, a Turkish name for Schiraz tobacco.
TOUNG, the Burmese name for the cubit, = 1 foot 6 inches.
TOUPPE, **TOUPET** (French), an artificial curl or tuft of hair.
TOUR, a business circuit; the journey of a commercial traveller.
TOURMALINE, some of the transparent crystals are used as gems, the yellow variety being quite as valuable as the topaz.
TOURMENTIN (French), a fore stay-sail.
TOURNAMENT, a sham fight by mounted horsemen with lances.
TOURNAY, a printed worsted material used for furniture.
TOURNE'E (French), a kind of garden mattock.
TOURNETTE (French), an instrument used by potters in shaping and painting delft and porcelain ware; an instrument for spinning.
TOURNEVENT (French), a cowl or chimney-pot.
TOURNOUET, a tight bandage round a limb to stop bleeding.
TOURNOIS, a word which, in the old monetary system of France, had the same meaning as "sterling" in English, implying standard or genuine.
TOURONS, a kind of French confectionery.
TOURTE (French), a tart. [France].
TOURTEAU, a small crusty loaf made in *Tourtiere* (French), a baking pan for tarts.
TOUS-LES-MOIS, a name given to the starch obtained from the tubers of some species of South American *Canna*, *C. glauca*, and *C. edulis*; the latter, a native of Peru, is believed to furnish the chief quantity of this fecula sold in the shops.
TOUTER, one who canvasses for custom; a runner employed by minor hotel-keepers, ship-agents, and others, to secure patronage from strangers arriving in a port; a pressing shopkeeper who stands at his door inviting customers to purchase his wares.
TOUZEE, **TOWZEE**, a government rent-roll in India.
TOW, the waste fibres or refuse after carding flax and hemp which is made into bags, sheeting, and yarn, and used for various other purposes; some kinds are called codilla; we imported, in 1856, about 11,000 tons; to draw a vessel along by means of a rope.

TOWAR, in Aberdeen, a rope-maker.
TOWBOAT, a row-boat employed in calm weather to draw a ship along; a steam-tug.
TOWEL, a cloth to dry the hands and face after washing; a cleaning cloth used by servants.
TOWEL-GOURDS, the fruit of a trailing plant, the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, common throughout the tropics, used for sponges, drying rubbers, gun-wadding, the manufacture of baskets, hats, &c.
TOWEL-HORSE, a wooden frame or stand for a dressing-room, to hang towels on.
TOWELLING, a coarse fabric made of flax, diaper, huckaback, &c.
TOWEL-ROLLER, a revolving wooden pin affixed to a door, for hanging a circular towel on.
TOWING-PATH, a path on the bank of a river or canal, where, in towing barges, horses travel.
TOW-LINE, a rope or cable affixed to a barge on a river or canal, or to a ship drawn along by a steam-tug.
TOWMONDALL, **TOWMONTELL**, a name in some parts of Scotland for a yearling animal.
TOWN, a collection of houses on a larger scale than a village, and having usually many public buildings and streets; a seat of commerce; a place where a market is held.
TOWN-CLERK, a civic officer who keeps the public records, and attends to the public legal duties of the town.
TOWN-COUNCIL, a body of councillors or representatives, elected by the citizens or burgesses in order to manage the municipal affairs of a borough or township.
TOWN-CRIER, a public officer who makes outcry or proclamation in the streets.
TOWNNET, in Shetland, the working up of wool.
TOWN-HALL, a chief public building where business is transacted, and meetings or assizes, &c. held. [Hall].
TOWN-HOUSE, a residence in a town; a town-towndship, a community, or the parishioners of a district situate around a hamlet or village, having the power of self-government; in Scotland, a farm occupied by two or more farmers in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet or village.
TOWRANEERO, **TURANIRA**, a name for the bastard bully-tree of Guiana, which grows to a large size, and will square 25 inches, and from 40 to 50 feet in length. It is a hard, even-grained wood of a cedar brown colour, and is used for framing timber, spokes, &c. The fruit is delicious.
TOW-SPINNER, an operative who works up tow into yarn.
TOWTAR, **TWIEB**, a grain-measure of Sindh, ranging for different grains, from 3½ lbs. to nearly 7½ lbs.
TOW-YARN MAKER, a tow-spinner.
TOXOPHILITE, a lover of archery.
TOY-DEALER, the keeper of a bazaar or toy shop; a vender of children's playthings.
TOY-MAKER, a manufacturer of rocking-horses and other children's toys.

TOYO
 Gul
 of
 stro
TOYS,
 ann
 imp
 of
 £52.
T-PIPE
 TRACE
 hors
 mar
 or tr
TRACE
TRACE
 for t
 thick
 betw
 all th
TRAIN
 thin
 poss
TRACK
TRACT
 hand
TRADE
 incre
 fic; a
 partic
 mining
 mine.
TRADE-A
 sale d
 tallers
TRADE-H
 in a to
TRADE-R
TRADE-S
 articles
 dealers
TRADESM
 for a sl
 craft
 accord
 called
TRADESM
TRADE-S
 to mak
 to wag
TRADING
 son's l
 the Ind
TRADEOR
TRAFFIC
 the rec
 a railw
TRAFFIC
 traffic
TRAFFICA
 trader.
TRAGACA
 tained
 and les
TRAGEDY
TRAGILL
 without
T-RAIL, a
TRAIN, so
 tion of
 by a lo
 a line

TOYO, a fragrant, undefined plant of British Guiana, of which an infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems have been strongly recommended in chronic coughs.

TOYS, playthings, marbles, trifles, and small articles of various kinds, largely imported from the Continent. The value of those imported in 1855 exceeded £32,000.

T-PIPE, a pipe shaped like the letter T.

TRACE, a chain or harness strap by which horses draw; to outline or copy; to mark out or draw; to follow by the spoor or trail.

TRACES, hide or rope harness bands.

TRACING-PAPER, a kind of thin oiled paper for taking impressions. Tracing-paper may be made by dipping a sheet into a thick solution of gum arabic, and pressing between two dry sheets, thus rendering all three transparent.

TRACING-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of thin transparent paper for copying purposes.

TRACE-WAY, a tram-road; a foot-path.

TRACT, a brief treatise; a small religious hand-bill or pamphlet.

TRADE, the commerce of a country; commercial or mechanical employment; traffic; a body of persons engaged in some particular employment; a Derbyshire mining term for refuse or rubbish from a mine.

TRADE-ALLOWANCE, **TRADE-PRICE**, a wholesale discount, allowed to dealers or retailers on articles to be sold again.

TRADE-HALL, a meeting-hall, or sale-room in a town, for manufacturers or traders.

TRADEER, a merchant; a shopkeeper.

TRADE-SALE, a special auction or sale of articles suited to a particular class of dealers, as of books, prints, &c.

TRADESMAN, in England, a common name for a shopkeeper, but in Scotland a handicraftsman; all who keep shops being, according to the constitution of boroughs, called merchants. [apprentice.]

TRADESMAN'S-ASSISTANT, a shopman; an **TRADES-UNION**, a combination of workmen, to maintain their rights and privileges, as to wages, hours of labour, customs, &c.

TRADING-POST, a fort or station of the Hudson's Bay Company, for bartering with the Indians.

TRAEOR (Spanish), a carrier.

TRAFFIC-RETURN, a periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a railway line.

TRAFFIC-TAKER, a computer of the returns of traffic on a particular line of road.

TRAFICANTE (Spanish), a merchant or trader.

TRAGACANTH, a partially soluble gum obtained from the *Asragalus Tragacantha*, and less valuable than the true gums.

TRAGEDY, a melancholy drama.

TRAGILLA (Spanish), a kind of harrow without teeth, for levelling the ground.

T-RAIL, a railway bar shaped like a T.

TRAIN, something drawn along; a connection of carriages and wagons, &c. drawn by a locomotive forming a railway-train; a line of artillery carriages and equip-

ments; a file of carts; a line of gunpowder to fire a mine; a body of servants or retinue; in the Orkneys a rope used for drawing; in Scotland, the shafts of a cart or carriage; the hanging part or finish of a lady's court dress; to exercise; to educate; to drill, to spread out fruit-trees or climbers in a particular manner.

TRAIN-BAND, a local or militia.

TRAIN-BEARER, a page; a supporter of the long state robes of a lady, or public officer.

TRAINER, a person who exercises and prepares race-horses for a trial of speed; a wire or wooden frame for fastening flowers or shrubs to.

TRAIN-OIL, oil obtained from the blubber of the whale by boiling.

TRAIN-TACKLE, the pulleys used for running guns in and out of ports, &c.

TRAITEUR, a French eating-house keeper.

TRAITOIR (French), a cooper's tool.

TRAM, in the north, a local name for a small coal wagon, whence the word tramway; a doubled kind of silk, in which two or more thicknesses have been twisted together, used for the west or cross threads of gros-de-Naples velvets, flowered silks, and the best varieties of silk goods.

TRAMA (Spanish), the weft or woof; a kind of weaving silk.

TRAMADOR, a Spanish weaver.

TRAMAIL (French), a drag-net.

TRAMEUR, a French weaver.

TRAMMEL, a joiner's instrument to draw nails; an iron hook to hang a kettle on.

TRAMMEL-NET, a draught-net for catching pollen, or fresh-water herring.

TRAMON (Spanish), the shortest wool, that which remains on the comb during the process of combing.

TRAMP, a foot traveller; a vagrant; also a workman who wanders from town to town in search of employment; an instrument for trimming hedges; a plate of iron worn by ditchers in Scotland, below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; to cleanse clothes by treading on them in water.

TRAM-PLATE, a flat piece of iron laid as a rail.

TRAM-ROAD, short lines of iron rails laid down, usually to facilitate traction by horses.

TRAM-WAY, a kind of laid granite lines, in streets or roads, to facilitate the passage of loaded carts.

TRANCE, **TRANSE**, a passage.

FRANCHET (French), a shoemaker's heel knife.

TRANGRUM, a name in Sweden for the mass remaining in the boiling pans, after subjecting herrings to heat for the extraction of the oil. This trangrum is used as a manure, either mixed with clay, or with charred sea-weed.

TRANSCRIBE, to write out a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, a written copy.

TRANSEPT, the north and south aisles of an edifice, when built in the form of a cross, the position of the main building being east and west.

TRANSFER, a change of property, government funds, or joint-stock shares, &c., from one person to another; a delivery or removal of warehoused goods; to mark or impress on a lithographic stone.

TRANSFER-BOOK, a register of transfers of shares or stock.

TRANSFER-DAYS, certain regular fixed days at the Bank of England, for registering transfers of Bank-stock and Government funds, in the books of the Corporation. The transfer-books of the various Government securities are shut about a month previous to the day on which the dividend on any stock becomes due, and a fortnight or three weeks after, when no transfer is permitted to be made, except in the former case, under special circumstances, and by express sanction of the Governor of the Bank, and in the latter by what is termed a "Private Transfer," upon which an extra 2s. 6d. is charged. Powers of Attorney must be deposited before two o'clock, the day prior to sale or transfer. There is no expense for the transfer of Government securities. Bank-stock, above £25, 12s.; India-stock, 30s.; Brokerage, 2s. 6d. per cent.

TRANSFER-PAPER, prepared paper used by lithographers; thin, unsized paper for taking copies of letters with a copying-press.

TRANSHIPMENT, the act of removing from one ship to another.

TRANSIRE, a custom-house clearance for a coasting-vessel.

TRANSIT-CIRCLE. See **TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT**.

TRANSIT-DUTY, a Government toll levied on the passage of goods through a State.

TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT, an instrument for determining the place of the heavenly bodies, or the passage of a star across the meridian of any place on the sun's disk.

TRANSLATOR, a linguist; one who explains or translates from one language into another. There are sworn translators for public courts, and private individuals who make a business of translating documents, writing letters, &c. in foreign languages.

TRANSOM, a cross bar of any kind, as across a railway, a double window, or door-post; the stern-post of a ship, &c.

TRANSPARENCY, a painting illuminated at the back.

TRANSPARENT-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of thin or gauze wire window-blinds to be seen through.

TRANSPORT, a felon sentenced to penal servitude in a colony; a ship for conveying stores and troops; an escort of gold.

TRANSPORTATION, penal servitude abroad, undergone by convicted felons.

TRANSPORTIN (Spanish), a thin and small mattress.

TRAP, a drain-pipe for gullies, sinks, or siphons, of different bore; a sort of moveable ladder or steps; a gin or snare for vermin and wild animals; a small wooden shoe for holding a ball to strike at; a rock of feline, hornblende, and augite.

TRAPACETE, the Spanish name for a waste-book.

TRAP-DOOR, a lifting or sliding door in a loft, a roof, or on the stage of a theatre.

TRAPE, the Spanish name for buckram.

TRAPEAR (Spanish), to make cloth.

TRAPEERIA, a woollen-draper's shop in Spain.

TRAPESEO, an Italian weight for gold and silver; in Malta it is reckoned at 12.723 grains; in Naples and Sicily, 13½ grains; the twentieth part of an ounce.

TRAPICHE (Spanish), a small sugar-mill.

TRAPO (Spanish), cloth of any kind; the sails of a ship.

TRAPONG-PRY, the West Indian name for a small species of anchovy.

TRAPPER, one who hunts wild animals for their skins or fur.

TRAPPING, ornaments or dress for a soldier, a horse, &c.; luggage.

TRAP-TREE, a name for a species of *Artocarpus*, which furnishes a gutta or glutinous gum, used as bird-lime. The fibre of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets, in Singapore.

TRASCA (Spanish), a leather thong.

TRASH, a planting name in the West Indies for the waste leaves and stalk of the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed; bruised straw; the topplings of trees; waste or rubbish.

TRASH-HOUSE, the building on a sugar-plantation where the dry-pressed stalk of the sugar-cane is stored for fuel.

TRASQUERO (Spanish), a leather-cutter.

TRASQUILADOR, a Spanish sheep-shearer.

TRAS, TARRASS, a name given to the calcareous tufa, a volcanic earth, when ground for making hydraulic cement; a kind of artificial stone. See **TARRASS**.

TRASTEJADOR (Spanish), a tiler.

TRASTRIGO (Spanish), wheat of the best quality.

TRAVELLER, an iron ring fitted so as to slide up and down a rope or mast.

TRAVELLER, COMMERCIAL, an agent who visits towns to obtain orders for merchants and manufacturers, or to sell goods on commission. A town traveller is one who makes the circuit of a city or town, and does not make country journeys.

TRAVELLERS'-JOY, the *Clematis Vitalba*, a wild plant, the leaves of which are used as a rubefacient in rheumatism.

TRAVELLING-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of portable fitted boxes of different kinds suited for journeys.

TRAVELLING-COMPANION, a pocket or portable case or bottle.

TRAVELLING-CRANE, a crane working on a tramway upon scaffolding, for lifting stones or heavy materials.

TRAVERTINE, a name in Italy for the calcareous tufa, a species of limestone much used for making hydraulic cements, and as a building stone; part of St. Peter's, the Colosseum, and many ancient Roman works, were built of travertine. See **TARRASS**.

TRAVESERO (Spanish), a bolster.

TRAVIS, a wooden frame for confining unruly horses to be shod.

TRAWL-NET, a sea drag-net for fishing.

liding door in a stage of a the-

or buckram.

the cloth.
a shop in Spain.
nt for gold and
ckoned at 12.725
lly, 131 grains;
ounce.

all sugar-mill.
of any kind; the

Indian name for a

of wild animals for

dress for a soldier,

species of *Artocarpus*
gutta or glutinous
The fibre of the
ng-lines, cordage,

her thong.

in the West Indies
and stalk of the
e juice has been
draw; the loppings

ish.
dding on a sugar-
dry-pressed stalk of
ed for fuel.

leather-cutter.

ah sheep-shearer.

e given to the calca-
e when ground
e cement; a kind of

TERRASS.
a tiler.

wheat of the best

g fitted so as to slide
or mast.

CIAL, an agent who
all orders for mer-
facturers, or to sell

on. A town traveller
the circuit of a city or

to make country jour-

e *Clematis Vitalba*, a
es of which are used
rheumatism.

MAKER, a manufacturer
boxes of different kinds

box, a pocket or port-

a crane working on a
caffolding, for lifting

materials.
e in Italy for the calca-
e of limestone much

hydraulic cements, and
e; part of St. Peter's

of many ancient Roman
of travertine. See TAB-

h), a bolster.
frame for confining un-
shed.

rag-net for fishing.

TRAY, a flat shallow board, trough, or stand, for holding, lifting, or carrying articles upon, of which there are many kinds, as a butter's-tray, tea-tray, glass-tray, snuffers'-tray, butcher's-tray, &c. Trays of sheet-iron, silver, and other metals, and of papier-mâché, are largely made at Birmingham.

TRACLE, the uncrystallizable substances generated out of sugar by the application of heat in the process of refining. See MOLASSES.

TRACLE-MAKER, a refiner of molasses.

TRACLE - POSSET, boiled milk curdled by a mixture of treacle, considered a useful drink for colds.

TREADLE, the part of a loom, turning-lathe, or grinding-wheel, worked by the foot.

TREAD-MILL, a wheel with steps propelled by the feet of persons in a goal, by which motion is given to machinery.

TREASURER, an officer who has the charge of money belonging to a society or State.

TREASURY, a State office or department for managing public finances, under the superintendence of a board, termed Lords of the Treasury; a Turkish sum of money, made up of 1000 purses, and equal to £6000 sterling.

TREASURY-BOND, a species of exchequer-bill.
TREASURY-WARRANT, an official decree or notice, issued by the Lords of the Treasury for the information of the public.

TRECHOMETER, a French machine for reckoning distances, specially adapted for vehicles.

TREEMAIL, TRUNNEL, a wooden pin or plug, employed where metal bolts would be injurious, as in ship-building, for securing planks to the timbers.

TREFOIL, a name for species of *Trifolium*, or clover, many of which are highly important as food for cattle, either fresh or in the state of hay.

TREILLIS, a kind of coarse quilted linen, imported into France.

TREKKING, a colonial term in the Cape colony, for departing or leaving to settle in another locality.

TREK-TOW, a Dutch name, in Southern Africa, for strips of hide twisted into rope traces, for oxen to draw wagons by.

TRELLIS, a cross-barred frame of wood; lattice-work.

TRENCH, a ditch, drain, or pit.

TRENCHER, a wooden platter for bread, &c.

TRENCH-PLOUGH, a plough for making deep furrows.

TREND, clean wool.

TRENT-SAND, a fine sharp kind of silice, obtained from the banks of the Trent, which is a cheap substitute for polishing powders.

TRE'OU (French), a square or lug sail.

TREPANG, a name in the East for species of sea slug (*Holothuria*), in the fishing for which, and after preparation, a large trade is carried on.

TREPANNING-INSTRUMENT, a cylindrical saw for removing pieces of the skull.

TRESSSEL, TRESTLE, a frame or moveable cross-eds legs for supporting a table, coffin, &c.

TRESSSEL-TREES, supports for the top or platform on a mast, to which the stays

and standing rigging of the upper masts are secured.

THESOUR (French), an instrument to plait hair with.

TRET, an old allowance for damage or mixture, like the tare; a deduction on packages of goods, now nearly obsolete.

TREYAT, a weaver's cutting instrument for severing the pile threads of velvet.

TRE'VIER (French), a sail-maker.

TRIAGE (French), sorting, picking; any thing calculated to injure the appearance of coffee or other staples, and which have to be separated.

TRIAL, a judicial process; a lawsuit.

TRIAL-TRIP, an experimental trip.

TRIANGLE, a metal instrument for finding.

TRIANGULATE, to divide into plots or triangles for surveying.

TRIBLET, a goldsmith's tool for ring-making.

TRIUMETER, an instrument for estimating the friction of metals.

TRIBUNAL, a court of justice.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, a chamber of commerce, or court of traders for settling mercantile disputes.

TRIBUTE, a tax or contribution; a miner who works for an agreed share of the ore obtained.

TRICOLOR, the French national standard, red, white, and blue. [weight]

TRICOON, a prefix of the toolam, an Eastern

TRICOT, a kind of silk net or weaving, for purses or fancy articles; a cotton knitted fabric for under-jackets.

TRIDENT, a harpoon; a spear with three prongs.

TRILE, a confectionery of whipped cream, with aromatics and spirituous flavouring.

TRIG, a wedge or block to prop up a cask, or to stop a wheel.

TRIGGER, the catch or movement by which some machinery is permitted to act.

TRIM, to arrange, to ornament; the condition of a vessel with regard to her cargo and ballast.

TRIMMER, a piece of wood in a wall to support the ends of a joist or rafter; one who fits, ornaments, or arranges; a coal-trimmer is a hand employed to spread or level the coals in the hold of a collier.

TRIMMING-CAN, a small tin vessel with a spout, for p-uring oil into a table-lamp.

TRIMMING-MANUFACTURER, a maker of braids, tassels, shups, fringes, silk buttons, and such like ornaments and appendages for ladies' dresses.

TRINGLE, a lath extended between the posts of a bedstead; a curtain-rod.

TRINITY-HOUSE, the office of a board of commissioners having the charge of the light-houses, buoys, pilots, &c., in England, who are termed the Honourable Corporation of the Trinity-house.

TRINITY-MASTER, one of the corporation of the Trinity-house or Town-hall.

TRINITY-TERM, the sitting of the law-courts between May 22 and June 12.

TRINK, a kind of fishing-net.

TRINKET, a small ornament for the person; a toy or jewel.

TRINKET-BOX, a small case for holding jewellery.

TRINAGAM, one of the Eastern names for the palmyrah palm.

TRIP, a flock of sheep or goats; a journey; to raise an anchor clear of the bottom.

TRIPE, the stomach of a cow, &c. cleaned and cooked for food.

TRIPE-DE-ROCHE, a lichen, the *Gyrophora cylindrica*, which has occasionally supported life among famishing travellers in the desolate northern wastes of arctic America.

TRIPE-DRESSER, a person who cleanses the maws of animals, and parboils them for sale as food.

TRIPE-SHOP, a place where tripe and neats'-feet, and frequently cats'-meat are vended.

TRIPOD, a stand or support; a three-legged stool or table.

TRIPOLI, rotten-stone; a greyish-yellow or red earth, chiefly composed of siliceous, used in polishing gold and silver; also made from clunch or from septaria.

TRISE, a nautical term, to haul up by means of a rope.

TRIST, TRYST, a fair for the sale of cattle.

TRITURATE, to grind to powder or dust.

TRIVET, an iron frame or stand to support a boiler on a grate, and keep it from pressing on the coals.

TROCHOMETER, **TROCHOMETER**, a measure of the revolutions of a carriage-wheel.

TROJAC, a Polish coin of 6 grains or 8 gros, worth rather more than 1d.

TROJERO, a store-keeper in Spain.

TROLL, to angle with a fishing-rod, which has the line on a running wheel or pulley.

TROLLEY, a truck for carrying railway material.

TROMBA (Italian), a trumpet.

TROMBONE, a large and powerful trumpet, composed of sliding-tubes, by which every sound in the diatonic and chromatic scales, within its compass, can be perfectly obtained.

TROMEPE (French), a water-blowing engine; a blowing machine for furnaces.

TROX, a steel-yard balance.

TROW, the Malay name for the egg-plant.

TROOPER, a mounted soldier.

TROQUIL, a Spanish dye.

TROTTERS, sheep's feet cooked.

TROUGH, a long deep tray; a spout.

TROUSERING, broadcloth, tartans, drills, and other materials for men's trousers.

TROUSER-MAKER, a tailor who makes pantaloons, or men's garments for the legs and lower part of the person.

TROUSSEAU (French), a bride's general outfit; clothes or presents.

TROUT, a small fresh-water fish, the *Salmo fario*, the flesh of which is of the finest quality.

TROVER, an action on a dispute of question of property.

TROW, a wooden air spout in a mine; a TROWEL, a small flat, triangular metal moulder's tool used by bricklayers and plasterers for spreading mortar, or for gardening.

TROSKEN, **TROSKEN**, a small weight formerly used in Holland, for gold and silver, nearly 3 grains.

TROY-WEIGHT, a term applied to the English weight for the precious metals. The troy

pound contains 12 ounces, or 5760 grains; 8 1-8th grs. make 1 carat of diamonds; 24 grs. 1 dw't, 16 dw'ts, 1 oz.; 12 oz. 1 lb.; 25 lbs. 1 qr.; 107 lbs. 1 cwt. The moneyers have a peculiar subdivision of the troy grain, dividing the grain into 20 mites, the mite into 24 dolts, the dolt into 20 perlots, the perlot into 24 blanks.

TRUCK, barter or exchange dealing; paying wages in goods at overcharged prices; a hand-barrow; a two-wheeled carriage; the low solid wheel of a gun-carriage; a circular cap or block of wood at the head of a flag-staff, or on the highest mast of a ship; a low-sided railway vehicle.

TRUCKLE, a small wheel or castor.

TRUCKLE-BED, a low sliding bed, castor or castors.

TRUCKLE-CHEESE, a small thick solid cheese, that can be rolled on its edge.

TRUCKMAN, a cartman; one who moves goods by hand in a truck.

TRUFFLES, the *Tuber cibarium*, a fungus found in the earth beneath trees, especially oaks, beeches, and hawthorns. Being nutritious, fragrant, and stimulating in its properties, the truffle is a common ingredient in sauces and made dishes.

TRUENEAU (French), a shin of beef; a pier looking-glass.

TRUMPET, a metal wind instrument used in bands, or for signaling in war; a tube for conveying sound, or for speaking through.

TRUMPETER, an officer of a cavalry regiment; a soldier in an infantry regiment, who blows a trumpet.

TRUMPET-FISH, a name given to the *Centricus scolopax*, a fish found in the Mediterranean, the flesh of which is reckoned good.

TRUMPET-MAKER, a manufacturer of the shrill brass wind instruments, or of speaking trumpets.

TRUMPET-SHELL, a species of *Buccinum*, used as a sounding instrument in the East and in the Pacific.

TRUNDLE, to roll any thing along.

TRUNK, the main stock of a tree; a chest for clothes.

TRUNK-FISH, the name given to several species of *Ostracion*, natives of the Indian and American seas, some of which are considered excellent fish for the table.

TRUNK-LINE, the main line of a railway, separate from the branch lines or feeders.

TRUNK-MAKER, a manufacturer of chests, packing-boxes, leather portmanteaus, &c.

TRUNNIONS, the arms or side supports of a cannon, by which it rests upon the carriage.

TRUSE, an old Prussian coin of 8 coustics, worth about 1s.

TRUST, the Malay name for coppers.

TRUSS, a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods, not bound with iron hoops or cordage, in size a yard square or less, and in weight not exceeding 3 cwt., the outer covering being frequently of canvas. If press-packed, it is denominated a bale: a truss of hay is 56 lbs. of old, and 60 of new; a truss of straw is 36 lbs.; a triangular frame of wood; an abdominal support in cases of hernia; to bind or secure; to prepare poultry for cooking. *

TRUSS-
OF RU
TRUST,
by co
manag
TRUSTE
as in
propor
genera
TRUST-
being
TRYING-
TRYING-
TRY-SAIL
sail set
sail m
TRY-SIL
Denier
cmetic
TRYSTER
sunning
TSALATS
equiv
TSAMBA
barley.
TSARWOT
equal to
TSAT-LIE
obtaine
parts of
ion kin
TSAVILLA
grains;
TSCHVERI
which a
chest
TSER, an
a Chine
contain
TSERT,
equal to
TSHAKTY
TSHELLIK
the Str
shrub,
violent
manner
the bar
T-SQUARE
TUALIKA,
Schmid
which a
is empl
TUB,
wooden
The tub
lbs.; t
or abo
Sumat
wooden
minor's
is sent
TUBE, a
syphon
or copy
TUBE-DR
TUBER, a
TUBEROS
yields
TUBING,
TUB, the
TUBULAR
tubes.

TUBE-MAKER, a maker of support bandages for rupture or hernia.

TRUST, a turnpike road or district managed by commissioners; property or estate managed for the benefit of others.

TRUSTEE, one appointed to act for another, as in the case of an agent for infants' property, or one deputed to act for the general benefit of creditors, &c.

TRUSTWORTHY, faithful; honest; worthy of being confided in.

TRYING-DOWN, refining, or boiling blubber.

TRYING-PLANE. See **PLANE**.

TRYAIL, a storm stay-sail; a fore and aft sail set with a boom and gaff, upon a try-sail mast, abaft the lower main-mast.

TRYAIL, TRYALE, a native bark used in Demerara for tanning, and also as an emetic and fish poison by the Indians.

TRYSTER, in Scotland, a convener; one who summons a meeting.

TSALAYA, a Burmese measure of capacity, equivalent to an English pint.

TSAMBA, a Tartar name for the meal of barley.

TSARWOT, a Burmese measure of capacity, equal to an English gallon.

TSAT-LIE, TSEH-LI, a species of China silk obtained in Nankin and the Northern parts of the empire, superior to the Canton kinds.

TSAVILA, a weight in Hindustan, of 20 grains; 2½ chittims.

TSCHVERIG, a Russian dry-measure, 60 of which are equal to about 14 English Winchester bushels, = 13,5722 Imperial.

TSERK, another name for the mas or mace, a Chinese weight and measure, and which contains from 100 to 140 copper cash.

TSKIT, a Burmese measure of capacity, equal to 2 gallons. [breadth.]

TSIAKYU, the Burmese name for a hair-

TSHELLIK, TETLIK, an Eastern name for the *Strychnos Tieute*, a large climbing shrub, native of Java. An exceedingly violent poison, which acts in the same manner as strychnine, is prepared from the bark of the root.

T-SQUARE, an instrument for drawing.

TUALIKA, a native Indian name for the *Schmidelia serrata*, the ripe berries of which are eaten, and the astringent root is employed to check diarrhoea.

TUB, a cask without a head. Nests of wooden tubs are frequently exported. The tub of butter must contain at least 84 lbs.; the tub of camphor is 130 Dutch lbs. or about 1 cwt.; the tub, a measure of Sumatra, is equal to 1816 bushel; a wooden vessel for a shrub or plant; a miner's name for the boxes in which coal is sent up the shaft.

TUBE, a long narrow hollow rod, pipe, or syphon, made of tin, lead, zinc, iron, brass, or copper.

TUBE-DRAWER, a maker of metal piping.

TUBER, a kind of root.

TUBEROSE, the *Polygonum tuberosa*, which yields a pleasant essential oil.

TUBING, materials for pipes. See **TUBE**.

TUMU, the Malay name for the sugar-cane.

TUBULAR-ROLLER, a boiler consisting of tubes.

TUBULAR-BRIDGE, a bridge consisting of a hollow trunk or tube, as the Britannia bridge across the Menai Straits.

TUB-WHEEL, a peculiar kind of wheel to a water-mill.

TUCK, a horizontal pleat or fold in a female's gown or petticoat.

TUCKA, a weight used for pearls in Bombay, equal to 0.2182 grain.

TUCKER, a piece of lace or net worn by females on the bosom or round the neck of a low dress.

TUCK-NET, a small net employed to take out picararis from the large seine nets.

TUCUM, a name given by the Indians of Brazil to the fibre they obtain from the *Artocarpum vulgare*, of Martius. From the unexpanded leaves they manufacture cordage, bow-strings, fishing-nets, hats, fans, beautifully fine hammocks, and other articles, whose fineness, combined with strength, is required.

TUCUWARI, an Indian name in Guiana for porous water vessels or goglets.

TUDEL (Spanish), a metal pipe.

TUDESCO, a kind of wide cloak worn in Spain.

TUE-IRONS, blacksmiths' tongs.

TUERO, dry wood cut for fuel in Spain.

TUF, a fat loam, an unctuous marl.

TUPA, a porous variety of limestone deposited by calcareous springs, 30 or 40 quarries of which are worked in Prussia. Tufa possesses the valuable property of hardening on exposure to the air. See **TRAVERTINE** and **TARRASS**.

TUG, a tow-boat; a four-wheeled timber-frame; a hoop of iron to hold a tackle; to draw along.

TUGUE (French), the poop of a frigate or sloon. [in India.]

TUHSEELDAR, a chief native revenue-officer.

TUILLES (French), tiles.

TUILIER, a French tile-maker.

TULAM, TOLA, a weight in Hindustan of 4 drachms; 3 madas.

TULIP, a beautiful lilaceous flower.

TULIP-TREE, the *Liriodendron tulipifera*, a North American forest tree. The bark is very bitter, and strongly fragrant, and is used for its stimulant, tonic, and aromatic qualities, in fevers, agues, and rheumatism, with the best results. The wood is smooth and fine-grained, very easily wrought, and not liable to split. It is used in carving and ornamental work, and to make the panels of coach and chaise bodies.

TULK, the Persian name for talc.

TULLE, a plain silk lace blonde or net.

TULOR, the Malay name for an egg.

TUM, a species of mastic resin obtained in Africa from the *Pistacia Atalantica*; a weight in Mysore of 32 lbs.; 2 irasas.

TUMBLER, a kind of latch in a lock, which, by means of a spring, detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it, and leaves the bolt at liberty; a drinking-glass without a foot; an acrobat; a juggler; a posture-master; a species of pigeon. [holding hay.]

TUMBREL, a dung-cart; a wicker crib for

TUMTUM, an Arab name for sunnach.

TUN, a large cask, of an undefined and variable measurement, but in wine-measure assumed to contain 252 gallons, 3 butts of 126 gallons, or 4 hhd. of 63 gallons; a Finnish dry-measure of 4 English bushels; a grain-measure of Sweden containing 2 spann: 18 tuns = 10 quarters. Somereckon 17½ tuns or barrels = 100 quarters. The tun of whale oil (252 galls), according to Scoresby, weighs 17 cwt. 29 lbs. 12 oz. 14 drs.

TUNBRIDGE-WARE, inlaid or mosaic work in wood, which obtains its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge Wells, in Kent. They consist of fancy articles, work-boxes, caddies, desks, reels, &c.

TUNE, one who tunes a piano-forte.

TUNG, a long-measure of Sumatra corresponding to the English foot.

TUNG-OIL, a valuable oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Elaeococca oleifera*, which is much used for painting boats, furniture, &c.

TUN-HOOF, another name for ale-hoof, the *Nepeta Glechoma* of Bentham, the *Glechoma hederacea* of Linnaeus. A tea is prepared from the leaves, in great repute among the poor. See ALE-HOOF.

TUNIC, a short frock coat; a young boy's dress.

TUNING-FORK, **TUNING-HAMMER**, steel instruments used in tuning.

TUNNA, a name in Bengal for the toon tree. The bark is powerfully astringent, but not bitter. The natives use it in conjunction with the powdered nut of the *Gaulandina bonducella*, an intense bitter. See TOONA.

TUNNEL, a subterraneous passage for a railroad or canal; a chimney-shaft.

TUNNELAND, a land-measure of Sweden, 5500 square yards.

TUNNEL-SHAFT, a pit or shaft sunk to give air to workmen or light to a tunnel, or to facilitate the raising of earth and stones to the surface.

TUNNY, a fish caught in large quantities in the Mediterranean, the *Thynnus vulgaris*. The firm flesh is considered delicious. It is dressed in a variety of ways, plain-boiled, or fried, made into a ragout or soup, into pies, or pickled and eaten cold like pickled salmon.

TUP, a name in Scotland and the north of England for a ram or male sheep: after weaning he is called a tup hog.

TUPONG, the Malay name for flour.

TUPOZ, a name in Manila for the intermediate layers of the stem of the wild plantain, *Musa textilis*, of which are made web cloths and gauzes four yards long, of different degrees of fineness.

TUPPER, **TUPSEY**, a name in India for the mango-fish. See MANGO-FISH.

TURANIRA-WOOD. See TOWRANEERO.

TURBAN, a linen or shawl wrapper worn round the head by males in Eastern countries; a lady's old-fashioned head-dress.

TURBINE, a horizontal water-wheel used on the Continent, the water entering in the centre and filling all the buckets at once.

TURBOT, the *Pleuronectes maximus*, one of the best and largest of our flat fishes: 500

or 600 tons of turbot are imported yearly into London. In Scotland this name is often given to the halibut.

TURBOT-KETTLE, a fish boiler, of a suitable shape to hold a turbot flat.

TURKEN, an earthenware or metal deep vessel for holding soup at a dinner table.

TUREEN-LADLE. See SOUP-LADLE.

TURF, a racecourse; the green surface or sward of grass lands; a name given to peat when cut and dried for fuel. Several chemical and economical products are now obtained from turf.

TURF-CUTTER, a digger of turf.

TURF-HOUSE, a shed of turf.

TURF-SPADE, an implement for cutting turf.

TURKEY, a large domesticated fowl, the *Meleagris gallopavo*, which is bred in large numbers, in the home counties and Ireland, for the London markets, about 130,000 being annually sold in the metropolis.

TURKEY-CARPETS, floor-coverings made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpeting, and always cut: the cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.

TURKEY-FEATHERS, the feathers of the domestic turkey. Besides their use for bedding, these are now made into very elegant muffs, tippets, and other dress articles for ladies.

TURKEY-RED, a valuable dye prepared from madder.

TURKISH-MILLET. See DHURRA.

TURKISH-WATCHES, watches made in pieces or sets for the Turkish market, with several cases and Turkish figures engraved thereon.

TURK'S-CAP, a species of lily, a garden flower.

TURKS-HEAD, a name for the large globular *Melocactus communis*, a plant which is often imported in large quantities from the Leeward Islands for cultivation in this country.

TURMERIC, a name for the tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which are bitter and aromatic, and largely used in the East as an ingredient in curries. Turmeric is imported into this country as a dye-stuff, and used to colour butter. The colouring matter of the dried root is bright yellow. White paper, dyed by an alcoholic turmeric, is a very sensitive test for alkalies.

TURN, the twist of a rope round a cleat or belaying pin; a rota or spell of duty; a pit sunk in some part of a drift.

TURN-BENCH, a simple and portable lathe used by clock and watch makers.

TURN-CKOCK, the servant of a Water-company, who regulates the fire-plugs, and turns on the water from the mains to the supply pipes at stated intervals.

TURNER, one who shapes articles in a lathe, a worker on ivory, hard woods, pottery-ware, &c.

TURNER'S-CERATE, an excellent application for ulcerous wounds.

TURNERS-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its own, transacts its business at Guildhall.

TURBIE

a high

TURBIN

TURBIN

or v

of th

lath

TURBIN

kniv

sheep

TURBIN

ing at

TURBIN

stems

in spr

TURBIN

TURBIN

line of

muster

duce y

TURBIN

rice to

from o

his tim

TURBIN

pike gu

TURBIN

a board

to levy

main

TURBIN

TURBIN

TURBIN

insertin

or metal

TURBIN

TURBIN

ing, also

same.

TURBIN

path to

animals

TURBIN

removin

to anothe

TURBIN

up in the

TURBIN

flows from

trees of

several

French S

turpentin

turpentin

cwis. and

States.

TURBIN

of these a

who empl

factures.

TURBIN

turpentine

turpentine

by distilla

oil is obta

colophony

TURBIN

TURBIN

tree (o

TURBIN

TURBOISE,

mental pu

Persia.

TURBEL, a co

ported yearly
this name is

of a suitable

metal deep
dinner table.

DIE.
on surface or
sine given to
fuel. Several
products are

or cutting turf.
ated fowl, the
ch is bred in
ne counties and
markets, about
l in the metro-

erings made en-
eeling larger than
ink, and always
arn gives it the

feathers of the
es their use for
made into very
and other dress

ye prepared from

URRA.
es made in pieces
sh market, with
rkish figures en-

f lily, a garden

the large globular
a plant which is
e quantities from
cultivation in this

the tubers of the
h are bitter and
sed in the East as
e. Turmeric is im-
y as a dye-stuff,
er. The colouring
is bright yellow.
ve test for alkalies.
ve round a cleat of
or spell of duty; a
of a drift.

and portable latho
ch makers.

of a Water-com-
the fire-plugs, and
in the mains to the
intervals.

the articles in a lathe,
ard woods, pottery-

cellent application

of the minor livery
which, having no
acts its business at

TURBET-WARE, wooden articles made by a turner; wooden bowls, butter prints, blocks, &c.; goods shaped with a lathe.

TURNING-BRIDGE, a swing-bridge.

TURNING-LATHIE, a lathe used by amateurs or working turners. The common lathe of the turner in wood is called a pole-lathie.

TURNIP-CUTTER, a revolving machine with knives for slicing roots for cattle and sheep.

TURNIPS, important succulent roots, forming afield or garden crop culture.

TURNIPTOPS, the young green leaves and stems of field-turnips, sold as a potherb in spring.

TURNKEY, an assistant gaoler.

TURN-OUT, a railway siding; a short loop-line of railway; a strike of workmen, or muster of them; the net quantity of produce yielded; an equipage.

TURN-OVER, a small pastry puff; an apprentice to any trade who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time.

TURNPIKE-MAN, a toll collector at a turnpike gate.

TURNPIKE-ROAD, a public road governed by a board of commissioners, having the power to levy tolls on the traffic for its proper maintenance and repairs.

TURN-PLATE. See **TURN-TABLE**.

TURN-REST *POUGH*, a swing plough.

TURN-SCREW, a blunt chisel-shaped tool for inserting or driving screws from wood or metal work.

TURN-SCREW MANUFACTURER, a tool maker.

TURN-SPIT, a clock-work machine for cooking, also the person who attends to the same.

TURN-STILE, a revolving frame in a foot-path to pass passengers, but to keep out animals; a check-register.

TURN-TABLE, an iron revolving platform for removing carriage from one line of rails to another.

TURN-UP-BEDSTEAD, a bedstead that shuts up in the middle, or packs away.

TURPENTINE, a resinous substance which flows from incisions made in the stem of trees of the pine species. There are several varieties—as common, Venice, French, Strasbourg, Cephathian, and other turpentine. The imports of common turpentine are from 50,000 to 350,000 cwt. annually, chiefly from the United States.

TURPENTINE AND TAR DISTILLER, a refiner of these substances for the use of those who employ them in the arts and manufactures.

TURPENTINE, OIL OF, the spirit or essence of turpentine obtained from the crude article by distillation. About one-fourth part of oil is obtained from the turpentine, the colophony being left behind in the retort.

TURPENTINE-TREE, a name for the birch gum-tree (*Bursaria gummifera*).

TURPIN, a name for the land-tortoise.

TURQUOISE, a valued blue gem for ornamental purposes. It is very common in Persia.

TURREL, a cooper's tool.

TURRET, a small slender tower.

TURRET-CLOCK, a large clock fixed in a small tower or in the steeple tower of a church. The face is sometimes illuminated.

TURSKIL, **TUSKAR**, the fauchter-spade, an instrument used in Scotland for cutting peats.

TURTLE, a name for the marine tortoise.

See **GREEN TURTLE**.

TURTLE-SHELL, a common name for the shield plate or armour of all tortoises.

See **TORTOISE-SHELL**.

TURTLE-SOUP, the most expensive and esteemed soup made; the flesh of the edible or green turtle added to an ordinary soup stock.

TURUNJABIN, an Indian name for the manna of the desert, obtained from the camel's thorn.

TUSIE, the rosary or string of beads used by the Hindoos.

TUSCAN-HAT, a Leghorn hat; a bonnet of straw-plait.

TUSCAN-PLAIT. See **LEGHORN**.

TUSK, a long fang or tooth. The tusks of the elephant form an important article of commerce.

TUSSAC-GRASS, a large hardy coarse grass, the *Festuca subellata*, native of the Falkland islands, which has been introduced and cultivated in Scotland.

TUSSAN-SILK, **TUSSEH-SILK**, the produce of a wild silk-worm found in the forests of Bengal, from the cocoon of which a coarse dark strong silk is obtained, and woven into the dooties or cloths worn by the Brahmins and other sects of Hindoos. This silk-moth cannot, however, be domesticated.

TUSSOO, an Indian measure of length, 16 of which equal 1 hath or 18 inches.

TUTENAG, an alloyed metal made by the Chinese in the proportion of 8 parts of copper, 3 of nickel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of zinc; which is fusible, very hard, and not easily rolled, but well adapted for casting.

TUTOR, a private teacher; the guardian of a scholar or learner.

TUTSAN, the *Androsæmum officinale*, a wild astringent subacid plant, the bruised leaves of which are an ancient and powerful vulnerary.

TUTTAL, a name in some parts of the East for six pice, or about 2d.

TUTWORK, a miner's name for piece-work or task-work.

TUWAK, a Malay name for the spirituous liquor or toddy obtained from the *Arenga saccharifera*.

TUYERE, **TWEER**, a round aperture made in one of the sides of a crucible to admit the extremity of the blast pipe, through which the air, in a high state of compression, is forced into the furnace.

TWA, the Burmese name for a span.

TWANKAY, a superior kind of green tea, of which there are several sorts: the best is sometimes sold for hyson of an inferior growth.

TWEED, a light woollen stuff; a milled Scotch trousering or wrapper worn by shepherds and others.

TWEER, **TWYERE**, the point of a blast pipe, a tube analogous to the nose of a bellows, by which compressed air is forced into a blast furnace. The term is also applied to the hole or aperture in the crucible. See **TUYERE**.

TWEKERS, a small kind of pincers or holders; nippers to pluck out hair from the face.

TWELFTH CAKE, an ornamented cake distributed among friends or visitors on the festival of Twelfth-night, the 6th January.

TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS, a sheet of printed fancy figures coloured, to be cut up and distributed by lottery among young persons.

TWIBILL, a tool of different kinds for mortising, paving, &c.; a mattock; a reaping-hook.

TWILL, a woven ribbed cloth. [machine.]

TWILLY, a common name for the willying

TWINE, thread or string; small yarn or cordage that has been twice twisted.

TWINE-REEL, a shop reel or box for holding string. [twister.]

TWINE-REELER, a mule doubler; a string-

TWIST, silk in hanks, balls, and reels, &c. for sewing, used by tailors and milliners,

saddlers, book-blunders, stay-makers, &c.; a roll of tobacco; a small roll of twisted

dough baked; a kind of cotton yarn, of which there are mule, water, and green

twists; the New run from 20 to 100.

TWISTER, an American drink.

TWO-DECKER, a vessel of war, carrying guns on two decks.

TWO-FOOT RULE, a carpenter's measure; a folding pocket-rule.

TWOPENCES, small silver coins, specially minted to a fixed amount, being 4752 in number annually, for alms-giving by the sovereign, on Maunday-Thursaday.

In 1843, however, a larger quantity was

issued, of the value of £2217, and numbering 286,112 pieces; 7920 silver pennies are also annually coined for the same special purpose.

TWOPENNY, a weak kind of beer sold at two-pence the Scots pint, or 1½ quart English.

TWO-SILLING-PIECE. See **FLORIN**.

TWYER, an Indian grain-measure. See **Tor**.

TWYERE. See **TWEER**.

TYE, a rope connected with a yard, to which a hoisting tackle is attached.

TYLERS' AND BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

TYLT, the Danish name for a dozen.

TYMPAN, the parchment frame or panel of a hand printing-press, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be impressed

when laid on the form.

TYMPSE, a Polish coin of 18 gros, or half a florin, worth about 9d. or 10d.

TYPE, a model or pattern; metallic letters, spaces, figures, &c. used for printing.

TYPE-FOUNDER, one who casts printing or music type.

TYPE-FOUNDRY, a place with furnaces, &c., for casting type in moulds and matrices.

TYPE-METAL, an alloy of about one part of antimony to three of lead, used in casting

printing-type; other metals are sometimes added.

TYPE-MOULD, a die, steel-punch, or matrix of brass or copper for casting types.

TYPE-MOULD MAKER, a maker of casting moulds, which consist of two parts, the

outer of wood and the inner of steel: there is a hopper mouth into which the fused

type-metal is poured.

TYRE, an Indian name for curdled milk. *

TYRIAN-PURPLE, a beautiful animal dye, formerly obtained from certain molluscs, species of *Murex* and *Turpura*.

U.

UBI, the Malay name for yams; ubi bungala being potatoes.

UBRUK, the Hindustani name for tale.

UBUDI, a name in Guiana for the bark of the wild cashew-tree, a powerful astringent. Surprising effects are ascribed to warm applications of the decoction in the cure of sores.

UCHAUX, a liquid-measure. In use in some of the departments of France, being the half pint, or fourth of a pot, of the ancient measures of Paris.

UDOMETER, a rain-gauge.

UEBA, an African dry-measure, about 3 bushels, used in Barbary and Tripoli; for flour it weighs 230 2-5th lbs.

UYTOOM, an Arabic name for opium.

UGOORO, a vernacular name in India for eagle-wood, and aloes wood, obtained from species of *Alaxylon*, *Aquilaria*, and *Excoecaria*.

UKASE, a Russian Imperial decree.

UKKAE, the Eastern name for the oke, about 2½ lbs. English.

ULAN, a Tartar horse-soldier.

ULEMA, a Turkish magistrate.

ULLAGE, the quantity deficient in a cask, or any vessel, of klog full.

ULSEE, a Hindustani name for flax.

ULTRAMARINE, a beautiful blue pigment, formerly very expensive, and obtained from the variegated blue mineral called lazulite, but now artificially compounded, and greatly reduced in price.

UMBAREE, a vernacular name in India for the fibre of the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, also for inferior hemp.

UMBER, a massive mineral pigment, used by painters as a brown colour, and to make varnish dry quickly. It is used either in its natural state, or burnt.

UMBLES, **HUBLES**, the entrails of a deer.

UMBRELLA, portable folding shade, or protection against heat and rain; a screen of linen, silk, or paper, on a frame of cane, woe, or whalebone ribs or stretchers. See **KITTYBOLS**, and **PARAGOL**.

UMBRELLA-CASE, a narrow oleikin bag or cotton-case for covering an umbrella when folded and closed.

UMBR
ture
umbr
UMBR
for c
UMBR
the l
of ho
UMBR
brell
UMBR
restin
UMBR
wood
umbr
UMBR
carry
umbr
UMBR
specie
rattiss
UMLL, a
UMPIRE,
disput
cannot
UMKIT,
the my
used fo
in diary
UNBEND,
relax.
UNCIA, a
twentie
viated i
UNCIR (S)
labour.
UNCOCK,
or pistol
UNCOOKER
UNCTUOUS
to greas
UNDER-CO
or great
UNDERFOO
UNDER-GR
earth.
UNDERLEA
UNDERLET
UNDER-SEG
UNDER-SH
UNDERSHO
mill, wh
buckets
UNDERTAK
funeral:
UNDERWRI
share in
name on
able for
upon rece
UNDERWRI
merchan
or underv
at differe
Liverpool
UNDUCK, t
dock or b
UNFASHION
not in the
UNFLAVOUR
sweetene
UNDERROOT,
sarcocolla

7, and number-
pennies are
the same special

beer sold at two-
quart English.
LORIN. *Sic* Tot.

a yard, to which
COMPANY, one
panies of London,

a dozen.
frame or panel of
in which the blank
to be impressed

18 gros, or half a
or 10d.
metallic letters,
for printing.
casts printing or

with funnaces, &c.,
olds and matrices.
about one part of
lead, used in casting
metals are some-

al-punch, or matrix
casting types.
a mixer of casting
of two parts, the
linen of steel: there
into which the fused

for curdled milk.*
of animal dye,
or certain molluscs,
purpura.

strate.
deficient in a cask,
g full.

name for flax.
tiful blue pigment,
sive, and obtained
blue mineral called
officially compounded,
in price.

ar name in India for
scus cannabinus, also

ornal pigment, used
frown colour, and to
quickly. It is used
state, or burnt.
entrails of a deer.
folding shade, or pro-
t and rain; a screen
paper, on a frame of
elebone ribs or stret-
s, and PARASOL.
arrow oleikin bag or
ring an umbrella when

UMBRELLA-FURNITURE MAKER, a manufac-
turer of alpaca, cotton, &c. for covering
umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-GINGHAM, a kind of fine material
for covering the frame of umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of
the handle-ends for umbrellas, consisting
of horn, bone, ivory, &c.

UMBRELLA-MAKER, a manufacturer of um-
brellas.

UMBRELLA-STAND, a frame or support for
resting or draining umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-STAND MAKER, a maker of
wooden, wire, or cast-iron stands for
umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-STICK, the centre support for
carrying and extending the frame of an
umbrella.

UMBRELLA-TREE, a name in India for a
species of screw-pine, the *Pandanus odo-
ratissimus*.

UMIL, a name in Hindustan for the tamarind.
UMPIRE, a third person chosen to decide a
disputed question when two arbitrators
cannot agree.

UMRITI, UMBREKEE, vernacular names for
the myrobolan of the *Embelica officinalis*,
used for tanning leather, and as a remedy
in diarrhœa.

UNBEND, to cast off the tie of a rope; to
relax.

UNCIA, an ounce troy, or in liquids the
twentieth part of a pint. It is thus abbre-
viated in prescriptions 3.

UNCIR (Spanish), to yoke oxen or mules for
labour.

UNCOCK, to let down the hammer of a gun
or pistol.

UNCOOKED, raw; not dressed by heat.

UNCTUOUS, fat, oily; having a resemblance
to grease.

UNDER-COAT, a coat worn beneath a paletot
or great-coat.

UNDERFOOT, a kind of granite paving.

UNDER-GROUND, below the surface of the
earth. [from.]

UNDERLEAF, an apple for making cider

UNDERLET, to sub-let.

UNDER-SECRETARY, an assistant secretary.

UNDER-SHERIFF, a sheriff's deputy.

UNDERSHOT-WHEEL, the wheel of a water-
mill, where the water is received into the
buckets on a low level.

UNDERTAKER, a contractor or manager of
funeral; a coffin-maker.

UNDERWRITER, one who takes a risk or
share in marine insurance, writing his
name on the policy of insurance as answer-
able for a certain amount in case of loss,
upon receipt of an agreed rate of premium.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, a union of
merchants interested in marine insurance
or underwriting, of which there are many
at different ports, as at Glasgow, Lubeck,
Liverpool, &c.

UNDOCK, to remove a vessel from a wet
dock or basin.

UNFASHIONABLE, garments, furniture, &c.
not in the present mode.

UNFLAVOURED GIN, pure, distilled gin; not
sweetened or doctored.

UNGEROOT, an Arabic name for gum
sarcocolla.

UNGLEE, a cloth-measure in the Nizam
territory: 8 unglees = 1 gerah of 2 1-10th
inches.

UNGOOR, a Persian name for the kind of
grape grown for wine-making in that
country, the *vitis vinifera*.

UNGOOZEH, a Persian name for asafœtida.

UNHAIR, to scrape the skins of pigs; to
remove the hair from seal-skins, sheep-
skins, calf-skins, or horse-hides, &c., by
steeping in lime and water. [hinges.]

UNHANG, to take a door or gate off its
UNHOOK, to disconnect a hook and eye.

UNIBLE, a coin formerly current in the
dominion of the Grand Mogul, = to one
French crown and 3 livres.

UNIDURA (Spanish), the act of yoking oxen
or mules for labour.

UNIFORM, an official or state dress or equip-
ment for court, naval, military, yeomanry,
and other officers; a livery for police,
gaulers, &c.; articles made of the same
shape or pattern.

UNIFORM SWORD, an officer's sword of the
regulation pattern prescribed for the
army or navy.

UNION, a fabric made of flax and cotton;
a confederation of States; a workhouse
or poor-law district of several townships;
a joint or connection; the upper inner
corner of an ensign.

UNION-JACK, the national flag of the Royal
navy of England; a small square contain-
ing only the union of the three crosses
without the fly of the ensign.

UNION-JOINT, a band or T cross-piece; a
T joint for uniting iron and other metal
pipes.

UNION-TICK. *See* COTTON-TICKS.

UNIVERSITY, a corporation or community;
an assemblage of colleges, with an exami-
ning body, where the arts and sciences are
taught, and educational degrees granted.

UNLADE, to remove the cargo; to take
merchandise or stores out of a vessel.

UNLAY, to untwist the strands of a rope.

UNLICENSED, acting without a recognised
authority or legal permit.

UNMOOR, to heave up one anchor, so that
a vessel may ride at single anchor; to
cast off from moorings.

UNOFFICIAL, in a private capacity, not
emanating from an office, or state bureau.

UNPACK, to take goods from their wrappings
or cases; to unball.

UNPAID, sent or received without the car-
riage, freight, or postage being paid; an
honorary officer, one who gives his ser-
vices or opinions gratuitously.

UNQUOTED, goods not in the sale lists, or
prices current; shares or stocks not dealt
in or recognized in the official lists of the
Stock Exchange.

UNREAD, a proof not examined by the Reader
or Corrector of a printing-office

UNREEVE, to remove ropes or pulleys from
a block or tackle.

UNRIG, to take down the standing and run-
ning rigging, or ropes of a ship, leaving
the bare masts, with only the stays, &c.,
as supports.

UNRIP, to open seams; to separate, or tear
cloths or sails asunder.

UNSMAL, to open; to take off or remove the seal which closes a letter or package.

UNSEAWORTHY, a ship not safe, or properly found and fitted for navigation, or for carrying cargo.

UNSHIP, to take out of its place, to remove.

UNTAMOL, a name in Hindustan for the Indian *Ipecacuanha*, the dried roots of *Tylophora asthmatica*.

UNTIE, to loosen a bandage; to unbind.

UNUNTAMOL, a name in India for the roots of *Hemidesmus Indicus*, which have long been employed on the Madras coast as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

UPER, the Belgian half-pint measure, equal to 6605 English pint.

UPHOLDER, an old name for an upholsterer.

UPHOLDERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

UPHOLSTERER, one who supplies the furniture and fittings for dwelling-houses.

UPHOLSTERY, the beds, curtains, furniture, tables, chairs, and general household articles sold by an upholsterer.

UPPER-LATHER, the ramps and quarters of boots and shoes.

UPPER NURSE, a head nurse having the care of children in a private family.

UPPER SERVANT, a superior female domestic in a private family.

UPRIGHT, a timber supporting a rafter; an iron stanchion or pillar.

URADO, a peculiar kind of rock-salt met with in Colombia.

URCHILLA (Spanish), orchilla-weed; archil.

URINAL, an erection in a street for public convenience; also a portable water-proof case for travellers and others.

URJOON, a name in Hindustan for the *Terminalia alata*, the fruit and bark of which are used medicinally.

URKAN, the Arab name for the *Lawsonia inermis*, an important dye-stuff. See *HIENNA*.

URLINGS' LACE, a quilling bobbin net, figured; a gassed lace, a showy, low-priced substitute for pillow or thread lace.

URN, a metal hot water-receiver for the tea-table, formerly more extensively used; a

vase bending outwards at the top; a measure of 8½ gallons; a ballot-box.

URN-POWDER, a bronzing powder for renovating the varnish or coating on metal urns.

URN-RUG, a table mat or stand made of various materials, for resting an urn on.

UROOS, **UTARASHA**, Indian names for the *Adhatoda Vasica*, Nees. All parts of the plant are bitterish, and slightly aromatic, and supposed to be antispasmodic; the wood is soft, and much esteemed for making charcoal for gunpowder.

URAGE, custom; the ordinary course of business.

USANCE, the customary period or space of time allowed for the payment of foreign bills of exchange; days of grace.

USEREKEE. See *UMRITI*.

USHER, an under-teacher; an attendant upon strangers or guests; the doorkeeper of a court of justice.

USINE, a glass-house; an iron-work.

USQUEBAUGH, a kind of whiskey.

USTORUK, a vernacular name in India for storax.

USULSOOS, an Arabic name for liquorice-root.

USURY, the taking an excessive or exorbitant rate of interest for money loaned.

Usury laws, or those fixing a legal rate of interest, are now abolished in most trading countries, leaving floating capital to find its proper market value.

USWUKUNIDA, a vernacular name for the saul or sal tree, the *Shorea robusta*, Roxburgh, which yields the dammar resin.

UTCHLIK, a small silver money of Turkey, of the value of 5d. or 6d. English.

UTA, an Eastern name for the essential oil of attar of roses.

UTRECHT-VELVET, a kind of velvet, used for decorations, furniture, upholstery, and carriage linings.

UTREERO (Spanish), a bull or heifer between two and three years old.

UVATE, a conserve made of grapes.

UVERO, a retailer of grapes in Spain.

UZALTUN, the half of an abassi in Georgian money.

V.

VAAAG, **WAGE**, a German name for a balance or weight.

VAAM, **VAEM**, **VADEM**, Dutch and Belgian names for the fathom; in Holland 6-178 feet, in Belgium, as in England, 2 yards.

VAARSILD (Danish), spring herrings.

VAAATJE, the Dutch name for a barrel.

VACA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for a vessel or canoe.

VACH, the Sanscrit name for the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

VACOA, a name for a species of acree pine, the *Pandanus utilis*, which abounds in the Mauritius and Bourbon, where, from the tough longitudinal fibres of the leaves, sacks for colonial produce are made. The

leaves are cut every second year, and each plant yields enough for two large bags.

VACUUM-PAN, a pan used for making suet.

VACUUM-PUMP, a pump attached to a machine steam-engine.

VADARI, a vernacular name in India for the jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Jujuba*, which affords a large and very pleasant fruit, called ber and berree. See *JUJUBE*.

VADE-MECUM, a book of ready general reference; a manual of instruction, or receipts.

VAGABOND, **VAGRANT**, an idler; a man with a bad character.

VAGGLE, a name in the Shetlands for a place where meat is hung to be smoked.

VAIL, a p
suc
mer
ber
VAIN
VAIN, a
darl
kind
VAK
VAK, a
amb
VAKIA
Ara
coff
sori
VAL
gold
in A
gts.
rts.
VALAN
beds
VALBR
VALEN
a six
parti
being
VALEN
expo
of Na
VALEN
print
vices
Febr
VALER
plant
quall
ficina
All t
pertle
a sub
Jatar
VALET
dant
VALISA
from
VALISE
carpe
VALLE
silk
Bolo
VALLU
the O
VALON
the l
Quer
cons
neta
centr
In 18
of VA
VALVE
hollo
by m
joint
clack
VAMP,
shoe
velve
leath
gold.

at the top; a
ballot-box.
powder for re-
coating on metal

stand made of
tling an urn on.
h names for the
All parts of the
slightly aromatic,
tispasmodic; the
esteemed for mak-
der.

inary course of
period or space of
tment of foreign
of grace.

er; an attendant
s; the doorkeeper

iron-work.
hisky.
name in India for

ame for liquorice-
cessive or exorbi-
r money loaned.
fixing a legal rate
abolished in most
floating capital
t value.

ilar name for the
orea robusta, Rox-
dammar resin.
money of Turkey,
l. English.
or the essential oil

of velvet, used for
s, upholstery, and
l or helper between
d.

er of grapes.
es in Spain.
abassi in Georgian

second year, and
ough for two large
in the colonies.
ed for making sugar
attached to a nu-

ampo in India for the
Jujuba, which af-
very pleasant fruit.
See JUJUBE.

ready general refer-
struction, or recipes
an idler; a man with

the Shetlands for a
ung to be smoked.

VAIL, a gratuity or fee given to domestics;
a perquisite, customary or stipulated,
such as bones, and grease, and broken
ment to a cook; left-off garments to a
personal servant.

VAINEBO (Spanish), a scabbard-maker.

VANGA, VENGAY, an Indian name for the
dark-red astringent, brittle, gum-resin or
kino, obtained from the juice of the
Pterocarpus Hirsutius.

VAKEEL, a native attorney in India; an
ambassador or agent.

VARIA, an Eastern weight used chiefly in
Arabia for spices, &c., consisting of 10
coffolas and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. English: in Bas-
sora the heavy vakia is 4-833 pounds, and
the light weight for spices, &c., 1-166 pound.

VAL, WALL, a variable Indian weight for
gold and silver; in Bombay = 4-475 grs.;
in Ahmedabad, 6-045 grs.; in Anjar, 5-6
grs.; in Delhi, 5-63 grs.; in Poonah, 5-99
grs.; and in Surat, 5-859 grs.

VALANCE, drapery or hangings for a window,
bedstead, &c.

VALBRICK (Danish), maple.

VALENCIENNES-LACE, a rich lace which has
a six-sided mesh formed of two threads
partly twisted and plaited, the pattern
being worked in the net.

VALENDAR - CLAY, a kind of potters'-clay
exported, in a raw state, from the Duchy
of Nassau.

VALENTINE, an ornamented billet-doux, or
printed love-letter with verses and de-
vices, sent out extensively on the 14th
February, St. Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, the common name for a genus of
plants which have stimulant and aromatic
qualities. The true valerian (*Valeriana of-
ficialis*), is a remarkable feline stimulant.
All the species have some medicinal pro-
perties. *V. celitica* is largely employed as
a substitute for spikenard (*Nardostachys
Jatamansi*) by Eastern nations.

VALET, a man-servant; a personal atten-
dant on a gentleman when dressing.

VALISALOO OIL, an oil expressed in India
from the seeds of the *Guizotia oleifera*.

VALISE, a small leather portmanteau or
carpet-bag.

VALLE-CYPRE, a name formerly given to a
silk mourning crape, also known as
Bologna-crape.

VALLUM, an Indian measure of capacity in
the Carnatic, = $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

VALONEA, VALONIA, a commercial name for
the large capsules or acorn cups of the
Quercus agrifolia, which are imported in
considerable quantities for the use of tan-
ners, being much more portable and con-
centrated in tanning properties than bark.
In 1862, there were imported 29,720 tons
of valonea.

VALVE, a close lid affixed to a tube or
hollow piston, or the opening in a vessel,
by means of a hinge or other moveable
joint. There are various kinds, as the
clack-valve, steam-valve, safety-valve, &c.

VAMP, the upper leather or covering of a
shoe above the sole. In Russia, there are
velvet, satin, silk, chamouis, and morocco
leather vamps, embroidered in silver and
gold.

VAN, the front of an army or fleet; a large,
covered wagon for pleasure excursions,
&c.; a provincial term for sitting ore or
cleansing it by a shovel.

VANDOLA, a musical instrument used by
the Arawak Indians, Guiana.

VANDYKE, an indent or scollop to a founce
or border, &c.

VANDYKE-BROWN, a colour so named.

VANE, a flag or weather-cock at the mast-
head of a ship, or the top of a flag-staff, or
on a steeple, &c. to indicate the direction
of the wind.

VANEZA, a superficial measure of Verona,
= 0-0314 acre.

VANG, a seaman's term for a rope for
steading the peak end of a gaff.

VANGLO, a West Indian name for the teal
seeds of the East (*Sesamum orientale*).

VANILLA, an exquisite perfume and aromatic,
the thin pod-like capsule of the
Vanilla planifolia, a native of South Ame-
rica. Vanilla is one of the most esteemed
of all aromatics, and very expensive, cost-
ing five or six guineas the pound. It is used
to flavour chocolate and confectioneries,
and is much esteemed on the Continent
as an ingredient in some stimulating and
tonic remedies.

VANNERIE (French), basket-work.

VANNING, a rocking motion given to a
shovel with ore by miners.

VAPOUR-BATH, an application of steam
and friction, to produce copious perspira-
tion.

VAQUERO, a Spanish cow-herd; a jacket
worn by women and children.

VARA (Spanish), a rod or pole; a yard; a
herd of 40 or 50 swine; a Spanish measure
of length, the Castile ell, ordinarily = 0-925
English yard. The Havana vara = 0-927
English yard, and 1 English yard = 1-073
Havana vara. Usually 100 varas are con-
sidered equal to 90 English yards, but in
Chili 108 varas make 100 imperial yards,
and 5000 varas make one Mexican league;
the Mexican vara is 3 geometrical feet.
In Teneriffe the vara is $3\frac{1}{4}$ English
inches; in Alicante 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in Bue-
nos Ayres and Mexico 0-92741 yard; in
Valparaiso and Lima, 0-92687 yard; in
Brazil, 1-18878. The standard vara of
Burgos is 0-91319 yard, and the miners'
vara of Galicia 1-19715 yard. The solid
vara of Spain is 20-561 cubic feet. In
Chili and Peru the vara is about 33 English
inches. See STIMO.

VARAGOO, the Tamil name for the millet
seed, *Panicum miliaceum*.

VARAHUN, a name in the Madras presidency
for the commercial pagoda, the 10th of the
polam and the 8th of the seer, weighing
54-8 grains; and for the native pagoda
which is 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

VARANA, a vernacular name in India for
the garlic pear *Crataeva tapia*. See
TAPIA.

VARCHILLA, a Spanish grain-measure, the
third part of a fanega.

VAREAGE (Spanish), retail trade.

VAREO (Spanish), measurement.

VARI, a weight used for the precious metals,
in Madagascar = 30 grains.

VARICOSE-STOCKINGS, elastic or bandaged stockings for giving pressure and support to swelled veins in the legs.

VARIÉGATÉ, mottled; stained with different colours.

VARINA'S-ROLL, a kind of tobacco generally plaited round a thick stick, very much like C'haster.

VARNISH, a thin resinous coating for wood, paper, metal, &c. impervious to air and moisture. Turpentine and all the principal resins are used to form different varnishes, of which there are numerous varieties; these may, however, be broadly classified into two kinds, spirit and oil varnishes.

VARNISH-MAKER, a manufacturer of spirit and oil varnishes, who dissolves the commercial resins in rectified alcohol or fixed and volatile oils.

VARSAR, a Sanscrit name for the aromatic seeds of *Cleome pentaphylla*. See CARAILA.

VASE, a large cup with handles; a kind of urn.

VASSA, an Indian weight for pearls and the precious metals, used at Surat, = 0.1423 grain.

VASSAL, a dependant or retainer.

VASSEAU, VASSEAU, French names for the Flemish vat.

VAT, a large wooden or metal cistern or tub; the legal liquid-measure of Belgium and Holland, containing 100 kannen or litres corresponding to the French hectolitre, = 22.01 imperial gallons. The old Dutch grain vat averaged 0.76215 Winchester bushel. The shipping vat weighs 2204.74 lbs. The old London coal vat contained 9 bushels. The solid measurement vat of Amsterdam contains 40 cubic feet; the wine vat 241.57 gallons, and the vat for olive oil 225.45 gallons.

VAUDIKIKAT, a water telescope invented in Norway, for discovering objects below water.

VAULT, an arched roof; an underground apartment, generally used as a store for wine, and other articles not injured by damp; a tomb or crypt; a repository for the dead.

VEAL, the flesh of the calf.

VEAL-CUTLET, a steak from the thick part of the leg of a calf.

VEAL-PIE, a pastry of veal.

VEAL-SKINS, an Irish trade-name for hides of the calf, which are dearer than other leather. See CALF-SKINS.

VEAL-TEA, a thick gelatinous soup or broth made of the fleshy part of the fillet or knuckle of veal, and given to sick persons.

VEATA, a Singhalese long-measure equal to an English foot.

VEDETTE, VIDETTE, a mounted sentinel; an out-post; one sent out to reconnoitre.

VEDRO, the principal Russian measure for liquids = 2.7051 imperial gallons, and containing 100 charkeyes. This measure was definitively determined at 750 cubical English inches for its contents: 100 vedro are equal to 270.51 imperial gallons, and 100 imperial gallons = 36.97 vedro.

VEER, to let out, as slackening a cable or hawser; to change, to shift suddenly.

VEERKER, a dry-measure of Oldenburg = 1.6430 bushel, and corresponding to the werp, a measure used in the kingdom of Hanover.

VEETH, the smallest Singhalese long-measure, equal to a grain of rice.

VEGA (Spanish), an open plain.

VEGETABLE, a common name for all plants and roots raised for food.

VEGETABLE-IVORY, a name given to the osseous albumen in the nut of a dwarf South American palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. These nuts (called corosso-) are much used by turners, for many ornamental purposes, in imitation of elephant ivory. See COROZO.

VEGETABLE-ORNAMENT-CUTTER, a person who cuts out with a shape, vegetables for supper tables, défénieurs, &c. as ornaments or garnishes for dishes.

VEGETABLE-MARROW, a variety of gourd, the *Cucurbita ovifera*, used as a pot-herb in its intermediate or half grown state.

VEGETABLE-SOUPS, soups made with green pease, turnips, and carrots cut small, cabbage, &c.; pease-soup; julienne; soup maigre, and other thin pottages.

VEGETABLE-WAX, a kind of wax obtained from the candleberry myrtle and other sources. See CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE and WAX-PALM.

VEGUER, in Arragon, the magistrate of a VEHICLE, a carriage of any kind; the means of carrying out any operation.

VEHRE, a dry-measure used in Stralsund = 0.27640 Winchester bushel.

VEIL, a lady's bonnet-fall; a thin gauze or lace screen for the face.

VEIN, a stratum of ore or mineral; to stripe or mottle, to marble, &c. [cloth.]

VELARTE, a kind of fine Spanish broad-VELANGE, a Ceylon wood used for making betel trays, &c.

VELERIA, a tallow-chandler's shop in Spain.

VELETE (Spanish), a light thin veil.

VELFALLA, a kind of Spanish linen.

VELLANGE, YELANGE, vernacular Indian names for the wood-apple, *Feronia Elephantum*, from which a large quantity of good gum is obtained. The young leaves are used by native practitioners as a gentle stomachic stimulant in the bowel-complaints of children.

VELLON, a money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain. The Spanish term strictly means copper coin.

VELLS, a provincial name for the maws or stomachs of young calves used for rennet.

VELLUM, a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of very young calves; a name for crystallized jaggery or palm sugar in Ceylon.

VELLUM-BINDER, a bookbinder who covers books with vellum, and makes account-

VELLUM-POST, a smooth kind of paper [books.]

VELOCIMETER, an apparatus for measuring the rate of speed of machinery.

VELOCIPED, a propelling machine, a light seat or road carriage, worked through the agency of a lever, connecting rod, and crank, by the pressure of the feet on pedals attached to the wheels.

VELON (Spanish), an oil-lamp.

VELO

furn

Prun

cott

VELO

tape

the

VELO

VELO

VELT

bran

galic

mean

VELVE

VELVE

from

havin

on th

VELVE

remo

velve

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

VELVE

of Oldenburg =
according to the
kingdom of

inghalese long-
of rice.

plain.
name for all plants

ne given to the
nut of a dwarf
the *Phytelphas*
(called corosso-)
rners, for many
in imitation of ele-
zo.

TER, a person
shape, vegetables
ners, &c. as orna-
dishes.

variety of gourd,
used as a pot-herb
alf grown state.

made with green
rots cut small, cab-
p; julienne; soup
potages.

of wax obtained
myrtle and other
BERRY MYRTLE and
[district]

the magistrate of a
ny kind; it means
eration.

used in Stralsund
bushel.

all; a thin gauze or
e mineral; to stripe
&c. [cloth]

the Spanish broad-
od used for making

der's shop in Spain.
ght thin veil.

vernacular Indian
apple, *Feronia Ele-*
h a large quantity of

h. The young leaves
practitioners as a
pulant in the bowel-

which accounts are
Spain. The Spanish
copper coin.

time for the maws or
alves used for rennet.

of parchment made
very young calves; a
red jagged or palm

okhinder who covers
and makes account-

kind of paper, [books,
aratus for measuring

machinery.

ling machine, a light
a, worked through the

connecting rod, and
sure of the feet on
the wheels,
oil-lamp.

VELOURE, a kind of velvet or plush for
furniture, carpets, &c. manufactured in
Prussia, partly of linen and partly of double
cotton warps with mohair yarn weft.

VELOURE-D'UTRECHT, a woollen velvet for
tapestry and furniture coverings made in
the Netherlands.

VELOUTE (French), velvet lace.

VELOUTIER (French), a velvet-maker.

VELTE, a small cask used in France for
brandy, measuring about 6 quarts (1640
gallons). In Germany and Holland this
measure is called a viertel.

VELVERET. See FUSTIAN.

VELVET, a soft dress material woven wholly
from silk, or of silk and cotton mixed,
having a loose pile or short shag of threads
on the surface.

VELVET-BRUSH, a brush used by ladies to
remove dust, &c. from garments made of
velvet. [velvet]

VELVET-DRESSER, a cleaner and dyer of

VELVETEEN, a kind of fustian. See FUSTIAN.

VELVET-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of velvet.

VELVET-MOSS, a name for the *Gyrophora*
murina, a lichen used in dyeing, obtained
in the Dovrefield mountains of Norway.

VELVET-PILE, a kind of carpet with a long
soft nap.

VELVET-WEAVER, a maker of velvets.

VEND, a sale; the whole quantity of coal
sent from a colliery in the year.

VENDOR, one who disposes of any thing;
a usual condition in a public sale of
landed property, is, that the vendor shall
be entitled to bid only once for an estate.

VENDEU-MASTER, a licensed auctioneer in
the Colonies.

VENEER-CUTTER, one who saws furniture
wood into thin lengths, by steam-power
machinery.

VENEERS, thin sections or sheets of choice
fancy woods, for overlaying furniture.
By the aid of beautifully adapted circular
saws, worked by machinery, veneers are
often cut of the thickness of one-fortieth
of an inch, a little thicker than a sheet
of writing-paper. See SCALE-BOARDS.

VESEIAN-BLIND, laths of wood strung to-
gether serving for a window-blind, and
which can be raised or lowered by a
string.

VENETIAN-DOOR, a door lighted by panes of
glass on each side.

VENETIAN-RED, a scarlet ore when pure,
but the colours usually sold under this
name are prepared from sulphate of iron.
Venetian red is sold either in lumps or in
powder.

VENETIAN-WINDOW, a window with three
separate lights.

VENGAY-GUM. See VAINGA.

VENICE-SOAP, a mottled soap made with
olive-oil and soda, with a little sulphate
of iron in solution, or sulphate of zinc.

VENICE-TURPENTINE, an oleo-resin obtained
from a variety of the larch, *Larix Euro-*
pæa; it is used in the manufacture of
sealing-wax.

VENISON, the flesh of the *Cervus dama*. See
FALLOW-DEER.

VENISON-DISH, a metal dish to keep venison
hot at table.

VENISON-PASTY, flesh of the fallow-deer
made into a pastry baked, &c.

VENISON-PLATE, a hot plate for eating veni-
son on.

VEF 'POLLAM, a kind of Indian handker-
chief.

VENTIER (French), a wholesale dealer in
standing wood; a woodmonger.

VENTILATOR, a windmill or canvas funnel
or machine for conveying air into a
ship, mine, or building; a pane of perfo-
rated plate-glass, or revolving sheet of
metal in a window or door; an apparatus
in the chimney of a room to carry off
heat, &c.

VENTOUSE, a cupping-glass.

VENTOY, a fan.

VENT-PEG, a spile or peg to stop a vent-
hole. [steam]

VENT-PIPE, an air-pipe; an escape pipe for

VENTS, a Scotch name for chimneys, as
kitchen and room vents; air-holes in foundry
moulds.

VENTURE, a risk or stake; a speculation.

VENTURINA (Spanish), a precious stone, of
a yellowish-brown colour.

VENUE, the county, district, or locality in
which an action is to be tried.

VENUS-HAIR, the *Adiantum capillus-Veneris*,
given as an expectorant, and forming
the basis of the celebrated syrup of capil-
laire. See CAPILLAIRE.

VERANDAH, an open portico attached to a
house; trellis-work round a colonnade or
covered walk facing the lower windows,
opening to a lawn or garden.

VERANDAH-BUILDER, a maker of wire or
wood lattice-work.

VERBAL-AGREEMENT, a contract or agree-
ment made by word of mouth.

VERBENA, an otto, one of the finest per-
fumes, obtained by distillation from the
citron-scented leaves of *Aloysia citro-*
dora. Owing to its high price it is success-
fully imitated for ordinary purposes, by
mixing the otto of lemon grass with
rectified spirits, and this passes as oil of
verbena.

VERCHOKE, a Russian linear-measure, the
sixth of an arching, = 1½ English inches.

VERD-ANTIQUE, a species of green mottled
serpentine marble, much valued for its
beautiful markings.

VERDE, VERDEA, a white Tunisian wine.

VERDEE, a white Florentine wine.

VERDELIA, a variety of white grape pro-
ducing a Madeira wine.

VERDERER, a forest officer.

VERDICT, the judgment or award of a jury.

VERDIGRIS, the acetate of copper, obtained
by exposing thin plates of copper, for some
time, to the action of the cake or marc of
the wine-presses in the South of France.
Besides the French verdigris, there are
green distilled, common, and crystallized
verdigris.

VERDITER, a name for varieties of a blue pig-
ment; a hydrated percarbonate of copper.
It is generally prepared by decomposing
the solution of nitrate of copper by the
addition of chalk. There are refined blue,
and green verditers.

VERDULERO, a green-grocer in Spain.

VERGE, the spindle of a watch balance; a rod, wand, or mace; a jurisdiction; a measure of length in France or Belgium, the mean of which, in the former country, is 6.7045 yards, and in the latter 5.50404 yards. It is also a superficial measure, the mean being 0.00628 acre in Belgium; 0.00654 in Holland; and 0.00029 acre in France. A French name for the English yard-measure.

VERGEE, an ancient land-measure in Normandy and the Channel islands, = 0.5046 acres. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ vergées making a statute English acre; a French measure of 538 square yards.

VERGE-MAKER, a maker of pallets; a branch of the watch-movement trade.

VERGER, the beadle of a cathedral church.

VERGUILLA (Spanish), gold or silver wire without silk.

VERIFICATEUR (French), a custom-house landing-waiter; an auditor.

VERINO, a fine kind of Spanish tobacco, named from the place of its growth. See **VARINAS-ROLL**.

VERTAS, the name of the French silppling establishment, similar to the English "Lloyds."

VERJUICE, the sour juice of fruit not ripe.

VELTE, **VERGEE**, other names for the *velte*, a German liquid-measure. See **VELTE**.

VERMELL (French), silver gilt, or gilt bronze.

VERMICELLI, the flour of a hard small-grained wheat, made into dough, and formed into smaller pipes or threads than macaroni, and then dried until hard. It is drawn out into slender cylinders, more or less tortuous, like worms, whence the Italian name. Macaroni is made of a less compact dough than vermicelli.

VERMIFUGE, an anthelmintic; a medicine that expels worms.

VERMILION, the bisulphuret of mercury in powder, a delicate bright red colour, which is pale or deep. The Chinese vermilion is sold in packets.

VERMIN, a collective name for all kinds of predatory animals and insects, as foxes, moles, rats, beetles, &c.

VERMUTH, a kind of bitters.

VERNIER, a movable index, used for measuring minutely the parts of the space between the equidistant divisions of a graduated scale, affixed to barometers, theodolites, and most optical instruments used in surveying.

VERNIMBOK (French), a name for the Pernambuco dye-wood.

VERNIX, a name for sandarac.

VERRE (French), glass; a liquid-measure, the tenth part of the new pint of France. See **DECLITRE**.

VERONA-SERGE, a thin worsted and cotton fabric. It is also made of mohair and cotton, and of various colours.

VERSARA, an Italian land-measure, equal to 3 English acres.

VERST, **VERST**, a Russian itinerary measure of 3501 feet; 1 verst = 0.063 British statute mile; 1 British statute mile = 1.508 Russian verst. [a fruit basket.]

VERVEUX; **LOUVRE** (French), a sweep-net;

VESA, a name in the Pacific islands for an armlet or bracelet.

VERNO, a weight used in Syria, equal to 25.3274 lbs. Some authorities make it rather less, 25.136 lbs.

VESSEL, a ship or boat; a cask or utensil for holding liquids.

VESSETS, a kind of cloth.

VESSELS (French), bladders; blisters.

VEST, a man's waistcoat.

VESTA, a kind of wax match.

VESTIBULE, a porch or entrance hall; an ante-chamber or lobby. [coats.]

VESTING, cloth or silk material for waist-

VESTRY, an ante-room in a church for priests to robe in, for keeping documents, or transacting parish affairs in; a body of assembled parishioners.

VESTRYMAN, a delegate from parishioners.

VETCH, a leguminous plant, the *Vicia sativa*. See **TARES**.

VETCHLING, the *Lathyrus Aphaca*, the seeds of which produce intense headache, if eaten in any quantity.

VETERINARY-SURGEON, one who attends to the diseases of horses and cattle.

VETIVER, a name for the *Khuskus grass*; a scent or perfume so named. See **CUSCUS-ROOT**.

VETILEL, an East Indian name for the *Chavica Belle*. See **BETEL-LEAF**.

VETTURA (Italian), a travelling-carriage.

VIADRA, **WIADER**, a liquid-measure of Wallachia, = 3.144 gallons.

VIADUCT, an elevated erection, resting on a series of arches, for the conveyance of a road or railway across a valley.

VIAL, a small long bottle.

VIANDS, dressed meat; food.

VICAR, the clergyman of a parish receiving the small tithes; a deputy or substitute.

VICARAGE, the residence or dwelling-house of a parish priest.

VICAR-GENERAL, the deputy of a bishop; an officer of a clerical convocation.

VICE, an iron screw-tool or holdfast, used by smiths, of which there are many kinds, as hand, bench, and parallel vices, fishing-vices, &c.; a machine used by glaziers for drawing lead into flat rods for case windows; a deputy; an acting chairman; a fault in a horse.

VICE-ADMIRAL, a superior officer of the Royal navy; a junior admiral, ranking with a *Lieut.-general of the army*. There are vice-admirals of three grades, who hold respectively a red, white, or blue flag.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT, a court in a district having Admiralty powers.

VICE-BENCH, a workman's bench to fasten a vice to.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, a person who presides at the lower end of a table, supporting and aiding the chairman or president; the deputy-chairman of a board of officers.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, a lower judge of chancery; the acting president of a university.

VICE-COMMODORE, a deputy commander of a naval squadron. [council.]

VICE-CONSUL, an assistant or deputy-

VICE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron vices.

VICE-MEN, smiths whose work is at the vice instead of the anvil.

VICE-P

VICERO

ing th

VICER

lbs., c

VICE-W

of a v

the S

VICHY-V

VICUSSE

smaller

excell

VICTIM

a perso

VICTORI

for a la

VICTUAL

sions.

VICTUAL

Englan

are abo

in 1855

tailors

or men

drunk o

VICTUAL

provisi

VICTUAL

ship's st

VICTUAL

man in

when he

the ship

victual

VICTUAL

tion of

selves w

lowest p

VICTUAL

for suppl

VICUNA, a

ing a lon

and for

VIDANGE

VIDETTE.

VIDIMARAN

the Cord

one of the

The bark

dried bee

under the

They are

esteemed

deemed a

The pulp

the Cassi

VIDONIA, a

of 100 gal

VIDRECOM

drinking

VIDRIERO

VIERDEVAT

dam, equ

VIERDING, s

or fourth

0.308899

VERENDU

fourth, an

to 0.2827

VEREASS, a

many, ra

gallon.

VICE-PRESIDENT, a deputy-chairman.

VICEROY, a governor or officer administering the powers of a Kingdom or State.

VICESSES, an ancient Roman weight of 90 lbs. equal to 14,987 pounds avoirdupois.

VICE-WARDEN, the acting or deputy officer of a warden, as of the Lord-Warden of the Stannaries court.

VICHY-WATER, a mineral water.

VICINITY-DUCK, a West Indian water fowl, smaller than the European duck, and very excellent eating.

VICTIMIZE, to rob or cheat; to impose upon a person.

VICTORINE, a small tippet or short tie of fur for a lady's neck.

VICTUAL, a general name for food, provisions.

VICTUALLER, in Scotland a corn factor; in England a publican or innkeeper. There are about 70,000 victuallers in England: in 1855 there were 133,144 licensed retailers of beer, either classed as victuallers, or merely licensed to sell beer to be drunk or not drunk on their premises.

VICTUALLING, laying in stores; taking in provisions.

VICTUALLING-BILL, a certified account of a ship's stores or provisions.

VICTUALLING-NOTE, an order given to a seaman in the Royal navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualling the man.

VICTUALLING-SOCIETY, a union or association of operatives, &c. to supply themselves with meat and bread, &c. at the lowest prices.

VICTUALLING-YARD, a government storeyard for supplying provisions to vessels of war.

VICUNA, a species of the alpaca tribe furnishing a long reddish wool used for fabrics and for felting to cover hats.

VIDANGE (French), urine.

VIDETTE. See **VERETTE**.

VIDIMARAM, a vernacular Indian name for the *Cordia Myza*. The wood is soft, and one of the best for affording fire by friction. The bark is deemed a mild tonic. The dried fruits of this and of *C. latifolia* have long been used as a medicine in India under the name of Sebistans or lobestans. They are slightly laxative, and are much esteemed as a pectoral. The seeds are deemed an infallible remedy in ringworm. The pulp is equally as aperient as that of the Cassia fistula.

VIDONIA, a Spanish wine imported in pipes of 100 gallons. See **TENERIFFE**.

VIDRECO (French), a tumbler or large drinking glass.

VIDRIERO (Spanish), a glazier.

VIDREYAT, an old grain-measure of Amsterdam, equal to 1½ gallon.

VIERING, an Austrian weight, the quarteron or fourth of the Vienna pound, equal to 0.308699 lb.

VIERNDUL, a Dutch word for quarteron or fourth, an old weight of Amsterdam equal to 0.259270 lb.

VIERSASS, **VIERMARS**, a dry-measure of Germany, ranging from 1.455 gallon to 1.711 gallon.

VIERSKANTE, the Dutch term for square, thus the vierskante elle is the square ell of Amsterdam. The unit of superficial measure, answering to the centiare or mètre carré of France.

VIERSKANTE-BUNDER, the square bund or bounier, a Belgian superficial measure of 0.9247 acre.

VIERLING, an Amsterdam weight of 5893 grains; a liquid-measure of Bremen, = 0.21976 wine gallon; a dry-measure used in Germany and Switzerland, varying from 0.14669 Winchester bushel to 1.04028 ditto. It is also a superficial measure equal to 0.3336 acre in Hanover, and varying in dimensions in Zurich according as it is applied to woodland, tillage, or vineyard.

VIERMARS, a dry-measure of Brunswick equal to 0.22113 Winchester bushel. See **VIERSASS**.

VIERSSEL, a dry-measure of Germany of 6½ to 6 gallons.

VIERTTEL, a German word for fourth, applied to liquid and dry measures, of very variable capacity in different towns and States; also a solid and superficial measure. For beer and spirits it is ordinarily about 2 English gallons, though occasionally much more. The Heeslan viertel, as a grain-measure, is equal to 55-100th parts of an English quarter. In Vienna the corn metzen of 4 viertels or 8 achters is equal to 1.69 Imperial bushel. The last of 3½ viertels in Belgium is equal to 10½ Imperial quarters. As a liquid-measure the Cologne viertel = 1.171 gallon; in Vienna it is 3.192 gallons.

VIKTELEIN, a grain-measure used in Wurttemberg, = 0.3647 pint. This name is also sometimes applied to the Swiss chopine.

VIKTELLI, a liquid-measure of Berne in Switzerland, = 0.7357 pint.

VIKZEL, a grain-measure of Treves varying from ¾ to 1 Winchester bushel; in Switzerland it is 7.519 bushels.

VIEW, a sketch or design; a survey or examination.

VIEWER, the superintendent of a coal mine; a road surveyor.

VICESSES, a multiple of the as, a Roman weight, and expressing 20 lbs. See **VICESSES**.

VIGNETTE, a small woodcut or printed illustration on a page.

VIGNOLE, a French vineyard.

VILLA, a country residence; a detached house; one surrounded by a garden or grounds.

VILLVINA, a kind of Spanish linen.

VILLORIA, a farm-house in Spain.

VILLORIN, coarse Spanish cloth.

VINAIGRETT, **VINAIGRETTE**, a small fancy bottle for ladies to hold aromatic vinegar or smelling salts.

VINAIGRETTE (French), a kind of two-wheeled chair drawn by a man, like a Bath chair. [the lees.]

VINAZA (Spanish), the last wine drawn from VINE, a general name for any climbing plant, but applied especially to the *Vitis vinifera*, a shrub or climbing tree cultivated for its fruit for the table or for making wine.

VINE-DRESSER, a cultivator and trimmer of grape vines.

VINEGAR, an acid liquor largely manufactured by fermenting vegetable juices, or from alcohol, sugar, cider, wood, &c. See **ACETIC-ACID**.

VINEGAR, AROMATIC. See **AROMATIC-VINEGAR**.

VINEGAR-CRUEL, a bottle in a set of table-casters for vinegar.

VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES, a pungent blistering liquor, extracted from the vesicatory beetle: a piece of blotting paper soaked in it makes a ready blister. See **CANTHARIDES**.

VINEGAR-PLANT, the *Mycoderma aceti*, called the mother of vinegar, which acts as a ferment in making vinegar, serving the purpose of yeast.

VINEGAR, THIEVES'. See **THIEVES'-VINEGAR**.

VINEGAR-YARD, a place where vinegar is exposed to season.

VINERO, a Spanish vintager; one who owns and cultivates vineyards.

VINERY, a greenhouse or hothouse where vines are cultivated, and grapes ripened by artificial heat from stoves and fires.

VINE-YARD, an enclosure or garden where grape vines are grown.

VINGERHOED, the legal Dutch and Netherlandish liquid-measure, corresponding to the French centillitre, = 0.0178 pint; 10,000 vingerhoeds make a vat, and 100 vingerhoeds or 10 maatjes, a Netherland kan.

VINTAGE, the season of gathering grapes. *

VINTIN, a Brazilian copper coin of the value of 1d.; a Portuguese coin formerly current at Goa, containing 15 basaracos of 2 reis each. [made and used in France.]

VIN-ORDINAIRE, a kind of common claret.

VINTNER, a wine-seller; a privileged member of the Vintners' company who can sell wine without licence.

VINTNERS'-COMPANY, the eleventh in rank of the twelve principal livery companies of London, which received its first charter in the 38th year of the reign of Edward III. Its hall is in Upper Thames-street.

VIOL, a stringed instrument larger than the violin.

VIOLET-DYE, a dye produced by a mixture of red and blue colouring matters which are applied in succession.

VIOLET-POWDER, powdered starch or flour scented, used by females to powder the skin.

VIOLETS, STRUP OF, a pleasant medicine, formerly used, but now considered of little or no value except as a placebo.

VIOLET-WOOD, another name for king-wood.

VIOLIN, a musical instrument which has four gut-strings, the last or lowest covered with silver wire. The back, neck, sides, and circles, are generally made of sycamore, the belly, bass-bar, sound-post, and six blocks of deal; the finger-board and tail-piece of ebony.

VIOLIN-BOW, a bow strung with horse-hair, for playing on a violin. [violins.]

VIOLIN-MAKER, a maker of fiddles or violins.

VIOLIN-STRING, prepared gut stretched across the bridge of a violin.

VIOLONCELLO, an instrument somewhat similar to the violin but larger, and held

between the knees of the player. It has the two lowest strings covered with silver wire.

VIRGINAL, a kind of piano; a stringed and keyed instrument resembling the spinnet — formerly in great repute.

VIRTUOSO, one skilled in antique or natural curiosities.

Viss, an Indian weight which sometimes bears the name of the puseree. The Burmese viss or picktha is 140 tolas, 100 ticals, 40 pollams or 8 catties, = 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 8 viss, therefore, make a maund of 25 lbs. The viss, however, varies in different localities: in Trichinopoly, it is 3 lbs.; in Masullipatam, 3.5 lbs. lbs.; in some other places it is much more.

Visa, an official endorsement on a passport, &c.

VISARY, a name in the Madras presidency for the viss, which there weighs 3.14 lbs.

Viss-via, a dress carriage for town use.

VISCOSA, clammy or tenacious.

VISHALA, an Indian name for the colocynth or bitter apple. The seeds are said to constitute an important article of food in Northern Africa.

VIART, the attendance of a surgeon or physician, inspector, &c.

VISITE, a lady's mantle worn over the shoulders. [card.]

VISITING-CARD, a name-card; an address-
VISSARY, a large kind of fan made, in the East, from the leaves of the Palmyralpalm, *Borassus flabelliformis*.

VISWASEE, VISWESHA, an Indian long-measure, of from 4½ to 5 inches; a superficial measure of 30 to 24 square inches.

VITELA (Spanish), calf-skin leather; vellum.

VITELLUS (Latin), the yolk of an egg.

VITELLOTTE (French), a kind of long red potato.

VITRE (French), a pane of glass.

VITREOUS, resembling glass.

VITRIOL, white vitriol is a combination of sulphuric-acid and oxide of zinc. For the other vitriols, see **BLUE-VITRIOL**, **GREEN-VITRIOL**, and **RED-VITRIOL**.

VITTIE-VAYR, another Indian name for the cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VIVANDERO (Spanish), a sutler.

VIVARIUM, a pond or tank, &c. for keeping fish in.

VIVDA, VIFDA, a name in Orkney and the Shetlands for beef or mutton hung and dried, without being salted.

VIVIANITE, a blue phosphate of iron, occasionally used as a pigment. [for ships.]

VIVRIER (French), an agent or victualler.

VOERCHETZ, a kind of German woollen goods, sold in the Cape colony to the Dutch.

VOET, a Dutch long-measure, ranging in different towns from 0.39988 yard to 0.34324 yard. [open basket.]

VOIDER, a tray for table leaving; a shallow dish, an old dry and solid measure of France, of very variable quantity.

VOILE (French), a sail. [fance.]

VOITURE (French), a carriage or conveyance.

VOLA, a Sanscrit name for myrrh.

VOLIGE (French), a thin plank of white wood.

VOLTIG

VOLUM

or pa

VOLUN

city

and a

VOMIT

VORDIN

whit

penin

VOBLIN

suro,

VORTAN

VOTE, a

slon, i

VOTING

VOUAB

= 210

VOUCHE

duced

count

other c

VOUSSON

those n

WAAG

= 2

Sweden

WAD, old

charge

board,

of a few

WADADU

Guiana,

grandif

size. T

and han

makes

very sh

number

monds

the Indi

taste in

WADALEE

inplant

WADD, W

bago, an

WADDING,

by tailor

ing or li

non. Se

WADDING

sheets c

stuffing,

other da

WADMAL

WADSET, a

WADURAN

sure, co

divided

scut in

WAFER, a

for seal

impress

WAFERS a

and whi

upon tin

ayer. It has
with silver

stringed and
the spinnet

ie or natural

which some-
the pusseree.
a is 140 tolas,
ttles, = 3 lbs.
ke a maund of
varies in dif-
inopoly, it is
3-515 lbs.; in
h more.

on a passport,
ras presidency
ighs 3145 lbs.
r town use.

as, the colocynth
ds are said to
article of food in

a surgeon or

over the shoul-
[card.
d; an address-
made, in the
of the Palmyrah-
[tree.

in Indian long-
inches; a super-
square inches.
leather; vellum.
of an egg.
kind of long red

glass.

ss. a combination of
of zinc. For the
E-VITRIOL, GREEN-
DL.

ilian name for the
on muricatus.
autler.

k, &c. for keeping

in Orkney and the
mutton hung and
alted.

ate of iron, occa-
[for ships.
gent or victualer
German woollen
pe colony to the

asure, ranging in
0-9995 yard to
[open basket.
avings: a shallow
solid measure of
le quantity.

[ance.
arriage or convey-
for myrrh.
in plank of white

VOITIGURE, light horsemen, French infantry.

VOLUME, a chemical expression for a portion
or part; a roll or book; a body of gas.

VOLUNTEER, one who serves in any capacity
as a soldier, and of his own accord,
and at his own charge.

VOMIT-NUT. See NUX-VOMICA.

VORDING, a Rigra coin, = $1\frac{1}{2}$ grosschen or $4\frac{1}{2}$
whittens, and about nine-tenths of a
penny in value.

VORLING, a Hanoverian superficial mea-
sure, = 0-3234 acre. [wood.

VORTANQUI, the Spanish name for Japan-
Vote, a suffrage; a decision given by divi-
sion, by word of mouth, or by ballot.

VOTING-PAPER, a balloting-paper; a proxy.

VOUAI, a measure in length in Siam,
= 210183 yards.

VOUCHER, an instrument or document pro-
duced to substantiate a statement of ac-
count or disbursements, or of goods and
other commodities received.

VOUSOIRS, a name for the ring-stones or
those forming an arch.

VOYAGE, a passage taken by sea.

VOYAGEUR, a Canadian river boatman.

VOYOL, a large rope for weighing an
anchor.

VUCCAH, a thick rope for dragging timber,
made in Travancore.

VUCCOONAR, a kind of yarn, of which canvas
is made in Travancore.

VUGH, a mining term for a large cavity.

VULCANIZED INDIAN-RUBBER, a mixture of
25 parts of caoutchouc with 5 of sulphur
and 7 of white lead, largely used for
tubing.

VULNERARY, any application useful in the
cure of wounds.

VULTURE-FEATHERS, feathers of species of
Accipiter, imported from Bombay, and
sold for stuffing beds, &c., the larger
ones for making artificial flowers, &c.

VUSHIRA, a vernacular name in India for
the *Pothos officinalis*, a large creeper.
The fruit cut in thin transverse slices is
the "gug-pipul" of the Bengal bazaars,
and highly esteemed as a stimulant tonic.

W.

WAAG, a Danish and Norwegian weight,
= 89-331 lbs. The waag for tin in
Sweden is 123-2683 lbs.

WAD, old rope or rounding for covering the
charge and shot in a cannon; paper, card-
board, &c. used to ram down the charge
of a fowling-piece, &c.

WADADURI, a native name in British
Guiana, for the monkey-pot tree, *Lecythis*
grandiflora, Aublet. It grows to a large
size. The wood is hard, close-grained,
and handsome; it is used for furniture,
and makes good staves for hogsheads. The
very singular pericarps contain a great
number of oleaginous seeds, larger than
almonds, which are much esteemed by
the Indians, although they leave a bitter
taste in the mouth.

WADALEE-GUM, an Indian name for the
inspissated juice of *Acacia catechu*.

WADD, WAD, provincial names for plum-
bago, and for manganese ore.

WADDING, a soft loosely woven stuff used
by tailors; a spongy cotton web for quil-
ting or lining clothes; loose tow for a can-
non. See WAD.

WADDING-MANUFACTURER, a maker of
sheets of cotton wool for padding or
stuffing, and for packing jewellery and
other delicate articles in boxes.

WADMAL, a coarse, hairy, woollen fabric
WADSKT, a mortgage of goods.

WADURANA, a Singhalese carpenter's mea-
sure, composed of 24 angulas, which is
divided into four parts. The angula is
equal in length to a grain of rice.

WAFER, a thin, round leaf of baked paste
for sealing letters, or for making official
impressions on, at the foot of documents.
Wafers are made of flour, isinglass, yeast,
and white of eggs, dried in thin layers
upon tin-plates, and cut out by a circular

instrument; they are coloured by red
lead, &c.; a thin, crisp sweet cake.

WAFER-STAMP, a metal or other seal with
a handle, engraved with some device to
impress wafers.

WAFPLE, a thin cake baked hard on an iron.

WAFFLE-IRON, a girdle for baking cakes.

WAGE, WAGG, a Prussian and Belgian
weight. In Lelpsic 45-35 lbs.: in Antwerp
the waag for lump coals is 149-9121 lbs.: in
Bremen for rice 131-8874 lbs.; in Denmark
and Norway it is only 89-64 lbs.

WAGER, a bet; one who lays on chance.

WAGES, money payment for labour or ser-
vices, either in a manual or mental capacity.

WAGGONETTE, a carriage to carry six or
eight persons.

WAGON, WAGGON, a long, four-wheeled,
strong-built luggage cart; a railway
goods van; a travelling-cart drawn by
bullocks in the Colonies.

WAGON-BOILER, a low-pressure boiler for an
engine, with an arched top.

WAGONER, the driver of a wagon.

WAGON-MASTER, the officer in charge of a
baggage train. [wagons.

WAGON-SHED, a shelter for carts and
WAGON-WRIGHT, a maker and mender of
wagons.

WALF, a stray; an article picked up at
sea; any thing left without an owner.

WAI-PA, the unexpanded flower-buds of
Sophora Japonica.

WAIN, another name for a wagon.

WAINSCOTING, the timber lining of a room.

WAINSCOT-OAK, logs of oak imported from
the Baltic, for cutting into planks or slabs
for furniture, or for panelling rooms.

WAIR, a plank 6 feet long by 1 foot broad.

WAIST, the part of the upper deck of a ship,
between the fore and main masts.

WAISTBAND, a lady's sash; the band of the trousers above the waist.

WAIST-BELT, a child's or man's leather belt.

WAIST-CLOTH, a long cotton wrapper worn round the waist by natives of India. See **DROTER**.

WAISTCOAT, a man's sleeveless vest; an under-garment worn within the coat. Grooms and other servants sometimes wear outer waistcoats with sleeves.

WAISTCOATINGS, a kind of fancy fabric made of worsted, worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, in which there is a pattern of some kind or other, worked by the loom; different-coloured yarns being employed. These fancy goods are chiefly made at Huddersfield.

WAITER, a table attendant at an inn or eating-house; a salver or tray.

WAITING-MAID, a lady's toilet assistant.

WAITRESS, a female attendant at table in an eating-house, or refreshment-room.

WAITS, night-musicians at Christmas-time.

WAKIA, a weight of Northern Africa, — in Algiers to 0.732470 pound; in Abyssinia to 0.057323 lb. It is also used commercially, and for gold and silver in Mocha, and the Red Sea coasts. See **VAKIA**.

WAKKA (Russian), shoe-blackening.

WAKES, the strong side-planks of the body of a ship, running fore and aft.

WALK, the district served by any vender; that portion of the ambulatory of the Royal Exchange, London, which is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. See **MILK-WALK**.

WALKING-STICK, a staff or cane to walk with; of these there are numerous kinds, as Malacca - canes, Penang - lawyers, Whanghees, Supple-jacks, and other fancy varieties.

WALKING-STICK MAKER, a preparer of sticks and canes, who barks, varnishes, mounts, and ornaments them, and often also makes handles for umbrellas and parasols. The walking-stick trade is a very extensive and profitable one.

WALL, a brick or stone erection for a fence; the side of a building or room; a sailor's term for a large knot put at the end of a rope; a German name for four-score, or eighty pieces; an Indian weight for gold and silver. See **VALL**.

WALLABA, the *Eperua falcata* of Aublet, a tree abundant in British Guiana, the wood of which is of a deep red colour; it is hard and heavy, but splits freely and smoothly, and is much used for shingles, staves, pallings, posts, house-frames, &c. The wood may be cut 30 or 40 feet long, and 15 to 20 inches square. It will not bear any lateral strain, and therefore should not be used for beams longer than 12 feet. The bark may be used for tanning, and a resin that exudes from the tree is applied to fresh-cuts or wounds.

WALLAMBA, **WARRAMBEL**, a kind of sieve made by the Indians of Guiana.

WALLER, a mason; a term applied to men loading flats, a description of river-boat or barge.

WALLET, a travelling-bag; a pedlar's bundle.

WALL-FRUIT, grapes; stone-fruit, &c. grown on trees trained along walls.

WALL-PAPER. See **PAPER-HANGINGS**.

WALL-PLATES, timber resting on side-walls to support girders, &c. [lar limestone.

WALL-ROCK, an American name for granite.

WALL-STREET, the thoroughfare in New York, occupied by bankers and brokers, corresponding to Lombard street in London.

WALNUT, a well-known tree and its fruit; a common name for several species of *Juglans*, forming tall, stately trees, and esteemed for their seeds or fruit. The wood, from its handsome marking, is extensively used by cabinet-makers and turners, solid and veneered; it is also considered superior to any other for gun-stocks. Large quantities of walnuts are imported from the Continent.

WALNUT-OIL, a bland and useful oil obtained by expression from the walnut, which is made to some extent in Europe and in Cashmere.

WALNUT-PICKLES, young walnuts with the outer rind on, salted and pickled in vinegar.

WALRUS, a name for the morse or sea-horse, the *Trichechus rosmarus*, sought after in northern latitudes for the oil obtained from its blubber, and for its teeth, which furnish the most dense ivory for dental purposes.

WAMARA, a native name for the brown ebony of *Elemerara*, the wood of which is hard and cross-grained, consequently not apt to split: it would therefore answer various purposes in naval architecture. It may be had from six to twelve inches square, and from 20 to 40 feet long. It is one of the handsomest woods of the colony, and would make beautiful furniture.

WAMPUM, a native name given to certain white and black shells, used as money, strung on a belt, by some of the North-American Indians. The shells used are a periwinkle, and the *Venus mercenaria*, a bivalve. [pointing-stick.

WAND, a thin rod of office; a lecturer's.

WANGALA, **WANGLO**, a name in British Guiana for the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, which, when parched and pounded, make a rich soup. Their use as an oil-seed has been noticed under Glingelle. The fresh leaves of this plant, when broken and slightly bruised in cold water, form a mucilaginous drink, used as a domestic remedy in dysentery.

WANGHEE, **WHANGHEE**, a name given to some canes imported from the East as walking-sticks, derived from the Chinese *Wang* yellow, and *hee* root, and said to be the root of the narrow-leaved bamboo. They are valuable on account of the sufficiently straight roots being difficult to procure. Many bamboos must consequently be destroyed before those particular roots of the requisite length and straightness can be obtained. The whanghee has a pale, hard bark, and flexible stem, with internodes of about an inch and a half, or two inches, and a number of little holes at the knots.

WAREHOUSE, by the other part.

WARRE, a term according to cubic feet.

WANT, a term in d view of it.

WAPENTAK, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WARANANA, a term in d view of it.

WANKELT, an inferior kind of paddy used by the poorer classes in Cuddapah and other parts of India.

WANN, a solid measure for hay used in Wurtemberg, being a cube of 5 feet, or, according to some authorities, 425-187 cubic feet.

WANTY, a leather girdle.

WAPENTAKE, a hundred or district; the term is derived from weapon taking, a review or inspection of arms in olden times.

WARANANA, a large timber-tree of British Guiana, the wild orange, the wood of which is much used in the colony for oars and staves.

WARANDUR (French), an overseer or inspector of herring-salting; a herring-curer.

WARD, a division or section of a lock; an apartment in a penitentiary, hospital, workhouse, &c.; a division of a city or town.

WARD-BEADLE, a parish or district officer; the summoner of a ward-meeting, &c.

WARD-CLERK, an officer of a city ward.

WARDEN, a custodian or guardian; a head officer in some companies, colleges, &c.; a kind of peer.

WARDIAN-CASES, glass enclosures for keeping ferns, &c., or transporting growing plants from a distance; named after the inventor.

WARD-INQUEST, a meeting of the citizens of a ward at a court-leet, or to inspect weights and measures, examine into nuisances, collect alms for the poor, &c.

WARD-MOTE, a ward-meeting or assemblage of citizens of a ward for public business.

WARDROBE, a collection of wearing-apparel; a detached piece of furniture for keeping the same in.

WARD-ROOM, the room in a ship of war, in which the commissioned officers, down to the assistant-surgeon, live and mess.

WARE, any saleable merchandise, as hardware, tinware, earthenware, smallwares, &c.

WAREE, a grain-dealer in India.

WAREHOUSE, a store-room or wharfinger's premises; a shop; a place for depositing goods which have not paid customs-duty.

WAREHOUSEMAN, the owner or keeper of a dock-warehouse or wharf-store; a person who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woollen goods.

WAR-HORSE, a charger; a trooper's horse.

WARIALEE, an Indian name for fennel-seed.

WAR-INSURANCE, an extra premium paid for the risk on marine insurance in time of war.

WARMER, a vessel to heat beer, &c.

WARMING-PAN, a brass or copper covered pan holding heated coals to warm the sheets of a bed.

WARP, a small rope or short hempen cable for a ship; a tow-line; the threads which run longitudinally from end to end of a fabric, and are crossed by the weft or woof; a name among the Yarmouth fishermen for 4 herrings; to flood land so as to leave a deposit of rich alluvial soil; to tow or draw a ship by a rope made fast to buoys, piers, &c.*

WARPER, a woman who forms the woollen

yarn or thread into warps or webs for the looms. (turning yarn.)

WARPING-HOOK, a rope-maker's hook for WARP'S-LENGTH, a short cable distance.

WARRACOOAL, a native name for the wood of the white cedar, obtained in Demerara from the *Leica altissima*. It is light, easily worked, and very aromatic, and is used for oars and paddles, and for boards for the inside work of houses.

WARRANT, an authority or commission of any kind from a magistrate, or superior executive officer or body; a commission from the Admiralty to petty officers of a vessel of war. A dock warrant is a custom-house licence or authority.

WARRANT OF ATTORNEY, a special power of attorney to do some particular act for another, as to receive dividends, execute transfers of stocks, &c., which differs from a general power of attorney.

WARRANT-OFFICER, an executive officer in a ship of war, ranking next to a subordinate commissioned officer; the gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, are warrant-officers.

WARRANTY, a guarantee given of the character or soundness of merchandise or goods sold, or of a horse.

WARREN, a piece of waste ground where rabbits are bred.

WARRI-WARRI, a kind of Indian fan made by the natives of Guiana, of the leaves of the acuyuru palm, the *Astrocaryum aculeatum* of Meyer.

WARRY, a name in India for the sedimentary deposit from carmelian in grinding the stone, which is used for polishing the bends.

WASH, ten strikes of oysters; the wet refuse of cookery, or of distilleries, &c.; a cosmetic or lotion; fermented wort; a mixture of dunder or waste saccharine juices, used for distilling.

WASH-BALL, a ball of soap; a sand-ball for washing the hands with.

WASH-BOARDS, pieces of board placed above the gunwale of a boat; skirting boards.

WASHED, covered with a thin coat of metal; linen cleansed by soap and water, and friction.

WASHER, a circular ring of stamped iron or leather used in connection with a bolt or screw.

WASHERWOMAN, a laundress.

WASHHAND-BASIN, an earthenware basin for a toilet stand; they are also made of gutta-percha or metal, for office, kitchen, or ship use.

WASHIBA, a strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood of Guiana, much esteemed by the Indians for bows.

WASHING-MACHINE, an agitating machine with revolving balls, or beaters, to save manual labour in cleansing linen.

WASHING-TUB, a long deep wooden tray or round hooped tub, for washing clothes in.

WASH-LEATHER, split sheep-skins prepared with oil in imitation of chamola, and used for household purposes, for dusting, cleaning glass, plate, polishing brasses, &c.; alumed or buff leather for regimental belts.

WASHSTAND, a piece of bedroom-furniture for holding ewer and basin and other requisites for washing the person. Sometimes it has a marble top.

WASTE, the refuse of cotton or silk; moorland or untilled ground.

WASTE-BASKET, a small office or library basket, for holding loose waste papers.

WASTE-HOOK, a tradesman's book for making rough entries in.

WASTE-PAPER, spoiled paper; old office writings, newspapers, &c. bought by waste-paper dealers, to sell again to shopkeepers, for wrapping-paper, or to paper-makers to work up into fresh paper.

WASTE-PIPE, a discharge-pipe for surplus or used water, &c.

WASTRELS, waste substances.

WATCH, a pocket time-piece, a well-known horological instrument for computing time, convenient for its portability: 14,000 or 15,000 gold watches, and 80,000 or 90,000 silver watches are annually assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall. Besides these, large numbers are imported from the Continent. In 1855, we received 32,706 gold, and 61,922 silver, watches, valued together at £218,410. Some watches are now made with such precision as to vary but a few seconds in the course of a year. Those constructed with the greatest possible accuracy, and intended for astronomical or nautical observations, are called chronometers. A labour spell, or division of time aboard ship, usually of four hours, but there are two watches called dog-watches, of only two hours.*

WATCH AND CLOCK DIAL SILVERER, one who silvers the face of time-pieces, a branch of the dial-maker's trade.

WATCH AND CLOCK GLASS MAKER, a branch of the clock trade, a person who employs blowers and makers of glass. *See* WATCH GLASS.

WATCH AND CLOCK TOOL MAKER, a mechanist who prepares the fine class of tools required in watch and clock making.

WATCH BALANCE-WHEEL MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.

WATCH-BARREL, the brass box which contains the spring, and to which it is attached at one end.

WATCH-BOX, a sentry-box.

WATCH-CAP MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade; a workman who makes the cover for the works, and employs the springer, &c.

WATCH-CASE GILDER. *See* WATCH-GILDER.

WATCH-CASE MAKER, a branch or division of the watch-making trade; a person who employs a box-maker, outside-case maker, and joint-finishers.

WATCH-CHAIN, a short metal chain, attached to the pendant of a watch, to suspend a key and seals to; a guard-chain or bracelet for a watch carried in the waistcoat-pocket.

WATCH-CHAIN MAKER, a manufacturer who employs several separate workers, as wire-drawer, link-maker, and rivetter, hook-maker, &c.

WATCH-COCK AND POTENCE MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.

WATCH-DIAL-PLATE MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade, a person who makes the face, and employs a copper-maker, an enameller, painter, &c.

WATCH-DOG, a house-dog; one kept to guard premises, or to give notice of trespassers.

WATCH-ENAMELLER, a branch of the watch-making trade. *See* WATCH-DIAL-PLATE MAKER.

WATCH-ENGRAVER, a branch of the watch trade; a workman who employs a piercer and name cutter.

WATCH-ESCAPEMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of that part of a watch connected with the beats which we hear it give; these beats are the effects of the moving power, carried forward by means of the wheels in the movement to the last one, called the balance-wheel.

WATCH-FINISHER, a workman who puts the parts of a watch together, and employs a wheel and fusee cutter, and other workers in smaller branches.

WATCH-FITTER-IN, a branch of the watch trade; a person who overlooks the whole, fits hands on the dial, &c.

WATCH-FRAME-MOUNTER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's.

WATCH-FUSEE MAKER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's trade.

WATCH-GILDER, a division of the watch trade, which is divided into two branches, the glider and brusher.

WATCH-GLASS, a small convex glass; a crystal segment of a hollow sphere, used to cover the face of a watch, in order to read the time and protect the hands. Lunette glasses are not segments of spheres, but have their edges abruptly raised, and the interior flattened; an hour-glass.

WATCH-GUARD, a ribbon or chain worn round the neck, attached to a watch pendant.

WATCH-HAND MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade; a person who makes the metal pointers or indicators for the face of a watch, and employs a die-sinker, finisher, &c.

WATCH-JEWELLER, the person who attends to the diamond-cutting, setting, making ruby holes, &c.

WATCH-JOINT FINISHER, a branch of the watch-making trade.

WATCH-KEY MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal keys of different kinds, made to wind up watches.

WATCH-MAKER, a manufacturer, finisher, vender, examiner, or cleaner of watches; an artificer who arranges and fits together, in due order, the separate parts of a watch, after they have been cast or prepared by special workmen.

WATCHMAN, a night-guardian or policeman.

WATCHMAN'S RATTLE, a large spring rattle to sound an alarm or to call for assistance.

WATCH-MOTION MAKER, a division of the watch-making trade, which includes other branches, as slide-maker, edge-maker, and bolt-maker.

WAT
we
as
mo
ma
lan
ma
WAT
and
oil
WAT
JEW
WAT
very
alter
bala
WAT
men
a wa
WAT
make
water
and p
to be
WAT
watch
WAT
move
WAT
the he
in at
WAT
WAT
LINER,
trade,
other
maker
WAT
which
barrel,
axle,
and ke
action
the va
force t
in mot
measu
WAT
main-s
wire-d
perer,
WAT
or supp
WAT
busine
WAT
watch-
WAT
machin
WAT
well-k
water
many t
not eas
rant w
In citi
certain
water
main,
househ
Water
casks
on boat

WATCH-MOVEMENT MAKER, a division of the watch trade, comprising many branches, as pillar maker, stop stud maker, frame mounter, screw-maker, cock and potence maker, verge-maker, pinion-maker, balance-wheel maker, wheel-cutter, fusee-maker, and other small branches.

WATCH-OIL MAKER, a person who prepares and vends the limpid oils required for oiling the movements of a watch.

WATCH-PALLET JEWELLER. See **WATCH-JEWELLER**.

WATCH-PALLET MAKER, a maker of the verge of watches, the pallets of which alternately stop the teeth of the swing or balance wheels.

WATCH-PAPER, an old-fashioned fancy ornament, or thin tissue lining, for the case of a watch.

WATCH-PENDANT MAKER, a person who makes the handle and ring outside of a watch to hold or suspend it: both case and pendant are sent to Goldsmiths' Hall to be marked.

WATCH-PILLAR MAKER, a branch of the watch-movement trade.

WATCH-PINION MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.

WATCH-POCKET, a small pocket fastened to the head curtains of a bed to place a watch in at night. [movement-maker's trade.]

WATCH-SCREW MAKER, a branch of the watch trade.

WATCH-SECRET-SPRINGER, AND **SPRING-TRADE**, a division of the watch-making trade, which is further subdivided into other branches, comprising the spring-maker, button-maker, &c.

WATCH-SPRING, the fine steel main-spring, which, being fastened at one end to the barrel, and at the other end to an arbor or axle, unwinds off the fusee, turning it, and keeping the watch going, while the action accords by its varying size with the varied energy of the spring. By the force thus produced other wheels are put in motion, from which the time is exactly measured by the hands on the dial.

WATCH-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of main-springs for watches, who employs a wire-drawer, hammerer, polisher, temperer, &c.

WATCH-STAND, a mantel-piece or toilet rest or support for a watch.

WATCH-STOP-STUD MAKER, a branch of the business of the watch-movement maker.

WATCH-WHEEL CUTTER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's trade.

WATCH-WORK, the steel, brass, and other machinery and parts of a watch.

WATER, the lustre of a diamond; a common well-known fluid. As an article of trade, water is vended from house to house in many towns, where the inhabitants have not easy access to it: it is supplied by itinerant water carts, at so much per bucket. In cities there are water companies, with certain vested rights, that convey the water through streets by large pipes called mains, and supply the cisterns, &c. of the householders at an annual rent charge. Water is often supplied to ships' boats in casks or breakers, or by hose, and taken on board for use on the voyage.

WATER-BAILIFF, an officer having charge of the police of a fish-market, harbour, or river.

WATER-BOTTLE, a glass toilet-bottle; a bottle for holding water at table.

WATER-BUTT, a puncheon or large cask without a head, used for collecting rain water.

WATER-CAN, a tin vessel for holding water for a dressing-room.

WATER-CARRIER, a bearer or vender of water.

WATER-CART, a cart with water for sale, or for watering the roads and streets.

WATER-CASKS, breakers or other casks used for holding water for ships' use.

WATER-CEMENT, hydraulic cement. See **BETON**, and **CEMENT**.

WATER-CLOCK, a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of water; the clepsydra of the ancients.

WATER-CLOSET MAKER, a manufacturer of house privies, supplied with water for cleansing them.

WATER-COCK, a tap for drawing water; a street plug to supply water from the mains in case of fire.

WATER, COLOGNE. See **COLOGNE-WATER**.

WATER-COLOUR-DRAWING, a painting executed and finished with colours worked up with water.

WATER-COLOURS, cakes of pigment for drawing, that can be rubbed down with water.

WATER-COMPANY, a joint-stock company, which collects water for distribution through a town.

WATER-COOLER MAKER, a potter who makes porous jugs, &c.

WATER-COURSE, the bed of a stream; a channel for water through a town or fields.

WATER-CRANE, a machine for supplying water to locomotive engines.

WATER-CRESS, a wholesome vegetable, the *Nasturtium officinale*, of which fully 750 tons are annually sold in the London markets.

WATER-CRESS SELLER, an itinerant vender, usually a female, of bunches of water-cresses. [lined with china.]

WATER-DISH, a hollow dish of metal, or one

WATERED SILK, silk with a shaded or diversified surface. See **SILK-WATERED**.

WATER-ENGINE, a steam or other engine to

WATER-FILTER. See **FILTER**. [raise water.]

WATER-FLASK, a portable bottle for water.

WATER-GAUGE, a tide-gauge; a rain-gauge; any measurer of the depth or fall of water.

WATER-GILDER, a person who gilds with a thin coat of gold amalgam, and volatilizes the mercury.

WATER-GUARD, a river police; Customs officers stationed on board ships, having different duties from the landing or water-side department.

WATER-GUM, a very fine tree of New South Wales, the *Tristania nerifolia*, with lofty cylindrical bole. The timber is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building. The tree reaches 100 to 120 feet, with a diameter of 30 to 50 inches.

water.
lined with
ship connect-
buckets for
power. The
overshot, over-
turbines,
wheels.
or pumping
to a town;
ires.
for species of
is sometimes
rdle of twigs;
ort the thatch.
ilk.
ructed by bees
import about
rent quarters,
ained from the
s-WAX.
n, a dealer in
et made of or
to extract the
elutinated them-
obscured its ori-
ur, one of the
on, whose hall is
with a wax face
body.
red with shoe-
leather together.
polder of wax in
teller of flowers,
ured to imitate
pping out colours
ing thread with
polishing tables
per of wax.
ector or bleacher
dies, or different
[wax]
ncental worker in
E-WAX.
of South Ameri-
andicola, from
which flows spoi-
waxy substance,
f resin, and one-
th that formed by
tle suet, this wax
of figures dressed
to the public.
voice; in inland
coachman's docu-
of goods, with the
of which he is in-
es on which a ship
ury.
offensive or defen-

WEAR, a dam to shut up and raise water; an enclosure of twigs to catch fish; to turn a vessel round by the stern, tackling being the reverse movement. See **WEIR**.
WEARING-APPAREL, garments for the person; articles of attire.
WEASEL, the *Mustela vulgaris*, a ferret-like animal; a destroyer of vermin. Other species of this family are described under **ERMINE**, **MINK**, **MAULE**, &c.
WEATHER-BOARD, a board to keep off the wet or cold; nailed boards lapping over one another at the side of a house, &c.
WEATHER-COOK, a vane made to show the direction of the wind.
WEATHER-GLASS, a name commonly given to the barometer, but also occasionally applied to the thermometer, hygrometer, and other instruments, for measuring atmospheric changes.
WEAVE, to entwine; to form cloth in a loom by the union or intertexture of threads.
WEAVER, an operative who works at a loom.
WEAVERS'-BEAM, a web beam.
WEAVERS'-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Bowlinghall-street.
WEAVERS'-ENTERER, a shuttle.
WEAVERS'-HARNESSE-MAKER, a manufacturer of the loom apparatus used by a weaver.
WEAVERS'-HETTLE, the headle or harness for guiding the warp-threads in the loom.
WEAVERS'-HOOK, the stay of a beam.
WEAVERS'-LEASH, part of the apparatus of a weaver.
WEAVERS'-LOOM MAKER, a manufacturer of looms for weaving.
WEAVERS'-SHUTTLE, the instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
WEAVERS'-TURNER, a workman who turns shuttles and other instruments for weavers.
WEAVERS'-UTENSIL MAKER, a workman who makes the leash, reeds, shuttles, and other parts of the apparatus and instruments required in weaving.
WEB, linen cloth; any thing woven.*
WEBB, **WHIRL**, a grain-measure of Tunis and Barbary, = 0.0087 bushel.
WEBBER, a weaver.
WEBBING-TAPE, a kind of broad tape.
WEBB, a term in Hamburg, in the linen trade, signifying a roll of 6 dozen, or 72 silk.
WEBERKARDEN (German), teasels.
WEDDER. See **WETHIEL**.
WEDDING-CAKE, a rich plum-cake, ornamented and frosted with sugar, to decorate a wedding breakfast table, and served to guests and subsequent visitors to the new-married couple.
WEDDING-CAKE-ORNAMENTS, silvered ornaments to decorate a wedding-cake.
WEDDING-CARDS, the name and address cards of a new-married couple, usually printed in silver, or tied with silver-cord, sent to friends to announce the event, and stating when they receive return calls.
WEDDING-DRESS, superior garments for

either sex, to be worn in church at the marriage ceremony.
WEDDING-FAVOUR, a bunch of white ribbons or a rosette, &c. worn by males attending a wedding.
WEDDING-RING, a lady's plain hall-marked pure gold ring, given by the bridegroom to his future wife at the ceremony.
WEDGWOOD, a mass of metal or wood thick at one end, and thin at the other, used for rending wood and other substances; a lever; a mechanical power or tool of various kinds and modifications; a small fastening for a door or window.
WEDGWOOD-WARE, a fine kind of pottery, named after the late Mr. Wedgwood, who carries out many improvements in the manufacture.
VEDRO, **VEDRO**, a Russian liquid-measure of about 2½ gallons, but varying in some districts. See **VEDRO**.
WEEDING-FORK, **WEEDING-HOOK**, **WEEDING-IRON**, implements or tools for cutting down or eradicating weeds.
WEEDS, the mourning garments of a widow.
WEEKLY-TENANT, one paying rent by the week, and liable to removal on a week's notice. [mourning by widows.
WEEPER, a white linen cuff, worn on **WEFT**, the woof of cloth; the yarns or threads which run from selvage to selvage in a web.
WEIR, a superficial measure used by miners in Prussia, = 0.002 acre; in Saxony to 0.0048 acre.
WEIGH, to pole; to estimate the ponderosity of an article by the steelyard balance, scales, &c.; to lift an anchor from the ground. See **WEY**.
WEIGH-BRIDGE, a contrivance near a toll-gate, market, &c. for weighing loaded carts subject to toll, &c.
WEIGHER, an officer of customs and assize; one who tests weights, or sees goods weighed.*
WEIGH-HOUSE, a public place for weighing.
WEIGHING-MACHINE, any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained. See **BALANCE**, **LETTER-WEIGHER**.
WEIGHING-MACHINE MAKER, a balance maker; a person who makes large apparatus for poising.
WEIGHTS, masses of metal, porcelain, &c. accurately adjusted, as a standard of ounces, pounds, cwt., and their subdivisions. See **APOTHECARIA** - **WEIGHT**, **AVOIRDUPOIS**, and **TROY-WEIGHT**.
WEINBAUCH (German), frankincense.
WEIR, a permanent dam thrown across a river; an enclosure for catching fish. The Scotch weir consists of iron and wooden stakes with nets fastened thereto; a crulve weir is one with hatches.
WELD, an annual herbaceous plant, the *Reseda luteola*, a native of Europe, the stems and leaves of which dye yellow. The whole plant is cropped when in seed, at which time its dyeing power is greatest; and, after being simply dried, it is brought to market.
WELDBORES, a description of woollen goods manufactured in Bradford.

WELDING, the union of two pieces of metal together by heat and pressure.

WELL, a pit sunk to arrive at springs, for obtaining water. Artesian wells are carried to a great depth, to ensure a continuous flow of water. A compartment with holes in a fishing-boat, to keep fish alive; the cavity in a building, in which a flight of winding stairs is fixed.

WELL-BEAT, a fishing-boat with a well to keep fish in, to bring them alive to market.

WELL-BORER, one who digs or bores for water; a constructor of wells.

WELLINGTONS, men's long boots so named.

WELL-ROOM, an apartment or building containing a mineral spring or spa, where the waters are drunk by invalids.

WELL-SINKING, the operation of boring for water.

WELL-STAIRCASE, a winding staircase, which occupies but little room in a building.

WELSH-FLANNEL, the finest kind of flannel, made from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains, chiefly manufactured by hand. It is held in high repute for under-vestments and other purposes, but is dearer than that made by machinery in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

WELSH-MUTTON, a choice and delicate meat, obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales.

WELSH-ONION, a name for the *Allium fistulosum*, a native of Siberia.

WELSH-RABBIT, toasted cheese seasoned with mustard, &c.

WELSH-WIG, a worsted cap.

WELT, a joint or fold; a border or edging; the inner lining reaching to the edge of the sole of a boot or shoe.

WELTED BROCADES AND QUILTS, articles with folds, lined and ribbed.

WELT-SHOULDERS, a name in the leather trade for cuttied leather, fit for the welts of boots and shoes.

WERR, a Hanoverian dry-measure, the mean of several of which may be given at 1-50757 Winchester bushel.

WERST. See VERST.

WEST-END, the fashionable part of London, commencing in the East from Charing-cross.

WEST INDIA TEA, a name for the shrubby goat-weed, *Coparraria biflora*, the leaves of which are occasionally used for infusing as tea, in the Antilles.

WESTMINSTER HALL, the seat of the principal English law courts.

WETHER, WEDDER, a gelded ram.

WET-NURSE, a female who suckles and nurses the infant of another woman.

WEY, WEIGH, an English measure of weight; for wool, equal to 63 todos of 28 lbs.; a load or 5 quarters of wheat; 40 bushels of salt, each 56 lbs.; 32 cloves of cheese, each 7 lbs.; 48 bushels of oats and barley; 2 to 3 cwt. of butter.

WEYBEK, an Egyptian corn-measure, the 8th part of an ardeb, not quite a bushel.

WHALE, a large mammiferous marine animal of several species, frequenting high northern and southern latitudes, sought

for its commercial products. See SPERMACEET, and WHALEBONE.

WHALES-BLUBBER, the thick fat of whales. See BLUBBER.

WHALE-BOAT, a long narrow boat, used by whalers, to pursue and harpoon the whale.

WHALEBONE, the commercial name for the baleen plates in the mouth of the whale, of which there are about 300. They are chiefly obtained from the Greenland and Southern whales, *Balaena mysticetus*, and *australis*. It is softened by boiling, and is dyed black. The principal use of whalebone is for the ribs or stretchers for umbrellas, for canes, whips, and as a substitute for bristles in common brushes. In the form of shavings, it is sometimes braided into hats and bouquets. See FINNER-WHALE.

WHALEBONE-CUTTER, a workman who slices or draws whalebone into assorted lengths, for different purposes.

WHALE-FIN, a commercial misnomer for whalebone; the imports in 1855 were 284 tons.

WHALE-FISHERY, the pursuit of the whale in vessels specially stored and fitted for the purpose. This fishery is now chiefly carried on by the Americans who had, in 1856, 655 vessels, registering 204,209 tons employed in the South Seas and the North Pacific. There are some few British ships still prosecuting the Greenland fishery. The American vessels in the North Pacific have averaged 1000 barrels of oil to each ship for some years past.

WHALE-LINE, a long coil of small rope fastened to a harpoon, carried in a whale-boat, to secure the whale when struck.

WHALE, a ship employed in the whale fishery; a seaman engaged in the fishery.

WHALE-SHOT, a name among the Dutch and some English whalers for head matter or spermaceti from the whale.

WHANGHEE, a kind of Chinese cane. See WHANGHEE.

WHARR, a landing-place or mole by the water side, in a harbour or river, for landing or shipping goods.

WHARFAGE, the charge paid on goods to a wharfinger.

WHARFINGER, the owner or occupier of a wharf; an officer or clerk appointed to attend at a wharf.

WHARNCLIFFE-KNIFE, a pocket knife with one large and two small blades. [SAND.]

WHARP, a name for Trent sand. See TRENT-WHART-NOT, a fancy side-board or stand for ornaments and knock-knacks in a drawing-room.

WHEAL, a Cornish name for a mine.

WHEAT, a name for species of *Triticum*, one of the most important of the food grains, and that most generally cultivated in Europe; the flour being the most nutritious and palatable of all the cereal grasses. The quantity raised in this country is very large, amounting to about 19,000,000 quarters, and we also import 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 quarters a year. See FLOUR.

WHEEL, a revolving disk or frame in machinery, or on which a vehicle is supported and moved. There are many kinds

of wheel
trailing-
wheels,
cular fr
ropes or
a ship's
turned b
paddles
water; s
revolving
ing flite
stones, m
or yearly
cultery f
WHEEL-B
loads, w
moving
WHEEL-CA
wheels;
WHEEL-CH
WHEELSW
made fro
from the
is used i
for coveri
coal.

WHEELWRE
wheels ar
WHEELWRI
livery com
ing no l
Guldhall

WHEEL, a r
num und
bolled or p
classes in
WHEEL, the
to a wir
surging.

WHEERY, a
ferry boat

WHEERY-M

WHEESTON
ening edg
of every
from the
formation
schist and
great ab

HONES, a

WHEE, the
butter an
from mil
toned, s

nearl
colour, an

It is an
affectione
substance

teristic i
aluminou
whey, or
white whe

is made
cream of

WHIFFING,
pollacks,
WHIFFLE-T

WHIM, a w
ing orea,
worked b

WHIN, a na

See SPER-
mat of whales.

boat, used by
on the whale.
name for the
of the whale,
400. They are
Greenland and
mysticetus, and
boiling, and is
use of whale-
fishers for un-
d and as a substi-
n brushes. In
is sometimes
nets. See FIS-
man who slices
sorted lengths,
misnomer for
1855 were 284

of the whale in
d fitted for the
s now chiefly
ns who had, in
ing 204,209 tons
s and the North
ow British ships
enland fishery,
the North Pacific
s of oil to each

small rope fas-
ed in a whale-
when struck.
l in the whale
ed in the fishery.
ng the Dutch and
ing matter or
e.

inese cane. See
or mole by the
ur or river, for
s.
id on goods to a

or occupier of a
rk appointed to

cket knife with
blades. [SAND,
and. See TRENT-
ard or stand for
snacks in a draw-

or a mine.
s of *Triticum*, one
of the food grains,
ly cultivated in
the most nutri-
the cereal grasses.
s country is very
at 19,000,000 quar-
000,000 or 8 000,000
OUR.

or frame in ma-
a vehicle is sup-
re are many kilns

of wheels, as driving-wheels, leading and
trailing-wheels, carriage-wheels, cart-
wheels, wheelbarrow-wheels, &c. A circular
frame with handles, attached by
ropes or chains to the tiller, for moving
a ship's rudder; a potter's round board
turned by a lathe; a disk with floats or
paddles for propelling a steam-boat in the
water; a machine for spinning thread; a
revolving fire-work; in Sheffield, a build-
ing fitted up with a number of grind-
stones, most of which are hired at a weekly
or yearly rental, by a grinder, who grinds
cutlery for other persons.

WHEEL-BARROW, a small hand-carriage for
loads, with handles for supporting it, and
moving on one wheel.

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, any vehicle moving on
wheels; not a sled or sleigh.

WHEEL-CHAIR, an invalid or Bath-chair.

WHEELWAIR, a clayey cement or putty
made from the dust obtained in Sheffield
from the abrasion of grindstones, which
is used in the steel-converting furnaces
for covering the layers of iron and char-
coal.

WHEELWRIGHT, a maker and repairer of
wheels and wheel carriages.

WHEELWRIGHTS'-COMPANY, one of the minor
livery companies of London, which, hav-
ing no hall, transacts its business at
Gulldhal.

WHEEK, a marine univalve shell, the *Buccinum undatum*, the fish inhabiting which,
boiled or pickled, is esteemed by the poorer
classes in large towns.

WHELP, the young of a dog; an appliance
to a windlass to prevent fleeing and
surging.

WHEBBY, a waterman's light river boat; a
ferry boat in a harbour.

WHEERTY-NA, a river boatman.

WHEETSTONE, a smooth flat stone for sharp-
ening edged-tools by friction. Whetstones
of every degree in quality are obtained
from the older and newer metamorphic
formations. The finer varieties of mica
schist and talco-micaceous schist afford a
great abundance of such stones. See
HONES, and SCYTHE-STONE.

WHEY, the residual thin liquor, after the
butter and caseum or curd are removed
from milk; a posset; milk curdled by
rennet, which, when good, should be
nearly transparent, of a pale yellow
colour, and should have a sweetish taste.
It is an excellent diluent in febrile
affections, as it contains a crystalline
substance, termed sugar of milk. Various
substances are added, which give charac-
teristic names, such as acid whey,
aluminous whey, beer whey, mustard
whey, orange whey, tamarind whey, and
white wine whey. A cooling whey drink
is made with milk, wine, tamarinds, or
cream of tartar.

WHIFFING, a mode of hand-line fishing for
pollacks, mackerel, &c.

WHIFFLE-TREE. See WHIFFLE-TREE.

WHIM, a windlass or large capstan for rais-
ing ores, &c. from a mine-shaft, usually
worked by horse-power.

WHIN, a name for the furze or gorse bush.

WHIN-BERRY. See WHORTLE-BERRY.

WHIN-BRUISER, a machine for cutting and
bruising furze or whins to feed cattle on.

WHINSTONE, a kind of basalt.

WHIP, a small lift-purchase made by a rope
rove through a single block; a tied-up
flag used for signaling; a lash secured to
a stick for driving with. Cart-whips have
a very long lash. In the colonies cattle-
whips have a thong of twisted bark or
hide. Small twisted whalebone whips,
&c. are made for ladies.

WHIP AND THONG MAKER, a manufacturer
of whips of different kinds which are sold
by saddlers and harness makers.

WHIP -CORD, fine double-twisted strong
cord, used for whip-lashes and other pur-
poses.

WHIP-LASH, twisted hide, bark, or cord fas-
tened to the thong of a whip.

WHIP-MOUNTER, a person who puts handles,
ornaments, &c. on whips.

WHIP-MOUNT MAKER, a person who makes
the metal ornaments, ferrules, thongs,
&c. for whip-sticks and handles.

WHIPPER, a porter who raises coal with a
tackle from a ship's hold.

WHIPPER-IN, the assistant-huntsman of a
pack of hounds.

WHIFFLE-TREE, WHIFFLE-TREE, a swing bar
to which traces are fastened.

WHIP-TOP, a child's top driven round with
a lash.

WHIP-SAW, a saw set in a frame to be
worked by two persons.

WHIP-STICK, the stock or handle for a driv-
ing-whip;—these are of various woods,
according to the purpose intended, as for
coachmen's whips, gig whips, stock whips,
and carter's whips.

WHIRLABOUT, a round-about for children at
fairs, with small carriages or wooden
horses.

WHIRLIGIG, a toy spun round by children.

WHISK, a wisp or broom of dried stalks; a
cook's wire instrument for beating up the
whites of eggs, &c.; a cooper's plane.

WHISKERS, the hair growing on a man's
cheeks;—these are made and sold for play
actors, masqueraders, and others.

WHISKET, a scuttle or basket.

WHISKY, a spirit distilled from grain,
largely made and drunk in Ireland and
Scotland; (—EY) a light carriage for
quick travelling.

WHISTLE, a child's toy; a boatswain's or
sportsman's call; a shrill warning noise
made by a locomotive. See RAILWAY
WHISTLE.

WHIST-MARKERS, small coins or medals used
for counting or scoring the points of the
game of whist.

WHITE, a painter's negative colour; ceruse;
the albumen of an egg; a mark in a tar
get for an arrow.

WHITE-BAIT, a small esteemed river fish.
See BAIT.

WHITE-BEAR, the large Arctic bear. See
POLAR-BEAR.

WHITE-BEER, a Flemish beer. *

WHITE-CEDAR, the *Cupressus thyoides*, a
North American tree. See also WARRA-
COORL. *

WHITE-COATS, a fisherman's name for the skins of young seals, which weigh but from 60 to 70 pounds the dozen.

WHITE-COPPER, an alloyed metal; German silver.

WHITE-CROPS, grain and seed crops, as distinguished from green crops, or those cultivated for their roots or herbage.

WHITECROSS-STREET, a name for the debtors' prison of the City of London which is situated in that street.

WHITE-FISH, a name given by the Canadians to the *Coregonus albus*, a fish which abounds in the lakes of North America. *

WHITE-LEAD, a carbonate of lead; a zinc paint; the painters' principal white colour.

WHITE-LEAF. See **LEAF-METAL**, and **BRONZE-POWDER**.

WHITE-LEATHER, buff leather; alumed leather. See **CHAMOIS-LEATHER**, and **WASH-LEATHER**.

WHITE-LIME, whitewash for cleansing or colouring walls, &c.

WHITE-LINE, in printing, a broad division or blank space between the lines of types.

WHITE-MEAT, a term applied to young or delicate flesh food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, pork, &c.

WHITENER, a name in the United States for a colourer or white-washer.

WHITENING. See **WHITING**.

WHITENING-STONE, a sharpening and polishing-stone employed by cutlers; a name in the Sheffield district for a finishing grindstone of a finer texture than the common large ordinary sandstones.

WHITES, a miller's name for the finest flour made from white wheat.

WHITE-SATIN, pure, undyed satin, much used for bridal dresses, and lady's slips or under petticoats.

WHITE-SMITH, a worker in metals.

WHITE-SPRUCE, the *Pinus alba*.

WHITE-TALLOW, a class of Russian tallow, obtained from the fat of sheep and goats.

WHITE-VITRIOL, an old name for sulphate of zinc.

WHITE-WASH, a mixture of whitening, size, and water for whitening ceilings and walls; a slang term for getting rid of importunate creditors by passing through the Insolvent court.

WHITE-WAX, bleached or pure wax.

WHITE-WINE, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, or any pale-coloured wine.

WHITING, ground chalk washed in alum-water, to cleanse it from sand and other impurities, and dried in lumps; it is used as a polishing material, and for making putty and white-wash. A small delicate sea-fish, the *Merlangus vulgaris*.

WHITING-MERCHANT, one who grinds and levigates chalk, and makes it up into small oblong cakes.

WHITING-POLLACK, the *Merlangus pollachius*, common on the rocky coasts of Britain.

WHITING-POUT, a small sea-fish, the *Morhua barbata* of Bloch; the *Morhua lusca* of Yarell; the *Gadus luscus* of Linnaeus.

WHITLAW, a name at Berwick for the salmon-trout.

WHITSTER, a woman who bleaches linen.

WHITTEN, a Swedish coin; sometimes called an ore or schilling; a subdivision of the riksdollar; in Elga, Revel, &c. 64 whittens are equal to 1 riksdollar. The black whittens is only half the value of the whitten, or white schilling.

WHORLER, a potter's wooden wheel by which a rotatory motion is given to plates and other flat vessels.

WHORTLEBERRY, WHURT, a name for the fruit of species of *Vaccinium*, the blue, black, or red berries of which are acid, and eatable. Some are known under the name of bilberries and cow-berries. See **CRAN-BERRY**.

WICK, a cotton or rush thread for a candle or lamp, which supplies the flame.

WICKER, a small grown twig or osier; a basket-rod.

WICKER-BASKET, a basket formed of osiers. They are sometimes made lined with tin, for knives, and plates. See **KNIFE-BASKET**, and **PLATE-BASKET**.

WICKER-WORK, a texture of osiers; baskets.

WICKET, a small gate; a row of stumps to be bowled at, at cricket.

WIDDELLAM, a vernacular name in India for peppermint.

WIDE-AWAKE, a low-crowned felt-hat.

WIDE-GAUGE, the broadest gauge used on a railway, as in the Great Western, the rails in which are set 7 feet apart.

WIDGEON, a wild duck or water-fowl, the *Mareca Penelope*.

WIDOW'S-WEEDS, the mourning attire for a female who has lost her husband.

WIESSE, a Dutch term for the cubic elle of fire-wood.

WIG, an artificial covering of hair for the head. There are various kinds of wigs made, as horse-hair wigs for judges and barristers; mohair wigs for coachmen; gentlemen's and ladies' wigs of human hair; play-actors' wigs, &c.; a fisherman's term for an old seal.

WIG-BLOCK, a shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on.

WIG-BOX, a box for holding a wig.

WIG-MAKER, a peruke-maker, a person who makes wigs of human or other hair.

WIGTE, the Dutch name for the French gramme, which is equal to nearly 15½ grains, viz. 15'4339.

WILD-FOWL, a trade-name for wild ducks and other birds obtained in winter, in decoys, or by shooting.

WILL, a testamentary document giving instructions as to the disposal of a person's property and effects after death.

WILL-OFFICE, a prerogative-court; a registry for wills.

WILLOW, a species of *Salix*. See **OSIER**.

WILLOWING, **WILLING**, the process of opening the locks of wool by a devil or machine of many rollers with teeth.

WILLOW-RODS, thin twigs grown in marshy lands, used for making hampers, paniers, skips, &c. See **BASKET-RODS** and **OSIER**.

WILLING-MACHINE, a revolving cylinder, armed with teeth to open matted wool, and free it from dust. In some districts it is called the shake-willy and the twilly.

WILTON-CARP, petting with

WIMBLE, a instrument

WIMPLE, a h river.

WINCKY, and

WINCH, a p the crank

WINCH, given to the

WINCHESTER, standard-r

King Edge, Winchester

Winchester, dard-meas

Winchester, imperial l

Winchester, 8 inches de

Winchester, 6 inches de

Winchester, bushel con

WINDER, a re

WIND-FALLS, trees; prop

WINDGAGE, &

WINDING-ENG, buckets, &

WINDING-MA, machine.

WINDING-SH, body form

WINDING-UP, course of p

WINDING-UP, liabilities,

WINDING-UP, an insolvent

WINDLASS, a chine, mov

WINDLASS, anchors ar

WINDLASS, raised on t

WINDLASS, chines for

WIND-MILL, the wind f

WINDMILL, the wind f

WINDMILL, admitting

WINDMILL, frame. T

WINDMILL, dows, as

WINDMILL, churches,

WINDMILL, roller-bl

WINDMILL, wire short

WINDMILL, Venetian-l

WINDMILL, windows o

WINDMILL, side of a w

WINDMILL, who contr

WINDMILL, d hanging f

WINDMILL, or gauge b

WINDMILL, secure the

WINDMILL, frame or p

WINDMILL, of glass.

WINDMILL, sheet and

WINDMILL, See GLASS.

WINDMILL, WINDOW-GL

WINDMILL, sheet-glas

WINDMILL, builders, a

WINDMILL, WINDOW-S

WINDMILL, of a wind

bleaches linen.
Sometimes called
subdivision of the
&c. 64 whitens
The black whit-
of the whitten, or

wooden wheel by
is given to plates

a name for the
inium, the blue,
which are acid, and
under the name
ries. See CRAN-

read for a candle
the flame.

twig or osier; a

formed of osiers.
is lined with tin,
is KNIFE-BASKET,

of osiers; baskets.
row of stumps to

name in India

ned felt-hat.

gauge used on a
Western, the rails
part.

water-fowl, the

orning attire for a
husband.

the cubic elle of

g of hair for the
is kinds of wigs
is for Judges and
s for coachmen;

wigs of human
&c.; a fisherman's

ce of wood for

ing a wig.

ter, a person who
other hair.

for the French
all to nearly 154

e for wild ducks

ed in winter, in

ument giving in-
posal of a person's

death.

re-court; a regis-

c. See OSIER.

e process of open-
y a devil or math-

teeth.

grown in marshy
ampers, pruniera,

MODS and OSIER.

revolving cylinder,
en matted wool;

some districts it
and the twilly.

WILTON-CARPETS, a name for Brussels car-
peting with the yarn cut.

WIMBLE, a brace-bit, a carpenter's boring
instrument turned by a handle.

WIMPLE, a hood or veil; the winding of a
river.

WINCET, another name for linsey-woolsey.

WINCH, a purchase to a revolving-wheel;
the crank or handle by which motion is
given to the axles of lifting machines.

WINCHESTER-BUSHEL, the original British
standard-measure of capacity, given by
King Edgar, and kept in the town-hall,
Winchester; an old English grain stan-
dard-measure, used until 1826, when the
imperial bushel was introduced. The
Winchester bushel is 18½ inches wide, and
8 inches deep, and contains 2150.42 cubic
inches; while the imperial standard
bushel contains 2181.907 cubic inches.

WINDER, a reel for winding silk or cotton on.

WIND-FALLS, fruits which have dropped from
trees; property recovered unexpectedly.

WINDGAGE, an anemometer.

WINDING-ENGINE, an engine for drawing up
buckets, &c. from a well or shaft.

WINDING-MACHINE, a twisting or warping
machine.

WINDING-SHEET, a linen wrapper for a dead
body formerly used.

WIDDING-UP ACT, an official act or judicial
course of proceeding, for ascertaining the
liabilities, and distributing the assets, of
an insolvent company.

WINDLASS, a circular axis or revolving ma-
chine, moved by crank handles, by which
anchors and other heavy weights are
raised on board a merchant-vessel.

WINDLASS-MANUFACTURER, a maker of ma-
chines for raising weights.

WIND-MILL, an engine or mill impelled by
the wind for grinding corn.

WINDOW, an opening in a wall, &c., for
admitting air or light; a lattice-work
frame. There are many kinds of win-
dows, as for cabins, green-houses,
churches, and houses.

WINDOW-BLIND, a calico or brown holland
roller-blind; a perforated zinc or woven
wire short blind. See VENETIAN-BLIND.

WINDOW-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of
Venetian-blinds or of wire-blinds for shop-
windows or private dwelling-houses.

WINDOW-CLEANER, a frame for placing out-
side of a window, to sit or stand on when
cleaning the window-panes; a person
who contracts for cleaning windows.

WINDOW - CURTAIN, a long tapestry or
hanging for a window; a short, muslin
or gauze blind.

WINDOW-FASTENING, a bolt or catch to
secure the sashes of a window.

WINDOW-FRAME, the wood-work or iron
frame or partition for enclosing the panes
of glass.

WINDOW-GLASS MAKER, a manufacturer of
sheet and plate-glass, &c., for windows.

SEE GLASS, and PLATE-GLASS.

WINDOW-GLASS MERCHANT, a vender of
sheet-glass; one who supplies glaziers,
builders, and others.

WINDOW-SASH, the lifting or opening frame
of a window.

WINDOW - SHADES, rolling or projecting
blinds or sun-shades, sometimes transpa-
rent or painted, at other times canvas on
spring-rollers.

WINDOW-SHUTTER, a door closing on the
inside or the outside, and bolted or barred
to secure a window from entry.

WIND-SAIL, a tube of canvas passed down
a skylight or hatchway, to ventilate a
ship; the canvas sail or vane of a wind-
mill.

WINDSOR-CHAIR, a kind of strong, plain,
polished wooden chair.

WINDSOR-SOAP, a scented soap, well-known
in all countries for its excellence both as
a washing and shaving soap. It is made
either brown or white.

WINE, the juice of grapes, largely manu-
factured on the Continent for home use
and export; the juice of various fruit pre-
pared with sugar.

WINE-BAG, a skin vessel for holding or
carrying wine.

WINE-BIN, a partition in a cellar for keeping
bottled wine.

WINE-BISCUIT, a sweet, fancy biscuit served
with wine.

WINE - BOTTLE, a black or white glass-
bottle for holding wine.

WINE-CELLAR, a vault or cool place for
keeping wine in.

WINE-COOLER, a wrapper for a wine-bottle,
to be wetted, to promote evaporation; a
stand or utensil for wine-bottles, holding
ice, &c. to cool the wine in them.

WINE-COOLER MAKER, a manufacturer of
metal utensils for standing wine in to
cool.

WINE-COOPER'S TOOL MAKER, a manufac-
turer of the various tools used by the cooper.

WINE-DECANTER, a clear glass-bottle for
holding wine at table.

WINE-FINING MAKER, a preparer of isinglass
&c. for clarifying wine.

WINE-FLASK, a bottle for wine.

WINE-GLASS, a small drinking-glass, of dif-
ferent shapes, for holding wine.

WINE-GROWER, a cultivator of grapes; the
proprietor of a vineyard.

WINE MEASURE. In this the imperial gal-
lon is the legal standard, and is used for
every liquid; but the larger measures are
used very often only for a particular
kind, as wine, beer, oil, &c.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

4 gills or quaterns...	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
6 gallons	1 firkin (beer)
9 gallons	1 hanker (brandy)
10 gallons (8½) old meas.	1 hanker (brandy)
18 gallons (14½) ditto...	1 kilderkin
31½ gallons	1 half hogshead
36 gallons	1 barrel (beer)
42 gallons (34½) ... o.m.	1 tierce
63 gallons (52½) ... ditto	1 hogshead
84 gallons (69½) ditto	1 puncheon
126 gallons (104½) ditto	1 pipe or butt
252 gallons (209½) ditto	1 tun (oil)

Thus the old wine measure will be found to
be considerably enlarged, — 14,966,000 impe-
rial gallons being equivalent to 18 gallons

of the old. In regard to all vessels of larger capacity, such as hogheads, puncheons, &c.—they are gauged and charged according to the exact quantity contained therein. Many of the above measures are, however, entirely nominal. Wine is imported into this country in butts or pipes, and hogheads, the standards of which are usually as follows:—

Pipe of Elder.....	100 to 118 gallons
" Port.....	118 "
" Sherry.....	108 "
" Lisbon.....	117 "
" Cape or Madeira ...	92 "
" Teneriffe.....	100 "
" Malaga.....	105 "
Butt of Sherry.....	108 "
Hogshead of Claret.....	46 "
" Cape.....	92 "
" Marsala.....	93 "
" Brandy.....	45 to 50 "
" Rum.....	45 to 50 "
" Tent.....	52 "
Am of Hock.....	30 "

See the various measures and wines.

WINE-MERCHANT, a general dealer in wines.

WINE-MULLER. See **MULLER**.

WINE-PALM, the *Manicaria saccifera*, of Gaertner; also called the troolie palm. The leaves are used as thatch, and caps are made of the spathe in Guiana.

WINE-PRESS, a screw or roller press for expressing the juice from grapes.

WINE-ROOMS, a place where draught or bottled wine can be drunk.

WINE-STONE, a name in the Cape colony for arkol, or the deposit in wine-casks.

WINE-STRAINER, a funnel with a sieve or perforated metal holes for straining wine through.

WINE-VAULTS, the bar of a tavern or wine store; a place where wine is served at the bar or at tables.

WINE-VINEGAR, the ordinary vinegar of France and other wine-producing countries.

WINGS, side buildings or appendages; the shifting side-scenes of a stage; small imitation epaulettes or shoulder-knots.

WINNA, an Indian name for layers of the bark of the *Lecythis ollaria*, dried in the sun, and used in Guiana as wrappers for cigars. See **POT-PLANT**.

WINNOW, to fan grain, and separate the chaff.

WINNOWING-MACHINE, a fanner or blower, which drives off chaff, dust, &c. by means of wind.

WINSPEL, a dry-measure used in Berlin for lime. = 8 14128 bushels.

WINTER-BARK, an aromatic medicinal bark, resembling Canella alba, obtained from the *Drimys Winteri*, a tree found in the Straits of Magellan.

WINTERLEIN, a German name for the *Linum catenissimum*.

WINZE, a mining term for a small pit or shaft, sunk from one level to another, for the purpose of ventilation.

WIRE, thread or filament of metal; the electric telegraph.

WIRE-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of transparent blinds, or thin gauze wire blinds.

WIRE-CARTRIDGE, a patented cartridge strengthened by wire ligaments.

WIRE-CLOTH, a twisted or woven substance made of copper, brass, or iron wire, used for flour machines, paper-making machines, kiln-floors, meat-safes and larders, window-blinds, sieves, &c. The finest wires are made on the Continent, often of sizes nearly as small as human hair.

WIRE-DRAWER, a person who extends the ductile metals, platinum, copper, silver, and gold into wire, by drawing bars of the metal through holes in a steel draw-plate, each hole being smaller than the preceding one.

WIRE-FENCE, hurdles or fencing of wire to keep out cattle from parks, lawns, or pleasure grounds; and also for shrubberies and vinerias, and for training flowers on.

WIRE-GAUZE, a texture of fine wire used for window-blinds, sieves, &c. See **WIRE-CLOTH**.

WIRE-GUARD, a protection for the front of a fire-grate, to prevent the sparks flying out.

WIRE-IRON, black rod iron made in South Staffordshire, and used for drawing out into wire.

WIRE-MAKER, a wire-drawer.

WIRE MEAT-COVER, a hollow shape of gauze wire to place over a dish with meat.

WIRE-PENDULUM MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal pendulums for clocks.

WIRE-RIBBON MAKER, a weaver of bands or lengths of crossed wire.

WIRE-ROPE, iron wire twisted into ropes for cordage, draw ropes, &c.

WIRE-ROPE MAKER, a manufacturer of rope of wire strands for rigging, and for other purposes.

WIRE-SIEVE, a bolter or strainer with a wire bottom.

WIRE-THREAD MAKER, a manufacturer of the flattened silk wire with which silk thread is covered.

WIRE-WORKER AND WEAVER, a manufacturer of articles from wire.

WIRE-WORKERS' COMPANY. See **TIN-PLATE-WORKERS' COMPANY**.

WISP, a broom; a small bundle of straw, &c. See **WHISK**.

WISPEL, **WISP**, a German corn-measure used in Bremen, Hanover, &c., containing 10 scheffels. Two wispels in Hanover make one last, equal to 82 imperial bushels. This measure ranges from 29-88110 Winchester bushels in Hamburg, to 70-7640 ditto in Saxony. The general range is from 35 to 40 bushels in different German and Prussian towns.

WISSE, the Belgian name for the cord or measure for firewood.

WISWUSA, an Indian measure of length, in Malwa, = 4 4902 inches; in Surat, to 4 4763 inches.

WITNET-BLANKET, a superior kind of blanket. [41 4866 acres.

WLOKA, a Polish superficial measure of WOOD, a dye plant, the *Isatis tinctoria*.

WOLFE, a
WOLF, the
of this
yearly,
coat lining

WOLFRAM,
manganese
lead.

WOLVERINE,
a wild ani
skins about
furriers' u

WOOD, a ge
forest.

WOOD-ACID,
distilled fr
to the ex
and used

WOOD-ASHES,
tute for th

WOOD-CARV,
wood; on
in wood.

WOODCOCK,
tribe, the
is highly e

WOOD-CUT,
pression ta

WOOD-CUTTING,
person who

WOOD-ENGRA,
pictures on

WOOD, to ta

WOODEN-CLO,
the movem

WOODEN-LEG,
the wooden

WOODEN-SHO,
a person w

WOODEN-SP,
or carved,
or other pl

WOODEN-WA,
which buck

WOODEN-WA,
cles of Ame

WOODEN-WA,
from the U

WOOD-HOUSE,
room for fu

WOODLAND,
with timbe

WOOD-LOFT,
WOODMAN,

a forest-ra

WOOD-MERCH,
vender of f

WOOD-OIL, a
from the D

WOOD-PAYEN,
in streets i

stones.

WOODROOF,
Asperula

Europe. T

sent of ne

almonds or

has been v

fuming clo

and used a

WOOD-SKIN,
made in C

the bark o

Simari or

manufacturer of
in gauze wire

mounted cartridge
envelopes.

oven substance
iron wire, used
-making ma-
fess and ladders,
&c. The finest
tintant, often of
human hair.

no extends the
copper, silver,
drawing bars of
in a steel draw-
maller than the

ing of wire to
rks, lawns, or
so for shrubbe-
for training

fine wire used
&c. See WIRE.

for the front of
ne sparks flying

made in South
for drawing out

er. follow shape of
dish with meat.

manufacturer of
clocks.

saver of bands or

ted into ropes for

manufacturer of
rigging, and for

ainer with a wire

manufacturer of
with which silk

VER, a manufac-
re.

. See TIN-PLATE.

undle of straw, &c.

an corn-measure
er, &c., containing

pels in Hanover

Imperial bushels.

om 29-88110 Win-
burgh, to 70-7640

general range is
different German

e for the cord or

sure of length, in
s; in Surat, to

uperior kind of
[41 4886 acres.

icial measure of
salis tinctoria.

WOKYE, a name in Nubia for sixteen dollars.
WOLF, the *Canis occidentalis*. Of the skins
of this animal we import about 10,000
yearly. They are much used as cloak and
coat linings in Russia.

WOODRAM, the native tungstate of iron and
manganese, termed in Cornwall mock
lead.

WOLVERINE, another name for the glutton,
a wild animal, the *Gulo Arcticus*, of whose
skins about 1,000 are annually imported for
furriers' use from North America.

WOOD, a general name for timber or fuel; a
forest.

WOOD-ACID, an inferior pyroligneous acid,
distilled from oak, beech, ash, &c., made
to the extent of about 200 tons a-year,
and used by calico-printers as a substi-
tute for the higher priced acids. [ASH.

WOOD-ASHES, the ashes of wood. See POT-
WOOD-CARVER, a shaper and ornamentor of
wood; one who cuts figures and designs
in wood.

WOODCOCK, a migratory bird of the snipe
tribe, the *Scopolopx rusticola*, whose flesh
is highly esteemed.

WOOD-CUT, an engraving on wood; an im-
pression taken therefrom.

WOOD-CUTTER, one who fells timber; a
person who saws or chops up wood.

WOOD-ENGRAVER, an artist who cuts
pictures or drawings on blocks of box-
wood, to take impressions from.

WOODEN-CLOCK, a clock in which much of
the movement, the case, &c. are of
wood.

WOODEN-LEG, a stump or support made for
a person who has lost a leg.

WOODEN-SHOE, a sabot; a shoe shaped out
of wood.

WOODEN-SPOON, a spoon made of wood, plain
or carved, for ordinary use, serving salad
or other purposes.

WOODEN-WARE, a general name under
which buckets, bowls, and various arti-
cles of American manufacture are shipped
from the United States' ports.

WOOD-HOUSE. WOOD-LOFT, a shed or store-
room for fuel.

WOODLAND, ground covered or interspersed
with timber; forest-land.

WOOD-LOFT. See WOOD-HOUSE.

WOODMAN, a timber-cutter; a lumberer;
a forest-ranger.

WOOD-MERCHANT, a dealer in timber; a
vender of fire-wood.

WOOD-OIL, a resinous oil obtained in Canara
from the *Dipterocarpus levis*.

WOOD-PAVEMENT, blocks of wood laid down
in streets instead of flag-stones or paving-
stones.

WOODROOF, WOODRUFF, a wild plant, the
Asperula odorata, found in woods in
Europe. The herb while drying has the
scent of new hay, approaching to bitter
almonds or heliotrope. This pleasant scent
has been used for flavouring wine, per-
fuming clothes, &c. It is deemed diuretic,
and used as a substitute for tea.

WOOD-SKIN, a large kind of river canoe
made in Guiana by the Indians, from
the bark of the purpleheart-tree and the
Simari or locust-tree: some of these

canoes are large enough to carry from 20
to 25 persons with perfect safety in smooth
water.

WOOD-SORREL, the *Oxalis Acetosella*, a wild
plant, which is powerfully and most
agreeably acid, making a refreshing and
wholesome conserve with sugar.

WOOD-STAMPS, block-prints, and carved
work for impressing figures and colours
on paper or fabrics.

WOOD-TYPE, large letters for printing with,
cut in wood, used for placards and job-
work.

WOOD VINEGAR. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

WOOF, the weft or cross texture of fabrics.

WOOGINOOS, a name in Abyssinia for the
Brucea antidiysenterica, the bark of which
is considered in that country a valuable
remedy in dysentery and severe cases of
diarrhoea.

WOOL, the soft curly hair or fleecy covering
of sheep—one of the most important of
animal fibres, in which the trade, home
and foreign, reaches nearly 100,000 tons a
year. The kinds of wool raised at home,
and received from abroad, are very nu-
merous.

WOOL-BROKER, a dealer in wool, on account
of importers and merchants.

WOOL-BURLERS, women who remove the
little knots or extraneous matters from
wool, and from the surface of woollen
cloth.

WOOL-BUYER a person conversant in the
properties and qualities of wool, employed
to buy for manufacturers.

WOOL-CARDER, a person who prepares wool
for yarn by passing it over wire dents or
cards, and forms the wool into slivers or
short rolls.

WOOL-COMB, a metal-toothed hand instru-
ment for combing wool; also a machine
to perform the same operation.

WOOL-COMBER, a person employed to comb
the long wool of which stuffs and worsted
goods are made. This is done by passing
the wool through heated-iron combs,
which takes away the laminae or feathery
part of the wool, and approximates it to
the nature of silk and cotton.

WOOL-DYED, yarn dyed after being scoured
and before making up; not piece-dyed.

WOOL-GROWER, a grazier or breeder of
sheep for their fleeces. [districts.]

WOOL-HALL, a trade-market in the woollen
WOOLEN-CARDING MACHINE, a scribbling-
machine or carding-engine for breaking
down the fibres, and making them more
uniform in length, so as to render the
thread, subsequently formed, free from
inequalities.

WOOLEN-CORDS, a manufacture of one
part cotton and three parts wool.

WOOLEN-DRAPER, a dealer in woollen
cloths.

WOOLEN DRIVING-BELT MAKER, a maker
of stout straps or bands for connecting
machinery.

WOOLEN-DYER, a person who dyes wool in
the piece or in the yarn.

WOOLEN-PRINTER, an operative who im-
presses patterns or colours on woollen or
mixed fabrics.

WOOLLEN-SCRIBBLERS, WOOL-SCRIBBLERS. machines for combing or preparing wool into thin downy translucent layers.

WOOLLENA, textile fabrics made of wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, or some other similar material.

WOOLLY-BUTT, a local name in New South Wales for a very large and fine timber tree, a species of *Eucalyptus*, which reaches an average height of 100 to 150 feet, and a diameter of 36 to 72 inches. The wood is much prized for felloes of wheels, and other work requiring strength and toughness.

WOOLMAN, a dealer in wool.

WOOLMAN'S COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

WOOL-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in wool; an importer of foreign and colonial wool.

WOOL-MOATER, a boy employed in picking wool, and cleansing it from lumps of pitch and other impurities. [340 lbs.]

WOOL-PACK, a large bundle or bale of wool

WOOL-SALE, a periodical public sale, in London or Liverpool, for the disposal of large quantities of wool.

WOOL-SHRET, a packing-wrapper for bales of wool.

WOOL-SORTER, a man employed in sorting the wools of different lengths, qualities, and countries, into the kinds suited for special manufactures.

WOOL-STAPLER, a wool-sorter in the manufacturing districts; a wholesale dealer in wool.

WOOL-STOCKS, heavy wooden hammers for mulling cloth, or driving the threads of the web together.

WOOL WEIGHT. The following are the subdivisions used in weighing wool:—

7 lbs. avoirdupois	1 clove.
2 cloves, or 14 lbs.	1 stone.
2 stones, or 28 lbs.	1 tod.
64 tods, or 182 lbs.	1 wey.
2 weys, or 364 lbs.	1 sack.
12 sacks, or 4368 lbs.	1 last.
30 lbs.	1 score.
12 scores	1 pack.

The weight of the bale or pack of wool from different countries varies. See **BALE**.

WOO-PEI-TZE, the name for the large curious-shaped Chinese galls found, it is believed, on the *Rhus semialata* of Murray, or on the *Disyllum racemosum* of Zuccarini. These galls have been lately imported to some extent.

WOORAL, WOORALL, a virulent poison made by the Indians of Guiana from several plants, of which the *Strychnos toxifera* appears to be the principal.

WOOTZ, a valuable kind of steel made in India from magnetic iron ore, and celebrated for the toughness and durability of the cutting edges made from it.

WORK, labour or employment; occupation of any kind; embroidery, needlework, or sewing; the resulting product of labour; a book; to ferment or froth.

WORK-BAG, a lady's reticule for holding needlework.

WORK-BOX, a lady's table-companion, with instruments and materials for work.

WORK-BOX-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of scissors, bodkins, reels, and other instruments, fittings, and appliances for a lady's work-box.

WORKHOUSE, a poor-house; a union house, maintained by poor's rates, for the reception and maintenance of paupers.

WORKING-CLASSES, labourers and operatives; those engaged in manual labour.

WORKMAN, a mechanic or operative; an assistant in any handicraft.

WORKSHOP, a carpenter's shed; a tailor's working-room; any place where work is carried on.

WORK-TABLE, a small fancy table for ladies to sit to.

WORLOKI (Russian), felt.

WORM, a spiral metal pipe or screw; the tubular coil of a still, lodged in water, through which the spirit is run or condensed.

WORMING, a seaman's term for filling up the interstices of a rope, so as to render it even for wrapping over, or serving, as it is termed, with yarn; removing the ligament under a dog's tongue.

WORM-POWDER, a vermifuge, or medicine for expelling worms.

WORM-SEED, a commercial substance composed principally of the flower-buds of some doubtful species of *Artemisia*, largely used in medical practice in Germany, and imported into this country. The American worm-seed, or "Jerusalem oak," *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, is a very common weed; the herb and seeds contain a peculiar essential oil, of very strong vermifuge properties.

WORMWOOD, a common name for several species of *Artemisia*, bitter aromatic herbs cultivated for medicinal purposes. See **SOUTHERNWOOD**, and **SEMENCINE**.

WORSTED, a thread spun of wool that has been combed, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary. It is chiefly used for knitting or weaving into carpets, stockings, caps, gloves, &c.

WORSTED AND YARN MERCHANT, a dealer in woollen thread and carded wool, yarn for the weaver, merino, lustre, and smallware yarns, &c.

WORSTED-DYER, a person who dyes the worsted yarn of different shades of colour.

WORSTED-REPOSITORY, a Berlin warehouse; a shop where fancy knitting-wools are sold.

WORSTED-SPINNER, a twister of wool into yarn, or long filaments. [SURE.]

WORSTED-YARN MEASURE. See **YARN-MEASURE**.

WORT, a sweet infusion of malt; new beer unfermented.

WORWAN (Russian), train-oil.

WOORAL-POISON. See **WOORAL**.

WOVE-PAPERS, writing-papers with a uniform surface, and not ribbed like laid papers.

WRACK-GRASS, the *Zostera marina*, an aquatic plant, collected for manure, for making kelp, and for stuffing upholstery.

WRAPPER, a railway rug; a neck shawl; a dressing-gown or loose garment.

WRAPPT

WRASSE

old wi

much

WREATH

flower

WRECK,

ship, o

WRECKE

or colle

the sea

WRECK-

of the

terest o

WRENCH,

unbrev

WRENCH-

WREST,

WRESTLE

with an

WRIGHT;

there

shipwre

land, a

WRINGING

turer of

ing wet

WRISTBAN

of a shir

WRIST-LIN

for a shir

wristban

WRIT, an

law-cour

a debtor,

WRITER, an

in the E

Scotch at

WRITING,

a convey

WRITING-B

WRITING-C

writing i

X, the Ro

ale of se

quality.

XADRES (A

XANTHIC-A

combinat

sulphure

of pure p

XAPOIPA, a

XATO (Spa

XEBEC, a s

vessel in

XERAPHIM

Bombay,

YABBA,

a sm

YABOLAM

to 4 lb.

ompanion, with
for work.

AKER, a manu-
skins, reels, and
appli-
ce.

a union house,
a, for the recep-
paupers.

ers and opera-
nual labour.
er operative; an
ft.

shed; a tailor's
e where work is
y table for ladies

or screw; the
dged in water,
it is run or con-

in for filling up
e, so as to render
or, serving, as it
moving the liga-
tue.

uge, or medicine
al substance com-
the flower-buds of
Artemisia, largely
in Germany, and
try. The Ameri-
Jerusalem oak."

aticum, is a very
b and seeds con-
oil, of very strong

name for several
ter aromatic herbs
al purposes. See
EMENCINE.

of wool that has
h, in the spinning,
n ordinary. It is
g or weaving into
t, gloves, &c.

ERCHANT, a dealer in
d wool, yarn for
tre, and smallware

son who dyes the
ntshades of colour.
Berlin warehouse;
knitting-wools are

ister of wool into
E. See YARN-MEA-
of malt; new beer

n-oil.
VOORABL
papers with a uni-
ot ribbed like laid

stera marina, a
ed for manure, for
stuffing upholstery;
g; a neck shawl;
e garment.

WRAPPING-PAPER, coarse packing paper.
WRASSE, a name for the *Labrus finea*, or
old wife, a fish with soft flesh, and not
much esteemed as food.

WREATH, a garland of artificial leaves and
flowers, worn on the head by ladies.

WRECK, the hull or remains of a stranded
ship, or a vessel abandoned on the ocean.

WRECKER, one who robs the wrecks of ships
or collects the goods cast on the shore by
the sea.

WRECK-MASTER, a person who takes charge
of the salvage from a wreck, for the in-
terest of the owners.

WRENCH, an instrument for screwing or
unscrewing.

WRENCH-HAMMER. See HAMMER.

WREST, a turning instrument.

WRESTLER, an athlete; one who contests
with another in a trial of strength.

WRIGHT; a maker; a workman; thus
there are cartwrights, ploughwrights,
shipwrights, wheelwrights, &c. In Scot-
land, a joiner or carpenter.

WRINGING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufac-
turer of machines for squeezing or twist-
ing wet linen.

WRISTBAND, the narrow band at the end
of a shirt sleeve.

WRIST-LINK, a link, or connected buttons
for a shirt sleeve, to hold the sides of the
wristband together.

WRIT, an official notice or precept from a
law-court; a legal instrument served on
a debtor, as the first step to an action.

WRITER, an author or clerk; a civil officer
in the East India Company's service; a
Scotch attorney; a sign-painter or letterer.

WRITING, an inscription; a book; a deed or
conveyance.

WRITING-BOOK, a copy-book.

WRITING-CASE, a portable case holding
writing materials.

WRITING-DESK, a sloping school-desk; a
lock-up case with stationery, and the ap-
pliances for corresponding.

WRITING-INK MAKER, a manufacturer of
fluid inks for writing with. See INK.

WRITING-MASTER, a good penman; a teacher;
one who gives instruction in writing.

WRITING-PAPER, brief-paper; foolscap, post,
and note papers, for writing on.

WRITING-TABLE, a table of convenient
height for writing at; a table for a library
or study.

WROUGHT-IRON, malleable iron; metal which
has been beaten; not cast iron. [net.]

W.S., abbreviation for "Writer to the Sig-
nificatio" (Russian), calico.

WUDAU (Russian), sea-otter skins.

WUKAREA, the keeper of an establishment for
cleaning cotton in India.

WUNDERBALZ (German), Glauber's salts.

WUPOROTKI (Russian), slink lamb-skins.

WURD, an Arab name for the hundred-
leaved rose, cultivated for preparing dis-
tilled water, and for obtaining the essential
oil from.

WURUS, a brick-red powder somewhat re-
sembling dragon's-blood, collected from
the seed-vessels of an euphorbiaceous tree,
Rottlera tinctoria, and used in Eastern
Africa and the East Indies, as a dye for silk,
and also medicinally.

WURST (French), a wagon for the surgery
department of an army; a kind of wooden
horse, running on wheels, used in the salt
mines on the Continent.

WUSA, an Indian long-measure, in Surat,
= to 2711 yards; in Malwa, to 2488 yards.
For timber measurement the Surat wusa
is only 13883 inches.

WYCH-ELM, the *Ulmus montana*.

WYTH, a name for the white hoop, or basket
wyth of Jamaica, *Tournefortia bicolor*,
Swartz.

X.

X, the Roman numeral for 10; a mark on
wine, malt-liquor casks, two X's meaning
ale of second quality, three X's of first
quality.

XADRES (Portuguese), a chess-board.

XANTHIC-ACID, a yellow acid obtained in
combination with potassa, by agitating
sulphuret of carbon, mixed with solution
of pure potassa, in strong alcohol.

XAPOIRA, a kind of pancake made in Spain.

XATO (Spanish), a yearling calf.

XEBEC, a small lateen-rigged three-masted
vessel in the Mediterranean.

XERAPHIM, an old money of account in
Bombay, equal to three-fifths of a rupee.

XERES, a name for sherry, from the district
of its growth.

XERIFF, a former gold coin, current in
Egypt and Turkey, for about 9s. 6d.
Another name for the ducat in Mo-
rocco.

XESTAS, an ancient Greek liquid and dry
measure. The former was equal to 0.14252
gallon; the latter to 0.015810 ditto.

XTLON, an ancient Greek measure of length,
= 15175 yard.

XYLOPYROGRAPHY, a new art of represent-
ing objects on wood, by means of fire.

XYSTER, a surgeon's instrument for scrap-
ing bones.

Y.

YABBA, a name, in the West Indies, for
a small glazed earthen pot or pipkin.

YABOLAM, a weight in Masulipatam equal
to 1 lb.

YACCA-WOOD, an ornamental Jamaica-
wood, the produce of a small tree, the
Podocarpus Yacca, used for cabinet pur-
poses.

YACHT, a fast-sailing decked pleasure vessel which enjoys certain exemptions and privileges from port-charges and other regulations. A first-class yacht is one above 30 tons burthen.

YACHT-CLUB, an assemblage or union of yacht owners, conforming to certain rules and regulations, and acting under a commodore. There are 18 or 20 royal yacht clubs in the United Kingdom, comprising in the aggregate 600 or 600 yachts.

YACHT-SQUADRON, the principal English yacht club, whose club-house and meeting place is at Cowes.

YADUM, a weight in Mysore of 150 lbs.; also called a pancakum.

YAGER, a rifleman; a huntsman.

YAGRE (Spanish), a kind of palm sugar.

YAHOBARK. See MAHOB.

YAK, a species of wild ox, the *Papaghus grunniens*, found in Tibet. The flesh serves for food. The hair is made into tents and ropes, and jackets and caps are formed of the skin. Its bushy white tail is much esteemed in the East, where it is borne as an emblem of authority, and used as a fly-flapper.

YAM, a climbing plant, with large tuberous roots, forming one of the bread-stuffs of the W. Indies, and other tropical regions, of which there are several species. The roots are very rich in nutritive fecula; hence they are much used as articles of diet. The common yam is the *Dioscorea sativa*; the wing-stalked or red-yam (*D. alata*); the prickly-yam (*D. aculeata*); and the bulb-bearing, or Grenada-yam (*D. bulbifera*). There are also other varieties, known under the names of Creole, Portuguese, Barbados and Guinea yam. If sun-dried and packed in ashes yams will keep for about a month or six weeks.

YAN, a Chinese measure of length, equal to 36-45833 yards.

YAOURT, a fermented liquor or milkbeer, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks.

YAPAK, YUNK, Turkish names for sheep's wool.

YAPON, YOPON, the South Sea tea, the *Ilex Cassine* of Carolina, and the Southern States of America.

YARD, a long piece of timber, suspended across a ship's mast, to spread the square sails on; an enclosure with walls at the back or around a house, &c. as a courtyard, or prison-yard; a British standard measure of 3 feet, or 36 inches. As a linear measure, the yard varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom; at Hertford the land-yard is 3 feet; at Saltsash, 10½ feet; at Falmouth and Bridgend 18 feet; and at Downpatrick, 21 feet. The Dutch cloth yard measure is equal to 37 17-20ths Rhynland inches. The Hungarian yard, used in measuring cloth, is four-fifths of the Austrian yard, and about 34 English inches.

YARD-ARM, the end or point of a ship's yard, the portion projecting on each side of the mast.

YARD-LAND, a superficial English measure, of variable extent, in some places 16 acres,

in others running to 40 acres; but the mean may be taken at 30 acres.

YARD-MAN, a manager or overlooker in a builder's yard.

YARD-MEASURE, a shopkeeper's rod or stick of 3 feet, with subdivisions; a tape 36 inches long.

YARDS, long spars of timber, tapering slightly at the end, suspended upon the masts of vessels for extending the sails, and which are specially named according to their position and the mast on which they are hung. In a large ship there will be about twenty yards, some of very formidable dimensions. The main-yard of a liner or first-rate will be about 100 feet in length and 2 feet in diameter.

YARD-STICK, a draper's measuring wand of three feet.

YARD-WIDE, carpeting, fabrics, &c. 3 feet in width.

YARE (Scotch), a weir for catching fish. See WEIR.

YARI-YARI, a local name in Guinea for the yellow lance wood (*Duguetia guianensis*), a slender tree. The wood is to be had from 15 to 30 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. It is very close, tough, and elastic, and is in great repute for gig-shafts.

YARN, a ropemaker's term for a collection of fibres spun together; simple spun thread; wool, cotton, flax, or hemp spun or twisted into lengths. See TWIST. Owing to the perfection of our spinning, the export of yarn is now very large. The quantity and estimated value of that exported in 1856, were as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Cotton	81,273.....	£3,065,671
Linen	11,140.....	1,365,656
Woolen and worsted ...	11,922.....	2,745,658
Do. mixed	267.....	142,761
Silk	268.....	294,172
	104,890	12,613,921

YARN-MEASURE. The various manufacturers have different measures. The quality of yarn is expressed in England by counts or numbers, denoting the number of hanks in a pound, signifying coarseness or fineness; reckoning the length of the hank of cotton yarn at 840 yards, or 7 leas or lays, of 120 yards each. These "counts" range technically, from 2 to 400 hanks in a lb. The hank of worsted yarn is sometimes counted in the same way, but more generally at 560 yards, or 7 leas of 80 yards each. Linen yarn is estimated in England by the number of leas or cuts, each of 3 yards, contained in a pound weight; but in Scotland, by the number of pounds in a spindle, or 48 leas; thus, No. 48 in England, is called 1 lb. yarn in Scotland. The following are the principal subdivisions of each manufacture:—

COTTON-YARN MEASURE.

Inches,	
54 = 1 thread.	
4320 = 80 "	= 1 lea, or rap.
30240 = 560 "	= 7 = 1 hank, or 840 yds.
	A spindle of 18 hanks is 16,120 yards.

Inches.
50
10800
104000
1160000

A heer
A spin
A bund

Inches.
35 =
2830 =
2160 =

Reels.—A
A worsted
worsted

In the

80½ Ermi
3420
80 Ham
7200

YARRACOO
wickers
the nati

YAHRAWA
black b
one of
ducing c
current
and dur

YARULI, a
for the p
YASMAS, a
YASTIMAD
for liqu

YATAGHAN
dagger o
YATTA D
with sh

YAW, a see
from the
or ship,

YAWARRID
British c
but even

YAWL, a s
plinnage
used for
rowed w

YEAR-BOOK
cases; a
YEARNING
in the se

YEARNING
maws or
as rippet

YEAST, the
stance u
aggregat
rious bre

at 11 lbs.
tons in w
German

siderable
Continen
was 3,510

YEGUAS (S)
YELK, the

LINEN-YARN MEASURE.

Inches.	90 =	1 thread.
	10400 =	120 " = 1 lea, or rap.
	104000 =	1200 " = 10 " = 1 slip. [dile.
	2160000 =	24000 " = 200 " = 20 " = 1 bun-
		A heer of 2 cuts, or 240 threads, 600 yards.
		A spindle of 24 heer 14,400 yards.
		A bundle of 41-6th spindles..... 60,000 yards.

WORSTED YARN-MEASURE.

Inches.	35 =	1 thread.
	2830 =	80 " = 1 lea, or rap.
	2160 =	600 " = 7 " = 1 hank, or 560 yds.
Reels.—	A cotton or linen reel is 54 inches in circuit.	
	A worsted reel 30 inches in circuit. A hank of worsted yarn is 30 threads.	

In the foreign linen-yarn measure

8½ Ermland inches =	1 thread
3420 " =	40 " = 1 lea.
80 Hamburg inches =	1 thread.
7200 " =	90 " = 1 lea.

YARRACOOM, an Indian head-dress, made of wicker-work and parrot feathers, worn by the natives of Guiana.

YARRAWARA, an aboriginal name for the black butt, a tree of New South Wales, one of the largest of the *Eucalypti*, producing excellent durable timber for house carpentry, or any purpose where strength and durability are the chief requisites.

YARUHI, a local native name in Demerara for the paddle-wood. See **PADDLE-WOOD**.

YASMAS, a dyed and printed Swiss fabric.

YASTMADHUKA, a vernacular Indian name for liquorice.

YATAGHAT, a sort of curved knife; a Turkish dagger or scimitar.

YATTRA DHONY, a Ceylon coasting-vessel, with an outrigger.

YAW, a sea term for a temporary deviation from the straight line or course of a boat or ship.

YAWARRIDANI, an undescribed tree of British Guiana, furnishing a very light but even-grained wood.

YAWL, a ship of war's boat, less than the pinnace, but nearly of the same form, and used for similar purposes; it is generally rowed with 6 oars.

YEAR-BOOK, an annual; a book of law cases; a turf register.

YEARLING, a young beast one year old, or in the second year of its age.

YEARNINGS, a name in Scotland for the maws or stomachs of young calves, used as rennet for curdling milk.

YEAST, the froth of fermenting wort, a substance used for leavening bread. The aggregate quantity produced at the various breweries in the United Kingdom, at 11 lbs. per barrel, is estimated at 75,000 tons in weight, worth £360,000 in value. German yeast is now imported to a considerable extent in a dried form from the Continent; the quantity imported in 1855, was 3,510 tons.

YEGUAS (Spanish), mares.

YELK, the yellow part of an egg. See **YOLK**.

YELLOW, a painter's colour, of which some of the chief varieties are, spruce-ochre, Oxford-stone, common chrome, and G B S T chrome.

YELLOW-ARSENIC, an oxide of arsenic.

YELLOW-BASILICON, a well-known and excellent ointment so called.

YELLOW-BERRIES, the dried unripe berries of the *Rhamnus infectoria*, imported in large quantities from the South of Europe and the Levant, for the use of dyers. They are also known as Persian berries, and Avignon berries.

YELLOW-CANDLE, a description of Russian tallow, obtained from the fat of oxen, of which there are two kinds, the best being known under the mark of P. Y. C., prime yellow candle.

YELLOW-FLAG, a flag hoisted at the mast-head of a ship, denoting sickness, or that she is under quarantine regulations.

YELLOWING, a manufacturing term for cleaning pins, a process effected by boiling them for half an hour in sour beer, wine lees, or solution of tartar. After this they are washed and whitened, or tinned.

YELLOW-METAL, a composition metal of two-thirds copper and one-third zinc, for sheathing the bottoms of vessels with: 8,000 to 10,000 tons a-year are made at Birmingham.

YELLOW-OCBRE, an argillaceous earth, coloured by an admixture of iron, which, when finely ground, is used as a pigment. It may be rendered red or reddish brown, by calcination in a reverberatory oven, which peroxidizes the iron.

YELLOW-WOOD, a name for the *Xanthoxylum clava Hercules*, a West Indian tree, and for the *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, a lofty timber tree of the East Indies. *

YEN, a weight in Annam = 13 7752 lbs.

YEOMAN, a small land-owner or freeholder; a gentleman farmer; a man employed in a vessel of war, under a warrant officer, to take charge of a store-room.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, a beef-eater; one of the British sovereign's state body-guard, below the gentleman-at-arms.

YEOMANRY, a volunteer corps of infantry or cavalry, in the English shires, meeting periodically for practice in arms; a kind of militia body, occasionally drafted into the regular army.

YIBAL, a forest or wild grove of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, the holly from the leaves of which the Paraguay tea is obtained.

YECUMI, a name in the southern parts of India, for the *Calotropis gigantea*, and the *C. Hamiltonii*, the Muar plant of Northern India, furnishing a useful fibre, and having medicinal properties.

YERGACK, a Russian cloak made of horse hides.

YERGAS, a kind of coarse woollen wrapper, made for horse cloths.

YEROS, a Spanish name for the *Eryum Lens*.

YERVA-MATE. See **PARAGUAY TEA**.

YESO (Spanish), gypsum.

YETTU, a Mysore weight of 7½ lbs.

YEUK-SHI, a Chinese dry-measure, = 0.00109 Winchester bushel.

es; but the
looker in a
rod or stick
a tape 36

bring slightly
the masts of
s, and which
ing to their
ich they are
will be about
y formidable
of a liner or
feet in length

ring wand of

s, &c. 3 feet in

ching fish. See

Guiana for the
(*a quitensis*),
is to be had
and from 4 to
is very close
in great repute

for a collection
simple spun
or hemp spun
twist. Owing
pinning, the ex-
change. The quan-
ty of that exported

	Value.
177,000.....	£3,065,071
140,000.....	1,365,056
122,000.....	2,745,638
107,000.....	142,764
268,000.....	294,172

590 12,613,921

as manufacturers

. The quality of
land by counts or
number of hanks
coarseness or fine-
ness of the hank of
y, or 7 leas or lays,
3 " counts" range
100 hanks in a lb.
arn is sometimes
y, but more gene-
rally 7 leas or 80 yards
mated in England
or cuts, each of 3
pound weight; the
number of pounds in
us, No. 48 in En-
in Scotland. The
pal subdivisions of

MEASURE.

or tap.
= 1 hank, or 840 yds
is 16,120 yards.

leaves of the
much valued
st expensive
4-65 gallons;
See YIN.
th American
o for the edi-
a.
ther, which,
od red colour,
ace, and plea-
reeable, pecu-
ent of ground
ugh in a day;
ure, which, in
acres, but in
ance 1801, the
asure in Spain,
es.
an.
d by the Tyro-
ound, equal to
the cheque, a
stantinople, =
one in an oil-

boat.
te of nickel from
reen colour.
the *Rhus Cotinus*
wielandii.
the skin of the
kind of carving

maker; in Por-
f coloured half-
magreen.
erman terms an-
retail measure
measure of the
of the misura,
g made of leather
rn or maize.
for sifting earth

ings.
ess apron of em-
coffee-cups.
d in Madagascar,
ing about 50 lbs.
the seer, an East-
pints. See SEER.
tes.
eseral.

ZAZAHAN (Spanish), a kind of flowered silk.
Z-CRANK, the peculiarly-shaped crank of a cylinder, in a newly-invented engine for marine propulsion, so named from its zigzag form.

ZEBBO, a lateen-rigged vessel in the Mediterranean.

ZEBBEF, a refreshing Arab beverage made with dried grapes.

ZEBRA, the *Equus zebra*, a South African animal, nearly allied to the ass. Its hide marked with black and white transverse stripes. Is sometimes used for hearth rugs, &c. in this country. This animal, the wild horse of the Cape colonists, has been occasionally tamed, but is little used.

ZEBRAAS, a name given to Paisley shawls, which are very generally worn in Turkey, as sashes or other parts of dress.

ZEBRA-WOOD, a beautiful furniture-wood obtained in Demerara from a large tree, the *Omphalobium Lambertii* of Decandolle. See HAWABALL.

ZEBU, a small humped species of Asiatic ox, the *Bos Indicus*, to which the Brahmin bull belongs.

ZECHIN, the Venetian ducat; a gold coin passing in Malta for about 7s.; in Egypt for 146 medini or paras.

ZEDOARY, a general name for the roots of several species of *Zingiber* and *Curcuma*. The yellow zedoary is the rhizomes of the *Zingiber Cassumunar*, which have a hot and bitterish taste, but are now very little used; the long zedoary of pharmacy is the palmate and tuberous roots of *Curcuma Zorumbra*, and the round zedoary, *C. Zedoaria*, a native of Bengal and China, which resembles ginger in its qualities.

ZEE-KOE, SEA-COW, a name given by the Dutch colonists, in Southern Africa, to the hippopotamus.

ZEERA, an Indian name for pungent seeds, "zeera seah" being applied to caraway seeds, and "zeera suiff" to cummin-seed.

ZEHEHTIR, a tithe-collector in Germany.

ZIECHEN-BUCH (German), a drawing-book.

ZIECHEN-MEISTER (German), a teacher of drawing. [designer.]

ZIEHNER (German), a draughtsman or ZEHNUNG, a legal weight of Baden, the tenth of the pound, and equal to 771.7 grains.

ZEINE, a soft, malleable substance found in maize, elastic like gluten.

ZEITUNG, ZEITUNGS-BLATT (German), a newspaper or gazette.

ZELT (German), a tent or pavilion.

ZEMINDAR, a landholder; a collector of land-revenue in India.

ZEMINDARY, the office or jurisdiction of a zemindar.

ZEMZEMETEH, a large skin water-flask used in Egypt.

ZENITH-SECTOR, an astronomical instrument for ascertaining the zenith distances of the stars.

ZENTNER (German), the quintal or hundred-weight; in Hanover, equal to 103 lbs. avoirdupois. See CENTNER.

ZENZERLO, an Egyptian coin containing 107 medini or paras.

ZEPHYR-CLOTH, a kind of kerseymere made in Belgium; a waterproof fabric.

ZEPHYR-SHAWL, a kind of thin light worsted and cotton embroidered shawl.

ZERAPHIM, a former money of account of Goa, of 240 Portuguese reis.

ZERETH, an ancient Hebrew long-measure of 8689 inches.

ZERFI, an old Turkish coin worth about 24 dollars.

ZERLA, a wine-measure used in Brescia equal to 13.2098 gallons.

ZER-MAHBOUB, a name for one of the Turkish sequins, a former gold coin worth rather more than 5s.; a coin passing in Egypt for 120 paras, and in some districts for 110 medini.

ZERO, the freezing point of water on the Centigrade and Reaumur scales, and 32 degrees below this freezing point on Fahrenheit's scale. See THERMOMETER.

ZETTEL (German), a billet or note; scrip.

ZETTEL-TRAGER, a German ticket-porter.

ZEUG (German), cloth; ordnance.

ZEUG-HOSEN (German), trousers made of woollen stuff.

ZEUG-MEISTER, the keeper of an arsenal in Germany; a master of the ordnance.

ZEUXITE. See TOURMALINE.

ZIBEBEN. See ZIBIBI.

ZIBELINE (French), sable.

ZIBET, a species of *Viverra*, native of the East, which furnishes a kind of civet perfume.

ZIBBI, (Italian), ZIBEBEN (German), sundried raisins; damask-grapes.

ZIEGL (German), a tile or brick.

ZIEGEN-KASE, cheese made of goats'-milk in Germany. [kids'-skins.]

ZIEGEN-LEDER (German), goats'-leather.

ZIEGER (German), a kind of whey.

ZIEGER-KASE, cheese made of sour milk in Germany.

ZIEGLER (German), a tiler; a brick-maker.

ZIEH-OCHS (German), a draught-ox.

ZIEH-SCHREIB (German), a draw-plate for wire. [yard.]

ZIEH-WAGE, the German name for the steel-

ZIER-GARTEN (German), a pleasure-garden.

ZIG-ZAG, another name for the chevron; an ornament in Gothic architecture.

ZIG-ZAG FENCE, an in-and-out kind of fence, running with short angles or turns.

ZILLAH, a district or local division of a country in India.

ZILLAH-JUDGE, a district magistrate in India; one who presides in a zillah-court.

ZIMMENT, a liquid-measure of Bolzano, equal to 0.09170 gallon.

ZIMMER (German), a room or apartment; timber for building; a term for forty skins. [enter.]

ZIMMERMANN, ZIMMERER (German), a car-

ZIMMET, ZIMMET, the German name for cin-

namon.

Zinc, a bluish-white metal, which may be rolled or hammered out to a certain extent. The ores yielding it are various, and brought from different localities. It comes in chiefly from Germany under the name of spelter, the imports being 18,000 or 19,000 tons annually; in 1856 they were 18,213 tons.

ZINCITE, a name for red zinc ore.

ZINC-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of zinc metal from calamine, blende, and other ores.

ZINCOGRAPHER, an engraver on zinc.

ZINCOGRAPHIC-PRINTER, a printer who takes impressions from zinc plates.

ZINC-PLATE WORKER, a workman who heats the metal to between 220° and 320°, when it becomes malleable and ductile, and may be hammered out and rolled into sheets and leaves.

ZINC-WHITE, the oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely used for the same purposes, as white lead. It is more permanent, and not poisonous as lead is.

ZINC WORKER AND DRAWER, a preparer of zinc for making into wire.

ZINDELTAFT (German), sarceen.

ZINN (German), tin; pewter.

ZINNER, a tinman or pewterer in Germany.

ZINSMANN (German), a tenant or rent-payer.

ZINSMEISTER, a revenue steward; a receiver of rents in Germany.

ZIRBELNUSSE (German), the pignons or seeds of the cones of the Cembra pine.

ZIRCON, a peculiar and rare gray and brown earth, found in the true rough and opaque varieties of hyacinth stone, which are met with in Ceylon, Norway, Carinthia, and the Ural. The term hyacinth is applied to the transparent and bright-coloured varieties of zircon, and jargon to crystals devoid of colour, and of a smoky tinge, occasionally sold as inferior diamonds.

ZITHER, an Austrian stringed instrument.

ZITWERSAMEN (German), worm-seed.

ZITZ (German), chintz; printed calico.

ZLOT, a Russian silver coin, worth 5d. to 6d.; there are also pieces of two, five, and ten zlot. This coin is also in circulation in Poland. The five-zlot piece of 1838 weighs 9 dwts., 20 grains, of which 8 dwts. 13½ grs. are pure silver.

ZOBEL-JAGER (German), a sable hunter.

ZOBEL-PELZ (German), a robe trimmed or lined with sable.

ZOBER, a German liquid and dry measure. As a legal dry-measure in Baden, the zober is equal to 42·56734 Winchester bushels. In Wurtemberg, for charcoal and lime, it is only 2·08523 bushels. As a liquid-measure for brine, its capacity in Halle is 145·17104 gallons.

ZOETELMOENEN (Dutch), oranges.

ZOFCHEN, **ZOFE**, a chamber-maid or waiting-woman in Germany.

ZOFIA, a kind of Moorish floor-cloth or carpet.

ZOLL (German), a toll or Customs-duty; the German inch of 12 lines; but as a measure of length, of variable proportion in different towns and States, being 0·86433 inches in Hesse Darmstadt, and 1·1811 inches in Baden. It is chiefly used by builders and surveyors, and the following are its principal measurements: Aix-la-

Chapelle, 0·9251 inches; Berlin, 1·4828; Bremen, 1·1388; Frankfurt, 1·4010; Hamburg, 1·0297; Hesse Cassel, 1·1317; Leinwie, 1·1111; Weimar, 1·7763; Zurich, 1·1812. The ordinary zoll is not so long as the builder's zoll. For general purposes of calculation, 12 Hanoverian zollin may be considered equal to 1½ English inches.

ZOLLHAUS, a German Custom-house.

ZOLLNER, a German toll-gatherer; a publican.

ZOLLVEREIN, a union of States under one Customs-tariff.

ZOLOTNIK, the Russian pound weight for gold, which is subdivided into 96 parts. It is equal to 0·069393 lb.

ZOMA (Spanish), a coarse kind of flour.

ZOOLLEDER (Dutch), sole leather.

ZOOLOGICAL-GARDEN, a collection of foreign animals, &c. in ornamental pleasure-grounds, shown to the public.

ZOOMARA, an Arab double clarinet.

ZOPHESA, a mixture of pitch and tar impregnated by salt water, scraped from ships' sides, formerly used in external applications as resolute and desiccative.

ZOBOCHE, a name in South America for a rough kind of silver ore.

ZORROCOLO (Spanish), a thin paste rolled up in a cylindrical shape.

ZORZOLINA (Italian), the oily grain or sesame-seed.

ZOUT (Dutch), salt.

ZUCCA, a liquid-measure of Corsica, equal to 3·08208 gallons; by some authorities stated at 2·568 gallons.

ZUGEL (German), a rein or bridle.

ZUNGEN (German), tongues.

ZUNU, a singular kind of sheep found in Angola, with a slender and almost naked tail, reaching nearly to the ground.

ZUOJA, a superficial measure of Udina, in Austrian Italy, of which there are two kinds, viz., the "grande" zuoja = 1·2892 English acre, and the "piccola zuoja" = 0·8663 acre.

ZUP (Dutch), scap.

ZURRADOR, a Spanish currier or leather-dresser.

ZURRON (Spanish), a sack made of leather. See **SERON**.

ZUURLEMOENZAF (Dutch), lemon-juice.

ZUZAH, an ancient Hebrew silver coin, worth about 6d.

ZWANZIGER, an Austrian silver coin of 20 kreutzers, worth 85 cents, or 8½d. In Italy it is called a lira and passes for 24 kreutzers, and in some places for 26.

ZWARTZEL (Dutch), blacking.

ZWEILING (German), a two-inch board or plank.

ZWEYDRITTEL, a silver coin of Hanover, worth about 2s. 3d.

ZWOLFER, a German coin of twelve kreutzers.

ZYMOMETER, a measurer of the degree of fermentation.

ZYTHEM, a beverage made from malt and wheat.

erlin, 14928;
14010; Ham-
14317; Lein-
Zurich, 14812.
long as the
purposes of
zollin may be
ish inches.

-house.
nerer; a pub-
es under one
nd weight for
into 96 parts.

d of flour.
ther.
tion of foreign
ntal pleasur-

le.
arlonet,
nd tar impreg-
ed from ships,
ternal applica-
icative.
America for a

in paste roll-
olly grain

Corsica, equal
me authorities
bridle.

sheep found in
nd almost naked
e ground.
re of Udina, in
there are two
" zuoja = 12892
" piccola zuoja "

[dresser.
rier or leather-
made of leather.

lemon-juice.
ew silver coin.

silver coin of 20
or 84d. In Italy
s for 24 kreutzers,

ing.
wo-inch board or
coin of Hanover,

of twelve kreut-
of the degree of
de from malt and

SUPPLEMENT

TO

DICTIONARY OF TRADE PRODUCTS.

A SHR, a Tu
 the produ
A B., abbrevi
 BALLONES, a
 nia, for the
 merce.
ABEY, a bast
 San Doming
ABREAST, a n
 or in the sar
ABSENTH, Fre
 tic liqueur d
 with *Artemi*
 pine species
ACAJOU, in K
 applied to t
nensta.
ACONITE, a pla
 properties o
 in Dictionar
ADJYARI, a na
sim, an im
 used for hou
 tering.
ADEGON, a I
Ardisia, use
ADJOUE, a pas
 dates.
ADJUSTMENT
 tained by th
ADMIRALTY, a
 and civil lor
 of the Royal
 buildings wh
 ed in White
ADRIFT, a sea
 a boat broke
 tenings.
ADUL-OIL, a n
 from *Sarcos*
ADVANCE, a c
 consignment
 ing handed t
ADVENTURE, g
 foreign mar
 who has in
 same to the
ADVOCATE, a
AFROO-YAM, a
 yam, *Diosco*
AGA, a Turkis
 military offi
 cers of the a
 the second c

SUPPLEMENT.

A

ASHER, a Turkish tax of ten per cent. on the produce of cultivation.

B., abbreviation for able-bodied seamen.
BALLONES, a name on the coast of California, for the mother-of-pearl shells of commerce.

ABEY, a bastard mahogany shipped from San Domingo.

ABREAST, a nautical term for alongside of, or in the same line with.

ABSINTHE, French bitters, a popular aromatic liqueur drunk in many countries, made with *Artemisia mutellina* and *spicata*, Alpine species of wormwood.

ACAJOU, in French Guiana this name is applied to the wood of the *Cedrela Guianensis*.

ACONITE, a plant cultivated for the medicinal properties of its roots. See **MONKSHOOD** in Dictionary.

AJUYARI, a native name for the *Iceia altissima*, an immense forest-tree of Guiana, used for household furniture and carpentering.

ADEGON, a Dominica wood, a species of *Ardisia*, useful for building purposes.

ADJOUZ, a paste, or concrete mass, made of dates.

ADJUSTMENT, the settlement of a loss sustained by the insured party.

ADMIRALTY, a collective name for the naval and civil lords who superintend the affairs of the Royal Navy; also for the offices and buildings where the business is conducted in Whitehall.

ADRIFT, a sea term for loose or unfastened; a boat broken away from moorings or fastenings.

ADUL-OIL, a medicinal oil obtained in India from *Sarcosigma Kleinii*.

ADVANCE, a certain portion of the value of a consignment made by a consignee on being handed the invoice or the bill of lading.

ADVENTURE, goods consigned to a colonial or foreign market to the care of a consignee, who has instructions to dispose of the same to the best advantage.

ADVOCATE, a lawyer in Malta.

AFFOO-YAM, a common name for the prickly yam, *Dioscorea aculeata*.

AGA, a Turkish honorary title borne by all military officers of the fifth class, and officers of the administration and court below the second class.

AGAR-AGAR. This fungus is now generally referred to the *Sphaerococcus spinosus* and *gracilaria* of Agardh.

AGAYACATH. See **AXATACAT** in Dictionary.

AGEING, in calico-printing, a process by which a mordant, after being applied to a cotton fabric, is placed in circumstances favourable to its being completely incorporated with and fixed in the fibre.

AGUS-CASTUS SEED, the fruit of the chaste tree, *Vitex agnus castus*, which contains a considerable quantity of essential oil that possesses powerful stimulating properties.

AGRIMONY, the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, a British plant, which has long been used to make an herb tea, and is said to have some medicinal properties: a volatile oil may be obtained from the plant, and it has been used for dyeing wool and dressing leather.

AGROUND, applied to a vessel touching the bottom.

ANG, a Burmese wood, the produce of some species of *Dipterocarpus*.

ATVA, a conserve of quinces.

AJI, a name in parts of South America for the fruit of *Capsicum annum*, reduced to coarse powder and largely used as a seasoning ingredient.

ASINJO (Spanish), the drink absinthe.

ASKE, a name for the *Cupania* (*Blighia*) *rapida*, a true native of Guinea, which has been transported to South America and the West Indies. The reddish-yellowish fruit, about the size of a hen's egg, is highly esteemed in Africa, having an oil with a grateful subacid flavour.

AKURKURA. See **AKARAKARA** in Dictionary.

ALBERTITE, a highly bituminous mineral found in New Brunswick, which has proved valuable for making illuminating gas, and also for the manufacture of various liquid hydro-carbons and illuminating and lubricating oils, which are distilled from it.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER, paper prepared for printing photographs on; an imitation of parchment, prepared by steeping paper in sulphuric acid.

ALFA, a name in Algeria for the *Machrochlea tenacissima*, the stalks of which are used for various purposes, especially for paper-making. See **ESPARTO** and **HALFA** in Dictionary.

ALIAKOO, a name in India for the *Mecynon tinctorium*, the flowers and leaves of which are used for dyeing.

ALKEKENGI BERRIES. See WINTER-CHERRY.

ALLOWANCE, a deduction in the payment of duties, and on the sale of goods made from the respective weight under the names of tare and draft; tare being an allowance for the package, and draft from the gross weight.

ALMACIGO, a Spanish name for the Carana resin from *Bursera gummifera*. Hedges are made with the tree by the Spanish residents in Central America. This Carana resin is, however, ascribed by some to *Icica Carana*.

ALMOUD, a grain measure of Morocco, a little more than half an imperial bushel.

ALO, a name in Senegal for the powdered leaves and bark of the *Adansonia digitata*, used by the natives with their food, to diminish, it is said, excessive perspiration. It is sometimes called Lalo.

ALOFT, perched in the rigging or masts of a ship; above the deck.

ALTILIC, a Turkish silver coin of 6 piastres.

ALUM ROOT, the root of *Heucheria Americana*; esteemed a powerful astringent in the United States.

AMANDIER, a name in Dominica for the *Cerasus occidentalis*, a large tree furnishing useful wood for building and furniture.

AMATUNGULU, an apocynaceous plant of Natal, the *Arduina grandiflora*, allied to the periwinkle; the fruit makes a delicious preserve.

AMBLAM, a native rest-house in Ceylon.

AMBRETTE, a French name for musk seed.

AMENDOIM OIL, the Portuguese name for ground-nut oil.

AMOLEE, an Abyssinian coin worth 23d.

ANACAHUITE-WOOD, a Mexican wood lately introduced into commerce, as a reputed remedy for consumption; the produce of *Cordia boissieri*.

ANASCOTE (Spanish), serge.

ANATOLIA RESIN, an undescribed resin used for making knife and fork handles in Turkey.

ANDIROBA OIL, a name in Brazil for the fixed oil obtained from the fruit of the *Carapa Guianensis*.

ANDRESS, the French name for the *Celtis Madagascariensis*, the bark of which is used for tanning.

ANGELICA-WOOD, the French name for the wood of *Lycythis oltaria*.

ANGELIN WOOD, a valuable timber obtained in Dominica from *Andira inermis*.

ANGELIQUE, a shipbuilding wood of Gulana, the produce of *Dicorenia Paraensis*.

ANGELLY, ANGILL, one of the shipbuilding woods recognised by Lloyd's, obtained in India from the *Artocarpus hirsuta*.

ANGOLA SEEDS, a name given to the small red seeds marked with a black spot at the end, of the wild liquorice plant (*Abrus precatorius*) used as beads, and for rosaries.

ANIL (Spanish), indigo.

ANILINE, a product obtained from coal-tar, the base of many beautiful dyes.

ANNEX (French), a rider; an addition to a building or enclosure.

ANNIHILATOR. See FIRE ANNIHILATOR in Dictionary.

ANTIDOTE CACON, a name in the West Indies for the seed of the *Feuillea cordifolia*, from which an oil is obtained.

ANTIQUE, a name for several kinds of printing type.

ANTOOF, an oak fungus used in tanning, which is an article of commerce in Turkey, selling for about 13d. per pound.

APPLE-BUTTER, apples boiled down either in cider or with water for several hours, which forms a standing dish in most American houses.

APPLE-GALLS, a commercial name for the Dead Sea apples, *Solanum Sodomeum*.

APPOINTER, a superior officer in the water side department of the customs.

APPROXIMATE, a near approach to, as an approximate estimate.

APS, a common name for the wood of the white poplar (*P. pulus alba*), extensively used for toys, and common turnery purposes.

AQUADIENTE, literally strong water, a kind of spirit shipped from Nicaragua.

AQUARIUM, a glass case or vessel of different shapes for keeping fresh-water or marine plants and animals in.

AREA CURB, large stones used for bedding the iron railings of an area in.

ARGAN TREE, the *Argania sideroxyylon*, from the seed of which an oil is extracted.

ARINTO, a Lisbon white wine.

ARM, the extremity of a yard; the lower part of an anchor, crossing the shank and terminating in the flukes.

ARMING, a lump of tallow fixed to the lower end of a lead in sounding, to bring up specimens of the ground.

ARNEE MUSLIN, a very light transparent Indian muslin, taking its name from the place where it is made.

ARRAR. See ARAR in Dictionary.

ARSENIC BLOOM, another name for arsenious acid.

ARTAP. See ATAP in Dictionary.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL, a kind of compressed small coal.

ASEIC, a name for the oil of spike obtained from *Lavendula spica*.

ASSAI, a thick cream-like substance of purple colour, made from the small fruit *Euterpe edulis*, much esteemed in Brazil and sold in the streets by itinerant vendors.

ASSETS, goods and stock in trade belonging to and liable for the debts of any person or public company. The real and personal property of a party deceased.

ATHOL BROSE, strong whisky, in which honey has been intimately dissolved and careful trituration, used as a morning dram in some parts of Scotland.

ATLE, a name in Egypt for the gall-nut formed on the *Tamarix orientalis*.

ATSIAR, a name for pickled fish in Japan.

AUBERGINE, a French name for the fruit of the egg plant, *Solanum melnigena*. The is also a purple fruited variety.

AWA, the name for maize or Indian corn in Japan.

BACK-BOX

ally appointed

BADET, a name in Java.

BAHURRA, BAIL, the name in a four stumps.

BAKE, to cook in a pot.

BALANCE-HAND, knives wholly of wood.

BALASTIN, a name for a pomgranate.

BALCHUR, See JATA.

BALCHUR, a name for a name.

BALD, free.

BALIE, a name for a name.

BALITAN, a name for a name.

BALLAST-TRUCK, a name for a name.

BALLAST-TRUCK, a name for a name.

BALL-URN, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

BALMONT, a name for a name.

B

ANNIHILATOR in

in the West In-
dillaea cordifolia,
ined,
al kinds of print-used in tanning,
merce in Turkey,
pound,
ed down either in
veral hours, which
n most Americanal name for the
m *Sodomium*.deer in the water
ustoms,
roach to, as an ap-r the wood of the
alba), extensively
mon turnery pur-rong water, a kind
icaragua.vessel of different
h-water or inarinss used for bedding
area in.ania *sideroxylo-*
an oil is extract

wine.

a word, a lower
using the shank and
akes.w fixed to the lower
nding, to bring up
nd.y light transparent
s name from the

ictionary.

er name for ar-33

ictionary.

kind of compress

oil of spike obtain

like substance of
om the small fruit
esteemed in Brazil
s by itinerant vek in trade belongi
doubts of any persThe real and person
eceased.y whisky, in whic
nately dissolved
used as a mornin

of Scotland.

pt for the gall-nu

ried fish in Japan,
name for the fruitm *meltingena*. The
d variety.

ize or Indian corn

BACK-BOXES, the boxes on the top of the compositor's upper case of types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

BADET, a fermented liquor made from rice in Java.

BAHURRA, a name in Bengal for myrobalans.

BAIL, the handle of a pall; of a crane ladle in a foundry, &c.; the top bars of cricket stumps.

BAKE, to cook by heat in an oven or enclosed pot.

BALANCE-HANDLE, a term applied to table-knives which, when laid on the table, rest wholly on the handle.

BALASTINES, the immature fruit of the wild pomegranate, formerly used in medicine.

BALCHUR, a Hindoo name for spikenard. See **JATAMANSI** and **SPIKENARD** in Dictionary.

BALED, freed from water as a boat.

BALIE, a weight used in Java, of 8½ lbs.

BALITAN, a Spanish land measure of about ¼ acre, used in the Philippines; the tenth part of a quinoin.

BALLAST-TRAIN, a line of train open carriages conveying earth, &c., on railway workings.

BALL-FURNACE, in alkali works, furnaces where sulphate of soda is decomposed previous to lixiviation for obtaining soda.

BALMONT, the *Chelone glabra*, sold by herbalists.

BALMA-POPLAR. See **BALM OF GILEAD** in Dictionary.

BAMBOUAY-WOOD, a wood obtained in Birmah from *Careya arborea*, Roxb.

BANCOULIER, a French name for the *Aleurites triloba*, the nuts of which, sometimes called candle nuts and Lumbang nuts, are used for pressing oil from.

BANDALA, a hard, strong, and coarse fibre produced by the outer layers of *Musa textilis* which is used for cordage.

BANDYKAI, a name in Southern India for the fruit of the *Hibiscus esculentus*.

BANGSAL, an outhouse or shed at Singapore in which goods are stored, or the sago or gambier manufacture carried on.

BANKANG, a war-boat of great length used by the sea Dyaks of Borneo.

BANKSMAN, a foreman at the shaft of a coal-pit above ground.

BARBENT, a kind of Dutch vessel classed with brigantines.

BARBERY BARK, the bark of *Berberis vulgaris*, which is sold by herbalists.

BARBOT, the *Gadus jubatus*, a fish of an exquisite flavour.

BARCELONAS, a common name for the superior kind of small nuts, produced by *Corylus Avellana*, var. *Barcelonica*, imported from Tarragona, in Spain.

BARCOTA, a coasting-boat used in the Spanish colonies.

BARIA, a San Domingo wood much employed for masts and rudders of small vessels, as it is very flexible, and seldom breaks.

BARRACOT, a kind of Italian stick liquorice.

BARRAS, a peculiar resin obtained in France from the sea-side pine (*P. maritima*). It is also called **GALLIPOT**, which see in Dictionary.

BARROW, a wicker case in salt-works, where the salt is put to drain.

BARBAC, another name for sauterne wine.

BARU, a fine woolly material found at the base of the leaves of the *Arenca saccharifera*, much employed in the Eastern Archipelago for caulking ships, stuffing cushions, and for tinder.

BASKET PALM, the *Corypha gebanga* of Java.

BASTIMENTO, the Italian name for a ship.

BASTOORMAH, hung bee? See **PASTOORMAH** in Dictionary.

BATE, an alkaline lixivium made of the dung of animals, used in tanning to remove the hair from the skins.

BATTERY-MAN, a person employed in a telegraph office.

BAYETAS, Yorkshire woollen goods of various colours, made for the Spanish markets, in lengths of from 40 to 56 yards—44 to 59 yards.

BATOCKS, an inferior quality of ostrich feathers.

BAY-RUM, **BAY-WATER**, a spirituous perfume like *Eau de Cologne*, made in the West Indies.

BAY-WOOD, a name for Honduras mahogany.

BEACONAGE, a charge payable by many vessels in rivers, &c.

BEANS AND NUTS, a trade term for a kind of small coal.

BEAUJOLAIS, a light red French Burgundy wine.

BEAVER-WOOD, a name in the United States for *Magnolia glauca*, the fragrant bark of which is greedily sought for by beavers.

It is also called swamp sassafras.

BECK-IRON, a piece of metal bent at right angles for securing wood firmly on the bench while planing.

BEDANG, a short coarse cotton petticoat dyed of various patterns brown or black, used by the Dyak women of Borneo.

BEDDA NUTS, a trade name for the fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*.

BED-GOWN. See **NIGHT-CLOTHES** in Dictionary.

BEDINGAR, the Egyptian name for the egg plant, *Solanum melongena*.

BED-KEY, an iron hand-wrench for turning the screws of a bed.

BEDSTEAD FORGER, a workman employed in making iron bedsteads.

BEE, a name in the United States for a friendly gathering of neighbours to assist in shelling Indian corn, &c.

BEEFINGS. See **BIFFIN** in Dictionary.

BEER; what is known as porter in the country, is ordinarily called beer in London.

BEJUTAPAUTS, a kind of coloured cotton goods, 18 yards long by 27 or 29 inches wide, used in the African trade.

BELLADONNA, a medicinal product from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

BELLAR (Arabic), a date.

BELLOTA, the large acorns of *Quercus graminifolia*, and other species of oak, which are roasted like chestnuts in Spain, &c.

BELLY-BOARDS, Swiss deals, used for the sounding-boards of musical instruments.

BELOGA, the Russian name for the white sturgeon, (*Acipenser Huso*), which furnishes sturgeon and caviar.

BEND, to twist, to throw out of a straight line.

BENDIE, a name in parts of India for the ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*). See **BAYNDIE** in Dictionary.

BENGKAL, a mode of spelling **BUNCAL**.

BERCOVITZ. See **BERQUET** in Dictionary.

BERGONZONI, woollen caps worn in Rome.

BERLIN IRON, iron which, from its perfect fluidity when melted, admits of being cast into the most delicate forms, such as lace-work, perforated fans, bracelets, &c.

BERMUDA GRASS, the *Cynodon Dactylon*, known as Doob grass in India.

BERTHAGE, a charge made on a vessel for a position in dock or harbour.

BERTOOD, a name for apricots in Mocha, also called Mish-nish.

BETH-ROOT, the root of *Trillium latifolium*, or *cernuum*, sold by herbalists, which is thought to be tonic, astringent, and expectorant.

BET, an honorary title borne in Turkey by all sons of pachas and most superior officers.

BEYCHE, a name for *Nux vomica* seed in Siam.

BEZ, a cloth of native cotton-twist of various lengths, made in Turkey. Shartan bez is made from English cotton-twist, and is nine yards long.

BLADLEE, a name in India for *Panicum pilosum*.

BLEHEE, a name for coarse sugar in Benares.

BHIMSING (Malay), camphor.

BIKR, an Indian poison, the produce of *Aconitum ferox*. See **NABEE** in Dictionary.

BILBERY. See **WHORTLEBERRY** in Dictionary.

BILGED, a vessel is bilged when her bottom is broken in.

BILGE-WATER, water accumulated in the bottom or hold of a ship, and which usually soon becomes offensive.

BILIONG, a small Malay adze or chopper.

BILLETING-MAN, a workman employed in bar or hoop rolling works.

BILLY, a slubbing frame in a woollen-factory, generally containing 60 spindles, where the cardings are joined, to make a continuous yarn, drawn out slightly twisted, and wound on bobbins.

BILLY-PIECE, a child employed in a wool-factory.

BINGAR WOOD, a light yellow wood obtained in Burmah from the *Nauclea cordifolia*.

BIRABA, a name for the custard-apple in Brazil.

BIRCH-OIL, an essential oil prepared and used in Russia, and which is said to impart the peculiar odour to Russia leather. It is locally called dioliet.

BISCUIT-FREEMAN, **BISCUIT-PLACEMAN**, workmen employed in the potteries.

BISH. See **NABEE** in Dictionary.

BITTER-GOURD, the fruit of the colocynth.

BITTER-ROOT, a name given by herbalists to the root of dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*), said to be tonic and cathartic.

BIT-TONGS, an implement, of which there are flat and crook kinds.

BLACK, a painter's colour, of which the chief varieties are ivory-black, blue-black, and lamp-black.

BLACK ASH, an impure carbonate of soda, which, when refined, is called white ash.

BLACKBERRY. The bark of the root is sold by herbalists, and said to be astringent and tonic.

BLACK BIRCH, the *Betula lenta*, a North American tree, which furnishes a useful furniture wood.

BLACK CHERRY, a lofty tree of Western Canada, the *Cerasus serotina*, the timber of which is extensively used in cabinet work.

BLACK OAK, the *Quercus tinctoria* of North America.

BLACK SALTS, a name in Canada for the ordinary potash in a crude and impure state.

BLACK SNAKE-ROOT, another name for cohosh.

BLADDER-NUT, the *Staphylea pinnata*, the oily seeds of this plant are eaten by children; they are also strung into rosaries by Roman Catholics. The flower-buds, when gathered young, are pickled and eaten like capers.

BLADE-SMITH, a sword-cutler.

BLIMBENG, the edible fleshy fruit of the cucumber tree, *Acerroha Bilimbi* of India.

BLOCK, in the United States, a mass of buildings enclosed between four streets.

BLOCK-PRINTING, taking impressions from engraved blocks of wood.

BLUE, a painter's colour, of which some of the varieties are celestial, Prussian, indigo, common and refined verditer.

BLUE BEECH, a small tree, the *Carpinus Americana*, with an exceedingly hard whitish wood.

BLUE FISH, the *Temnodon saltator*, a fish allied to the mackerel, common on the shores of New England, where it is pickled.

BLUE-FLATS, a kind of iron-stone.

BLUE GUM, a local name in Australia for the *Eucalyptus globulus*.

BLUE SHARK, the *Carcharias glaucus*.

BLUE-STONE, a name in the colony of Victoria for basalt.

BLUNGING, (probably a corruption of plunging), preparing clay to the consistency of cream, for making earthenware.

BOATS-DAVIS, a temporary outrigger with an open sheave in the end, for use in boats, to weigh anchors or kedges.

BOCK-BEER, a favourite Bavarian double strong malt beverage, of the best lager description.

BOG-BEAN, a popular name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, sold by herbalists for its intense bitter and cathartic properties. Some people smoke the leaves.

BOKOLA BEAD. See **COLLIER BEAD** in Dictionary.

BOLT, the apparatus used for separating the bran from the flour.

BONDUC-NUTS. See **KUTKARANGA** in Dictionary.

BONE-BLANK, cutting bone.

BONE-MOULD, a shaper of bone.

BONE-SET, a *foliatum*, States, b. diaphoret.

BONKA, a tree used to ac.

BOOK-COVER, used for covers to It is made 38 inches.

BOOKFOLDING, tice to a bo.

BOON (Arabic).

BOOTHMAN, a to the leg.

BORDER, an scenery.

BORDER-BELL.

BORING-TOOL, drill for fin.

BORRACHA, a sheet, and other than.

Boss, a stud on harness.

BOTKU, a very might serv.

maple, the *Cordia* four.

bulfore forc.

with t.

Dr. Griffith.

BOUGHA, a nat.

Africa.

BOULANATCH.

BOULGOOR, w.

BOURBON, a v.

in Africa for a native of

BOWED COTTON for Upland

Boxwood, the is *Bursaria*

BRACE-BIT, a

BRACK, a name

Memel and best quality

See BRAK.

BRAND, for he are used in respectively

BRAUNIA WOOD

BOATYON Br.

BRAUVIN, a s.

BRAZILIAN C obtained from occasionally, with other

BRAZILIAN N nutmeg, p.

chata.

BRAZILIAN S *Nectandra*

BRA (Sp.) p.

BRAKSMAN, who has ch

train.

colocynth.
herbalists to
androsa-
and cathartic.
of which there

which the chief
blue-black, and

onate of soda,
died white ash,
the root is sold
astringent and

a, a North Ame-
es a useful fur-

of Western Ca-
s, the timber of
in cabinet work.
ctoria of North

made for the or-
died impure state,
r name for co-

ea pinnata, the
re eaten by chil-
into rosaries by
wer-buds, when
ed and eaten like

er.
fruit of the cu-
limbi of India.
a mass of build-
er streets.
pressions from

which some of
Prussian, indigo,
liter,
e, the *Carpinus*
succeeding hard

allator, a fish all-
mon on the shores
it is pickled.
-stone.

Australia for the

us glaucus.
the colony of Vic-

ruption of plan-
the consistency of

enware.
ry outrigger with
d, for use in boats,
ages.

Bavarian double
of the best lager

re for the *Menyan-*
herbalists for its
thartic properties.
leaven.

LIER BEAD in Dic-

for separating the

ARANGA in Diction-

BONE-BLANKS, shaped pieces of bone for
cutting button moulds, &c., from.

BONE-MOULD-TURNER, a worker on bone, a
shaper of buttons, &c.

BONE-SET, a name for the *Eupatorium per-*
foliatum, sold by herbalists in the United
States, being esteemed as a tonic and
diaphoretic.

BONKA, a trade name for roasted beet root
used to adulterate coffee.

BOOK-COVERS, embossed printed cotton,
used for making what is termed cloth
covers to books instead of leather binding.
It is made in lengths of 24 yards, by 18 or
36 inches wide.

BOOKFOLDEP, a journeywoman or appren-
tice to a book-binder.

BOON (Arabic), coffee berries.

BOOTMAN, a workman who affixes the sole
to the leg or uppers of a boot.

BORDER, an edging; a piece of theatrical
scenery.

BORDER-BELTS, a kind of hide for carriers.
BORING-TOOL, a particular kind of small
drill for finishing bores.

BORRACHA, a name in Brazil for bottle,
sheet, and other crude Indian-rubber;
other than the selected shoe form.

Boss, a stud or knob, a protuberant ornament
on harness, &c.,

BOTKU, a very beautiful Indian wood, which
might serve as a substitute for bird's-eye
maple, the produce of a new species of
Cordia found in the Godavery and Jub-
bulpore forests. It is believed to be identi-
cal with the *Hemigymna Macleodii* of
Dr. Griffiths.

BOUGES, a name for cowry shells in Western
Africa.

BOULANATCH, a Turkish sweetmeat.

BOULGOOR, wheat with the outer husk re-
moved, used in Turkey.

BOURDON, a wine of a greyish colour, made
in Africa from the sap of *Raphia vinifera*,
a native of Guinea.

BOWED COTTON, another name in Liverpool
for Upland Cotton.

BOXWOOD, the wood so named in Tasmania,
is *Bursaria spinosa*.

BRACE-BIT, a wimble.

BRACK, a name given to inferior timber from
Memel and other Prussian ports. The
best qualities are called "crown timber."
See BRAAK in Dictionary.

BRAND, for herrings. The letters M., F., or S.
are used in Scotland for casks containing
respectively mixed, full or spent fish.

BRAUNIA WOOD, a new dye wood, the *Mela-*
nozylon brauna, recently imported.

BRAUVIN, a spirit distilled in Sweden.

BRAZILIAN CLOVE BARK, an aromatic bark
obtained from *Dicypellum caryophyllatum*,
occasionally imported and used for mixing
with other spices.

BRAZILIAN NUTMEG, a kind of false or wild
nutmeg, produced by *Cryptocarpa mos-*
chata.

BRAZILIAN SASSAFRAS, the aromatic bark of
Nectandra cymbarum, Nees.

BREA (Sp.) pitch.

BREAKSMAN, the guard or other person
who has charge of the break on a Goods
train.

BREAK-VAN, an empty van attached to the
end of a railway train.

BREAST-FAST, a securing rope for a vessel.

BREAST-ROFES, support ropes secured in the
chains of a ship for the leadsmen to lean
against.

BRETAGNES, a kind of linen goods, made in
lengths of 6 or 7 yards by 1 yard wide.

BRIBE, a present or payment for some illegal
purpose; as to an official to neglect his
duty or to connive at fraud.

BRILLIANTS, figured shirtings, made in
lengths of about 16 yards.

BRIMSTONE MATCHES, slips of wood tipped
with brimstone, formerly used but now
superceded by lucifers; narrow strips of
linen or cotton about eight inches long,
dipped in melted sulphur and some aro-
matics made in Strassbourg and other
places, and used in sulphuring wines.

BRITANNIAS, a kind of fine linen exported
in pieces to South America.

BROAD-BEAM, a tool used by carriers for
graining and creasing leather.

BROAD-BEAN, a common name for field and
garden varieties of *Faba vulgaris*: [glass.

BROAD-GLASS, inferior or spread window
BROKER, a furniture salesman, one who
deals in second-hand household goods; a
person holding an appraiser's license, who
levies on household goods for rent or taxes.

BROM, a fermented liquor made from glut-
inous rice in Java.

BRONA, a name for maize in Galicia.

BROOM PALM, a name for *Thrinax argentea*.
See PALMETTO in Dictionary.

BROWN, a painter's colour, the chief varieties
of which are amber, Turkey, burnt Sienna,
Vandyke, purple brown, washed brown,
and Spanish brown.

BRYONY ROOT, the acrid root of black bry-
ony, *Tamus communis*, by some consid-
ered a good substitute for sarsaparilla.
The young shoots are eaten as asparagus
in Italy.

BUCK, a name given in the trade to cab-
drivers who have been deprived of their
licences.

BUCKER, a man who pulverizes ore.

BUCKHORN, a name in the West of England
for any fish salted and dried in the sun.

BUDGEROW, an Indian river-boat.

BUDGET-TRIMMER, a workman in the coach
and harness trade.

BUFFALO ROBE, the shaggy dressed skin of
the male bison of North America.

BUFFELHORN, a name in the Cape colony for
the hard and close wood of *Burchellia*
capensis, very generally used by the colo-
nists for agricultural implements.

BUGLE-WEED, the *Lycopus virginicus*, also
known as sweet bugle, which is sold by
herbalists in the United States, and said
to be astringent.

BUGLOSS, *Echium vulgare*; the root is laxa-
tive and slightly astringent.

BUL, a name in Bengal for the *Mimusops*
elengi, the aromatic flowers of which yield
a fragrant water by distillation, and the
seeds contain a great quantity of oil,
which is used by painters. [tonary.

BUKT-LEAVES. See BUCHU LEAVES in Dic-
BULEE, a name for kuteera gum.

BULLER, a name in India for *Lablab vulgaris*, the pods of which are eaten in India.
BULL-MOUTH, a trade name for a species of helmet shell (*Caudo rufa*), from which those canoes are cut that have a pale salmon colour on an orange ground.
BUMBALEE, a retailer or huckster of fish in Billingsgate market who pays 6d. for his standing.
BUN-CHOWE, a name for the wild Yak of the Himalayas; chowr-gai, being the tame yak. See **YAK** in Dictionary.
BUNK, a berth or sleeping place built up in a ship or building.
BUNTQU, a Moorish gold coin of 40 okheats, and worth 8s. 5d.
BURDEN, a load; the tonnage of a ship.
BURDOCK, the *Arcetium Bardana*; the seeds and roots are sold by herbalists.
BURE, a coarse woollen cloth of a dark colour made in Finland.

BURGHUL, boiled wheat eaten in Persia.
BURGLARY. See **HOUSE-BREAKING** in Dictionary.
BURLAP, a coarse linen fabric.
BURN, a gnarled excrescence or knot of a tree, which furnishes ornamental wood.
BURRUP, a name for the snow sheep of Tibet.
BURTAH, the salted and spiced flesh of the soleah fish (*Polynemus Sele*), a piquant relish well known at the breakfast tables of Bengal.
BUTTANA, a name in India for pease, *Pisum sativum*.
BUTTON-SHANK-MAKER, a trade at Birmingham.
BUTTON-SOLDERER, a trade at Birmingham.
BYEW, the *Dillenia scabra*, a tree of Pegu furnishing large and good timber for house building.

CABAGOR, a kind of ebony wood exported from the Philippines.
CABBAGE-TREE HATS, a name in Australia for hats made from the leaves of *Corypha australis*.
CABARET, a name in France for *Asarum Europæum*, because the frequenters of pot-houses are said to use the leaves and roots to produce vomiting.
CABILMA, an ornamental San Domingo wood, resembling mahogany, but much inferior in quality.
CABOCEER, a kind of chief in Ashantee.
CACAHUETE, a Spanish name for the ground nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), now cultivated in Central Spain.
CACHACA, an inferior colourless spirit made in Brazil from the juice of the sugar-cane.
CACHAGUVO, the name in Chili for the *Durvillea utilis*, a sea-weed which is sold in bundles as an edible vegetable.
CACHIL, a name in Travancore for the red yam (*Dioscorea alata*).
CACIOCAVALLI, a kind of Italian cheese.
CADAFAS, a Lisbon white wine.
CADOKHAR, a local name in Bombay for borax.
CAFEINE, a trade name for a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground, sold for coffee.
CAFFER-BREAD, the heart or core of the crowns of some Cyads, which yield starchy matter. See **BROOD-BOON** in Dictionary.
CAHOUEAN, a name in the Seychelles for common turtle shell, in contradistinction to tortoise shell.
CANGA, a black medicinal root of Brazil, obtained from some species of *Chiococca*; an infusion of the bark of the root is a powerful emetic, purgative, diuretic and tonic.
CALABASH NUTMEG, a name for the fruit of the *Monodora Myristica*; which is cultivated in Jamaica, and, like the true nutmeg, is highly aromatic.

CALBIGIA, a name in Italy for a kind of soft wheat (*T. vulgare*); **ROMANELLA** being another kind.
CALCANZATE, an inferior kind of Balsam of Peru.
CALKEETKERAH, a name for the seeds of *Nigella sativa*; known as black cummin.
CALFINI, a preparation made with the oil distilled from the outer bark of the birch, and used for flavouring beer in Bavaria.
CALPIPEVER. See **CALLIPEVA** in Dictionary.
CALIBOGUA, a drink made in Newfoundland by adding spirits to spruce beer.
CALLIMANCO. See **CALAMANCO** in Dictionary.
CALYAREKA, prepared slices of boiled betel nut sold in Cochlin.
CALVED, a term in Cheshire for cream that has become clotted.
CAM, a projection on a wheel or cylinder much used in machinery.
CAMARA NUTMEG, a false nutmeg the produce of *Acrodiclidium Camara* in Guiana.
CAMARDEEN, a pulp prepared from apricot and eaten with rice in Asia.
CAMBRIQ MUSLIN, an imitation of cambric; a linen fabric.
CAMEL'S THORN. See **MANNA** in Dictionary.
CAMION, a term now used for a dray, formerly applied to a hand-truck; also a small pin.
CAMPOW, a name for the dollar in the Eastern Archipelago.
CANAILLE, a common name in Canada, for shorts or inferior flour.
CANDLEMAS DAY, the 2nd of February.
CANE-HOLE, a trench dug on a sugarcane for planting the cuttings of the sugar-cane.
CANERS, women who interlace the new cane-work, now so fashionable on carriage panels.
CANGO, a common kind of litter or palanquin, used in Japan, something like a basket with a round bottom and flat roof which is carried by three men.

CANNONAD,
CANTALOUPE,
 musk melon,
CANTOON, a
 woollen cloth,
CANTREFF,
 in Wales,
CANUTO, a name
 from the
 less valuable
 trunk.
CAPE GOOSE,
 plant, *Phy*,
CAFER SPUR,
 seeds of
 pure clear
 seeds are
 France.
CAP-FRONT,
 lace or net,
CARAJURA, a
 be prepared
 the same in
CARAMANY, a
Lablab culti,
CARAMARDOO,
Terminalia,
CARAMBOLAS,
 guess to be
 much used
 call them C
 fruits are us
 for various
CARANDAS, th
 which is nu
 preserves, a
CARANJA, Mos
barbata, call
CARAPACE, the
 tortoise.
CARATS, a name
 for the coral
 which are
 precious sto
CARAVANCES,
 in Malta an
CARAVELA, a
CARAVELLOS,
CARDER-FILL,
 woollen-fac
CARINGGOTY,
 a Pongha oil
Ardisia,
CARNUCI, dr
 smoking gl
CARRIAGE,
 wild castor
 which the p
 ed.
CARRIAGE-BO,
 frame, and
 persons sit
CARRIAGE-FIT,
 suspend the
 and apply t
 special ma
 handles, &c
CARRIAGE-JO,
 glass frame
CARRIAGE-MA,
 under work
 for locking
 axles, spring

on in Persia.
 BEAKING in Dic-
 ric.
 shoe or knot of a
 namental wood.
 snow sleep of
 blood flesh of the
 Sele), a piquant
 breakfast tables
 India for pease,
 trade at Birning-
 ade at Birning-
 a tree of Pegu
 good timber for
 y for a kind of soft
 ROMASELLA being
 kind of Balsam of
 for the seeds of
 as black cumlin.
 made with the oil
 bark of the birch
 beer in Bavaria.
 EVA in Dictionary.
 le in Newfoundland
 ruce beer.
 AMANCO in Dictio-
 slices of boiled bete
 shire for cream that
 a wheel or cylinder
 ery.
 so nutmeg the pro
 Camara in Guiana.
 pared from apricot
 in Asia.
 citation of cambric;
 LAMNA in Dictionary
 sed for a dray, form
 d-truck; also a sma
 the dollar in the East
 name in Canada, for
 ur.
 the 2nd of February
 y.
 ing on a sugarcane for
 is of the sugar-canes.
 to interlace the ne
 fashionable on carriages
 and of litter or palan
 an, something like
 bottom and flat roof
 three men.

CANNONAU, a white wine of Sardinia.
 CANTALOUPE, a small esteemed variety of
 musk melon.
 CANTOON, a kind of cheap substitute for
 woollen cloths.
 CANTREFF, the name of a hundred or district
 in Wales.
 CANUTO, a name in Peru for Cinchona bark
 from the branches of the tree, which is
 less valuable than that peeled from the
 trunk.
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY, the fruit of a solanaceous
 plant, *Physalis pubescens*.
 CAPER SPURGE, the *Euphorbia lathyris*, the
 seeds of which yield an abundance of
 pure clear cathartic oil. The purgative
 seeds are used by the country people in
 France.
 CAP-FRONT MAKER, one who makes small
 lace or net bonnet caps for females.
 CARAJURA, a vermilion dye of Brazil, said to
 be prepared from the leaves of a tree, in
 the same manner as indigo.
 CARANBY, a name in India for the pods of
Labiata cultratum.
 CARAMARDOO, an East Indian wood, the
Terminatia glabra.
 CARAMBOLAS, a name given by the Portu-
 guese to the fruit of *Averrhoa Carambola*,
 much used to make tarts. The British
 call them Coromandel gooseberries. The
 fruits are used medicinally, in dyeing, and
 for various economical purposes.
 CARANDAS, the fruit of *Carissa carandas*,
 which is much used in India to make tarts,
 preserves, and pickles.
 CARANZA, Moss, a name in India for *Usnea*
barbata, collected for dyeing.
 CARAPACE, the dorsal buckler of the sea-
 tortoise.
 CARATS, a name in Abyssinia for the seeds of
 the coral tree (*Erythrina Corallo dendrum*)
 which are used in weighing gold and
 precious stones.
 CARAVANCES, a mode of spelling Calavances
 in Malta and Turkey.
 CARAVELA. See CARABELA in Dictionary.
 CARCAVELLOS, a kind of wine.
 CARDER-FILLER, an operative employed in a
 woollen-factory.
 CARINGOOTY-OIL, a name in Travancore for
 Poonga oil, obtained from *Dalbergia*
arborescens.
 CARNUCCI, dried skins and hide pieces, for
 making glue exported from Sardinia.
 CARRAPATEIRO, a name in Portugal for the
 wild castor-oil tree (*Jatropha curcas*), from
 which the purqueira or seed-oil is obtained.
 CARRIAGE-BODY-MAKERS, workmen who
 frame, and make the parts in which
 persons sit.
 CARRIAGE-FITTERS, workmen who fit and
 suspend the bodies on the under works,
 and apply the various parts furnished by
 special manufacturers, such as lamps,
 handles, &c.
 CARRIAGE-JOINERS, operatives who make the
 glass frames, blinds, boxes, trunks, &c.
 CARRIAGE-MAKERS, persons who make the
 under works, apply the parts necessary
 for locking or turning the carriage, fix the
 axles, springs, &c.

CARRIAGE-SMITHS, workmen engaged on the
 iron work of carriages, who are divided
 into body smiths, tyre smiths, spring
 smiths, &c., from the different work they
 are engaged upon.
 CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS, men who fit up the
 insides of carriages, fix the silk, cloth, and
 laces in the necessary parts.
 CARRIER-PIGEON, a variety of pigeon kept
 for conveying billets.
 CARRYWATHA, a name for the saffron wood
 in Burmah, a species of *Laurus*, which has
 a smell that repels insects.
 CARTAN, a choice cabinet wood of British
 Guiana obtained from *Centrolobium ro-*
bustum.
 CARTAXO, a Lisbon red wine.
 CARTOUCHE PAPER, a continental paper
 made of animal matter.
 CARTRIDGE-POUCH. See CARTRIDGE-CASE in
 Dictionary.
 CASAL, the name for a village in Malta and
 Gozo.
 CASE-PLATE MAKER, an operative in Bir-
 mingham.
 CASHACA, a kind of spirit made in Brazil.
 CASIA LEAVES, the leaves of *Cinnamomum*
albiflorum, and other species, used as aro-
 matic flavourings in the East.
 CASTANHA-NUTS, the Brazilian name for the
 fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.
 CATALPA (French), the *Hibiscus populneus*;
 the seeds and fruit yield a red colour.
 CATECHU, in the oriental language *kate*
 signifies a tree, and *chu* juice.
 CATNEP. See CATMINT in Dictionary.
 CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER. See GUILRIL.
 CAUSEWAYERS, a term in Scotland for road-
 makers.
 CAYAROO, CAYARAGOO, names in parts of
 India for the small edible grain of *Eleusine*
corecana.
 CAYONAH, in Turkey salted meat.
 CAYWASS, CAYASS, a messenger in the em-
 ploy of diplomatic agents or officials in
 Turkey. [Brazil].
 CAXHA, a name for inferior white rum in
 CAZAH, the subdivision of a liva or province
 in Turkey.
 CEBADA (Spanish), barley.
 CEDAR-WOOD OIL, an aromatic essential oil,
 obtained by distillation from the wood of
Cedrela odorata.
 CEDRON SEEDS, the cotyledons of *Simaruba*
Cedron, which are intensely bitter and
 used as a febrifuge: 30,000 of them were
 shipped from Chiriqui, Central America,
 in 1853, valued at a dollar a hundred.
 CENTAURY, a wild British plant, the *Ery-*
thraea Centaureum, which is very bitter
 and is sold by herbalists.
 CHACOLI, a light Biscayan wine of two
 kinds, red and white.
 CHAIBIN, a name in Burmah for the white
 wood of *Semecarpus anacardium*, used
 in cabinet-work.
 CHALTICK, a name for native rice in Rus-
 sia.
 CHAMPPOO, a name in Travancore for the *Ca-*
ladium nymphaeifolium, an esculent root,
 which contains much nutritious fecula.
 CHANANGAH, a kind of starch or tapioca
 made from a palm in Travancore.

CHANG, a Chinese linear measure of 142 inches; a Siamese money of 48 dollars.

CHANKOOL, a kind of Indian barrow.

CHAOLMOOGRA, the seeds of the *Gynocardia odorata*, extensively used in India for the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

CHARA-KEELANGOOD, an edible root, the *Plectranthus rugosus*, grown in Travancore.

CHAIKUI, a name for jerked or sun-dried beef in Chili and Peru.

CHASE, a hollow portion or cutting in the brick-work of a wall.

CHATAIGNE (French), chestnuts.

CHATEE, a name in India for jute cloth or gunny bagging.

CHAUMONTIL, a large esteemed kind of pear.

CHAWAT, a long narrow waist-cloth worn by the coast Dyaks of Borneo.

CHEENEE, refined goor or sugar in Benares.

CHEENEE-KELANGOO, a name in Travancore for the sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*).

CHEERONGEE, the seeds of the fruit of *Buchanania latifolia*, which possess a resinous property.

CHESEMONGER, a vendor of cheese.

CHEMIN (French), a road.

CHENAI, betel leaf prepared over a fire, and rolled into balls for keeping.

CHEBOONJIL-OIL, a pale straw-coloured oil obtained in India from the seeds of *Buchanania latifolia*.

CHEERY-TREE BARK, the bark of *Prunus Virginiana*, sold by herbalists as a tonic and febrifuge.

CHEERY-TREE, BLACK, the *Ceranus serotina* of Nova Scotia. The wood is hard, handsome, and durable, resembling mahogany; the bark has medicinal properties.

CHEVYS (French), the roots of the skirret.

CHETWERT. See TCHETWERT in Dictionary.

CHEVAL (French), a horse.

CHEYRATAR. See CHIRETTA in Dictionary.

CHICKEN MOTHER-OF-PEARL, a small and fine kind of Manila pearl oyster-shell.

CHIOGRAMME, a weight in Sardinia of 2-2 lbs. avoirdupois. See KILOGRAMME in Diet.

CHILLOES, coloured cotton goods used in the African trade, made in lengths of 18 yards by 29 inches wide.

CHINANTA, a name in the Philippines for ten cattle's weight of silk.

CHINCHIN, the diuretic root of *Polygala thesoides*, used in C. H.

CHIN-CHUN, the native name of rosewood in Siam. The graft is not so close as South American wood generally.

CHINGLE, small coal.

CHINOIS (French), a small preserved orange. See COMQUAT.

CHIRK, a name for chert-stone or horn-stone, used for making the grinding-stones of pottery-mills.

CHOLETA, a kind of coarse linen or canvas.

CHOLIAH, CHOLIA, a native coating-vessel on the Coromandel coast.

CHOMORO, the *Podocarpus cupressina*, one of the best timber trees of Java.

CHON, a designation in China for a string of copper cash, which count 1000: it is also called tseen.

CHOOPA, CHOPA, the edible fruit of *Pierardia dulcis* in Malacca and Sumatra; also the fruit of *Gustavia speciosa*.

CHORADANY. See CHOADANY in Dictionary.

CHOU (French), cabbage.

CHRYOLITH, a mineral imported from Greenland into Denmark, to the extent of several hundred tons a-year, for making soda and alum. See CRYOLITE in Dictionary.

CHUCKLA, in India, a certain number of pergunahs, comprehending a tract of country equal to a moderate-sized English county.

CHUFAS, a name in Spain for the small edible bulb of *Cyperus esculentus*.

CHUPA, the 200th part of a cavan; about half a pound weight.

CHURNER, a person employed in converting milk into butter.

CHUSSUM, a kind of silk piece-goods exported from India.

CHUT, CHUTTEE, a length of gunny-cloth. See CHATEE.

CHYMIC, a chemical mixture used in calico-printing.

CHYMI, an old mode of spelling chemist.

CIBOULE, the *Allium fistulosum*.

CIDERIST, a maker of cider.

CIGARETTE-PAPER, a thin paper for rolling cut tobacco for smoking, which is made largely in Spain and France.

CITIPA, CITIPA, a name in Gulana for the meal from *Manihot utilisima*.

CIRCAR, a large area of land and villages in India.

CIRCEANIAN BEAN, a name for the red seed of *Adenanthera pavonina*, used as weights and for decoration.

CISMATAN, the extremely bitter aromatic and somewhat mucilaginous seeds of *Cassia absus*, brought to Cairo from the interior of Africa, being regarded as the best of remedies for Egyptian ophthalmia.

CITRATE OF IRON, a salt, formed by a union of citric acid with iron, used medicinally.

CLIVERS, CLEAVERS, common names for the *Galium aparine*, sold by herbalists as a diuretic and sudorific. The root dyes red.

CLOSER, a square Dinas brick.

CLOSH-HOOK, a whaler's implement, for lifting blubber to be skinned.

CLOTHING-WOOL, short wool from one to three inches in length.

CLOVE-NUTMEGS, the fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*; also called Madagascarian nutmegs. See RAVESARA-NUTS in Dictionary.

CLOVE-STALKS, the dried stems bearing the flower-buds, which are used on the continent as a cheap spice.

C. M., abbreviation for Certificated Master in schools under the government supervision of the Department of Science and Art.

Co., an abbreviation for Company, as Simmonds and Co.

COAL-FITTER. See HOASTMAN in Dictionary.

COAL-HOUSE, a shed or cellar for keeping coal in for domestic use.

COAL-MASTER, in Scotland a wholesale dealer in coals.

COASTING TRADE, maritime trade carried on between any two home-ports belonging to the same country; not foreign or colonial trade.

COAST-WAITER, a custom-house officer.

COBBLE, of fossil.

COCHON, about rather.

COCK-BIR, anchor.

COCKLE, a shell.

COCOA-DE, the Sey.

COBALIS, and use.

CODICIL, a will.

COD ROK, and ship.

CODWOOL, obtained.

COLAS, a tiger coat.

COLCHICUM, autumnally.

COLLARES, a collar.

COLLIE, a dog.

COLOGNE, a silver.

COLTERAH, India.

COMB-BRUSH, with.

COMMANDE, ranking.

COMMODORE, captain in played as of a foreign pendant.

COMMON CAN, a risk of loss.

COMMON ST, for the wheat, wheat, wheat.

COMPOUNDE, ranging a po.

COMQUAT, quittance.

CONQUAT, orange, imported.

CONCENTRA, a flower-bud.

CONDOR, a China, a.

CONDOR, a jam is.

CONQUIN, the latter 84.

CONVERSAT, cards, wit.

COOLIT-LAV, the Easte.

COONDI-NU, a bark in.

COONTI, a integrit.

COOPER, a excellent.

COOPER, a stout and

In Dictionary.

ed from Green.
the extent of
par, for making
LITE in Diction-

number of per-
a tract of coun-
sized English

the small edible
s, about half

in converting

ce-goods export-

of gunny-cloth

e used in calico

selling chemist.
sun.

paper for rolling
g, which is made
nce.

Guiana for the
sima.

at and villages in

or the red seed of

used as weights

bitter aromatic

seeds of *Cassia*

siro from the inter-

arded as the best

n ophthalmia.

ormed by a union

used medicinally

non names for the

oy herbalists as

The root dyes red

rick.

Implement, for

ined.

wool from one t

of *Agathophyllum*

Madagascar nuts

NUTS in Dictionary

stems bearing the

used on the con-

ertificated Master

government super-

int of Science and

Company, as Sim

MAN in Dictionary

cellar for keeping

e.

and a wholesale dea

me trade carried

ne-ports belong

not foreign or col

h-house officer.

COBBLER'S WAX, a shoemaker's composition of rosin and wax, for stiffening his thread.

COCCOA, a small brass mortar, usually about 34 inches bore, but sometimes rather smaller.

COCK-BILL, a nautical term applied to an anchor, projecting, or hanging perpendicular, by the stopper from the cat-head.

COCKEREL, a young cock.

COCOS-DE-MER, the double or sea coco-nut of the Seychelles, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*.

CODALIS, a native shovel or spade, made and used in the Khasi hills, India.

CODICIL, a supplement or addition to a will.

COD ROX, the hard spawn of the cod, cured and shipped from the fisheries.

CODWOOL, a name in the hat trade, for wool obtained from lambs that die in the birth.

COLAS, a commercial name in India, for the tiger cowry shell (*Cypræa tigris*). See also KOLA-SEED in Dictionary.

COLCHICUM ROOT, the roots of *Colchicum autumnale*, a poisonous plant used medicinally.

COLLARES, a Lisbon red wine.

COLLES, a package.

COLOONE MARK, a Prussian weight for gold and silver = 3608½ troy grains.

COLTERAH, a name for syrup or molasses, in India.

COMB-BRUSH, a small brush to clean combs with.

COMMANDER, an officer in the Royal Navy, ranking next to a captain.

COMMODORE, an officer with the rank of a captain in the Royal Navy, usually employed as the senior officer on the division of a foreign station. He carries a broad pendant at the mast-head of his ship.

COMMON CARRIER, one who transports merchandise and goods entirely at his own risk of loss.

COMMON STATE, a term in the United States for the grade of flour made of spring wheat, with nothing but the bran bolted out.

COMPOUNDING, mixing; a composition or arrangement made with creditors; receiving a portion of a debt, and giving an acquittance for the whole.

COMQUAT, a curious small nutmeg-shaped orange, the *Citrus oliviformis* of China; imported into this country preserved.

CONCENTRADO. See MELLADO.

CONDÉE, a measure of length in Cochin China, equal to 19½ inches.

CONDOR, a gold coin of Chili and New Granada, the former being worth 8 dollars, the latter 8½ dollars.

CONQUIN, the fruit of a species of *Diospyros*: a jam is made of it in Natal.

CONVERSATION CARDS, printed amusement cards, with questions and answers, poetry, &c.

COOLIT-LAWANG, a name for clove-bark in the Eastern Archipelago. See CULILABAN-BARK in Dictionary.

COODI-NUTS, the fruit of *Carapa Guineensis*.

COONTI, a name in Florida for the *Zamia integrifolia*, the fecula of which forms an excellent arrowroot.

COOPER, a name in London for a mixture of stout and porter.

COOTRAH, the drainings from goor, used for sweetmeats by the poorer classes in India, and combined mixed with parched rice and other grain.

COPANG, a small silver coin, the tenth of a dollar; formerly current in the Straits settlements.

COPE, the outer part or case of a large loam mould, used in casting metals.

COPPER, a common name for any large circular metal boiler.

COPRA, dried cocoa-nut-pulp.

COQUITO PALM, the *Jubæa spectabilis* of Chili, which produces minute coco-nuts.

CORE, the loose internal part of a mould used in casting, to form a hollow or recess, and intercept the flow of the metal.

CORE-MAKERS, women employed in the hardware districts, making the internal parts of moulds.

CORILLANO, a kind of Italian stick-liquorice.

CORN-AVERAGE, the mean price of grain deduced from the sale returned to the Inspector at the several public markets.

CORN-STARCH, an American preparation from Indian corn or maize, largely used as an article of diet in puddings, custards, and for young children.

COROMANDEL GOOSEBERRIES. See CARAM-BOLAS.

COROOKO OIL, an oil made in India from the seeds of *Argemone Mexicana*.

CORTAN, a liquid measure used in France and Spain, varying in capacity, but averaging about 7 pints.

CORVAL, a basket for carrying pilchards to the cellars to be cured, and which holds about 360 fish.

COSETTE, a French name for dried slices of the white sugar beet, used for sugar making, and also when roasted as a substitute for chicory.

COSHER-RUM, a name given to the peculiarly strong, fine rum, used at Jewish festivals, the passover, &c.

COSTEATING, in mining. See SHODING.

COSTS, legal expenses incurred; government fines; an attorney's or counsel's charges.

COTTERING, in founding, the process of keying or joining together parts of two flasks or moulds.

COTTLE, the side of a founder's mould.

COTTON-SEED CAKE, an oil cake made from the pressed seeds of cotton, after the oil has been extracted, and used for cattle food and manure.

COTTON-WASTE, the blowings and refuse collected in cotton mills, used for paper-making and other purposes.

COTTON-WOOD, a name in Canada for the *Populus monilifera*.

COUNTERBOND, a bond given to indemnify securities which requires a stamp.

COUNTERMARK, an additional or special mark put upon a package of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened unless in the presence of all. The standard mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

COUNTERPART, a copy or duplicate, as of a contract or indenture.

COUNTERSINK, a tool.

COUNTRY GALLS, a name in India for the fruit of various species of *Terminalia*.

COURT-LEET. See **LEET** in Dictionary.

COUTNI, a Turkish fabric, one face silk and the other cotton, made in pieces of about seven yards in length.

COWRY-COOLY, one of a party of dawk-bearers in India, who carries the cowry shells or cash for small payments.

CRAB-WINCE. See **CRAB**.

CRANE-LADLE, a large receptacle in a foundry, capable of transporting from three to six tons of melted metal.

CRANE'S-BILL, the *Geranium maculatum*, sold by herbalists as a styptic, astringent, and tonic.

CRANGING-HOOK, a whaler's implement for holding the blubber while it is cut with the knife.

CREAS, linen goods made in lengths of 32 and 64 yards by 27 or 31 inches.

CREASING-HAMMER, a hammer with narrow rounded faces, used by timmen.

CREAT. See **KREAT**.

CREQUELAS, **CREQUALES**, coloured cotton or linen fabrics, made in lengths of 50 to 150 yards, by 25 or 27 inches wide. There are grey union Crequeles.

CRENDELS, a name for cracknels.

CREYAT. See **KREAT**.

CRINOLINE, a female's distended petticoat; the steel-wire framework used for petticoats.

CRISTAL (French), cut glass.

CROPS (from the Dutch *kor krape*), the interior pure and bright parts of madderroots.

CROSS-BOW, an ancient weapon, scarcely used now except by children, or some few savage tribes.

CROWN-TIMBER, the best kind of timber shipped from the Prussian ports.

CRUMMOCK, a name in Scotland for the roots of the skirret.

CUBA-BAST, the thin reticulated layers of bark of the *Paritum elatum*, Rich.

CUCUMBER-TREE, a name given by the Americans to the *Magnolia acuminata*, because its fruit when grown resembles a cucumber. It is about 3 inches long, and nearly 1 inch in diameter, and when steeped in whisky it communicates a bitter to the spirit which is drank as a preventive of autumnal fevers. The bark dried and prepared is also used for the same purpose.

CUTTE, a name in Switzerland for thin whey used for fattening pigs on.

CULEN, a name for the *Pooralea glandulosa*, the leaves of which have a medicinal reputation, and are used as a tea substitute. It is also called Koulin.

CUMARA, a Brazilian name for the Tonquin bean, and whence the chemical name coumarin.

CUMELMUMA, a name in India for pieces of the boneta or other fish, dried to a hard horny state.

CURCUMA. See **JUDWAR**.

CURCUMINE, the colouring principle of turmeric.

CURRENTS, the fruit of the *Ribes rubrum* or common currant, with its two varieties of red, and white or bluish-coloured; the *Ribes nigrum*, quinsy berry, or common black currant. For dried currants, see **CURRENTS** in Dictionary.

CURBILJONG BARK, the bark of *Plagianthus sidoides*, which furnishes a fibre in Tasmania. See **KURAJONG**.

CUSO. See **KOUSSO** in Dictionary.

CUTTLING, a term in the woollen districts for folding cloth for the warehouses.

CUYA, a name in Brazil for calabashes, the universal drinking-cup.

CYMBLING, one of the names of the squash, *Cucurbita polymorpha* or *melopepo*.

D

DABBER, a kind of pad used by engravers to hold ink.

DAHABIEH, a small boat with two lateen sails, used on the Nile.

DAIKSER, a name for the *Soja hispida*, in Japan.

DANDELION, the root of *Leontodon taraxacum*, which is used medicinally, and coffee is made from it when torrifed.

DANES, a cotton fabric for handkerchiefs made at Manchester, in lengths of ten handkerchiefs and 27 inches wide; the varieties are, Glasgow, Antipipo, and light glazed Danes.

DANIE, the sixth part of a dirhem in Persia.

DANT, a heavy metal weight with a ring handle, used for beating down the layers of salted provisions in casks. The dant for pork casks weighs about 32 lbs., that for beef 40 lbs.

DANTER, a person engaged in silk-throwing operations.

DAROGAH, an Indian superintendent, chiefly called to the head native officer of a police station or custom-house.

DATE PLUM, a name for the *Diospyros lotus* of Italy, and *D. Virginiana*.

DAWA, an African name for spiked millet, *Holcus spicatus*.

DAY'S-WORK, a mariner's term for the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

DEAD SEA APPLE, a name for the Mecca or Bussorah gall, produced by the *Cynips insana* on *Quercus infectoria*.

DEFTERDAR, a Turkish minister of finance; a keeper of public accounts.

DEGGOT, a kind of tar made from the roots of the birch-tree in Russia.

DENUM, a land measure of Turkey, rather more than a third of an acre.

DEODHAN, the Hindustani name for *Sorghum saccharatum*.

DERHIM, **DIRHEM**, a Moorish silver coin, of which there are two kinds, the large, equal to 42 floose and worth 3½d., and the small derhim, in more common use, equal to 27 floose, and worth 2½d. The derhim is also called an okheat or ounce. In Persia the coin is worth about 4½d.

DEV
DRA
los
DRA
fur
DRA
DRA
of
DHO
14
incl
N.E
DHUN
DHUR
DIOBY
of N
whe
DIMAR
DIOMET
DISPLE
of ful
Diss, a
coide
DIWO
from
DOBAR
SUGUR
DOCKAC
DOCK-R
(Rum
(R. ag
serted
DOFFER
or a gl
Dog-co
the ne
Dogan
saccha
Dogwo
Bedfor
DOLLAR
waters
flavou
DOLLO
made i
DOLPHIN
DOMESTI
States
growth
DONGH-G
shea bu
DONSKEI
DONUM
a provi
square
DONG GR
India, c
called B
DOCCOO
Lansun
DOOGHAN
pines fo
DOOKAN
DORSEL
carried
DOUBLE
gate, ta
will hol
DOUBLER
yard.

ed layers of
Rich.
ven by the
acuminata,
n resembles
inches long,
er, and when
annunciates a
is drank as a
fevers. The
so used for tho

for thin whey

tea glandulosa,
medicinal repu-
tea substitute.

or the Tonquin
chemical name

ia for pieces of
dried to a hard

g principle of

Ribes rubrum or
two varieties of
oured; the Ribes
r common black
ts, see CURRANTS

c of Plagianthus
s a fibre in Tas-

tionary.
woollen districts
warehouses.

r calabashes, the

es of the squash,
metopepo.

se Diospyros lotus
ana.

for spiked millet,

a term for the ac-
a ship's course for
noon to noon.

for the Mecca or
il by the Cynips in-

ria.
minister of finance;
ants.

ade from the roots
sla.

of Turkey, rather
acre.

name for Sorghum

ish silver coin, of
d., the large, equal

33d., and the small
non use, equal to 27

The derhim is also
nce. In Perala the

DEVISE, to bequeath.

DHAEPUH, the flowers of *Grislea tomentosa*, used as a mordant in dyeing.

DHAK, a name for the *Butea frondosa*, which furnishes a dye and resin, &c.

DHALL. See DHOIL.

DHAURI, a name in India for the red flowers of *Grislea tomentosa*, used in dyeing.

DHOW, a straight cleaver-like native knife, 14 foot long, set in a handle of 10 to 12 inches, used by the Khasi tribes on the N. E. frontier of Bengal.

DHUNCHA, the fibre of *Sesbania aculeata*.

DHURREE, a weight in India of 50 lbs.

DIOBY HERRING, a salted and smoked herring of Nova Scotia, named from the locality where it is prepared.

DIMARCHIA, a Greek government officer.

DIOWET, a name in Russia for birch oil.

DIAPLENIH SALE, a Scotch term for a sale of furniture, fixtures, &c.

DISS, a name in Algeria for *Arundo festuoides*, used as a paper material.

DIWOOL, a gum produced in the East Indies from the *Egle marmelos*.

DOBARAH, a superior kind of clayed date sugar made in Bengal.

DOCKAGE. See DOCK CHARGES.

DOCK-ROOT, the roots of the yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*) and of the water dock (*R. aquaticus*), sold by herbalists, and asserted to be serviceable in skin diseases.

DOFFER, a boy who assists a throstle-spinner, or a girl who assists a doubler.

DOG-COLLAR, a metal or leather circlet for the neck of dogs.

DOGGS, a local name for the *Sorghum saccharatum*.

DOGWOOD. The dogwood of Tasmania is *Bedfordia salicifolia*.

DOLLAR FISH, a sea fish of the American waters, with white flesh and of a fine flavour.

DOLLO, DULLOOAH, a kind of date sugar made in Bengal.

DOLPHIN, in Canada a mooring stage.

DOMESTIC, a general term in the United States for all goods and produce of home growth or manufacture.

DONEH-GREASE, a name in Sierra Leone for shea butter.

DONSKOL, a common kind of Russian wool.

DONUN, a land measure in Kiuprili, in the province of Monaster, about forty paces square.

DOOB GRASS, a common pasture grass in India, the *Cynodon dactylon*; it is also called Bermuda grass.

DOOCOO, an excellent fruit of Java, the *Lansium domesticum*.

DOOGHAN, DUNGHAN, names in the Philippines for the *Myristica spuria*.

DOOKAN, a shop or stall.

DOOREL, DOSEER, a pannier or basket, to be carried on the shoulder.

DOUBLE, an oblong basket used at Billingsgate, tapering to the bottom, and which will hold from three to four dozen fish.

DOUBLER, a woman employed in twisting yarn.

DOULOU, a Turkish land measure of one hundred and twenty square feet.

DOVE'S FOOT, another name for Crane's bill.

DOWLOA, a coarse kind of Indian sugar.

DOWN-TREE, the *Ochroma Lagopus* of the West Indies, the seed-pods of which produce a kind of silk cotton used for stuffing pillows, &c.

DRAA, the chief measure of length in Morocco, and equal to twenty-one and a half inches.

DRADE, a miner's name for second class ore.

DRAFT, twenty pounds' weight of eels; the quantity of grain or merchandise weighed at one time; an allowance made from the gross weight. See ALLOWANCE.

DRAG-BOAT, a Scotch fishing-boat.

DRAGOMAN, a name in Turkey and the Levant for an interpreter.

DRESSER, a mallet used by plumbers for flattening lead.

DRIFT-WOOD, wood thrown on the shore of seas or rivers.

DROGUE, a corruption of drag, a conical or extinguisher shape canvas bag, used by the boatmen on the Norfolk coast, to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her broaching-to. They are towed with the foremost end by a stout rope; a small line, termed a tripping line, being fast to the apex or pointed end.

DROOTS, a revenue accruing to the Admiralty from wrecks, and from the capture of enemies' ships.

DRUMING, a process of dressing quills, by introducing them for a moment into a red hot earthenware retort, and then passing them quickly between a blunt knife and heated plate, thus hardening them, and freeing them from skin.

DUFF, the dust of coal, or the fine portions passing through the screens which is used in making compressed fuel.

DUITEN, a Dutch copper coin, the sixth part of a penny. See DOIT.

DULLOOAH, DOOLOO, a kind of clayed date sugar.

DUN FISH, cod prepared in New Hampshire in a peculiar manner, after salting, by being stacked with hay or grass in a dark store for several months.

DUNKS, a name in the West Indies for the *Zizyphus jujuba*.

DURBAR, an Indian audience court.

DURMA MATS, common mats made at Calcutta, of the split stalks of the *Amphidoxa karka* reed; pipes are also made of the culms.

DURMAST, a name for the red or chestnut oak, *Quercus sessiliflora*.

DUTY, a term in mining, which expresses the nett result obtained from the combustion of a given quantity of coal.

DWARF PALM, the *Chamærops humilis*, the leaves of which furnish fibre and paper material.

DYCE-IRON, a tool used on a broad beam for graining leather.

E

EARTH-OIL, a kind of petroleum, now largely obtained in the United States and Canada.

EASTER TERM, one of the four law terms, which commences on the 15th April, and terminates on the 8th May.

ECREVISSE (French), a crab or cray-fish.

EDGING-IRON, a semicircular spade for cutting turf.

ELATERIUM, a medicinal deposit from the squirting cucumber, *Momordica elaterium*.

ELDER-FLOWERS, The dried flowers of two species, *Sambucus nigra* and *ebulus*, particularly the latter, are used for flavouring sweet wines.

ELECTROMETER, a mover of the electric fluid; a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

ELECTRON, ELECTRUM, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELECTROSCOPE, an instrument for rendering electrical excitation apparent by its effects.

ELEM-FIGS, the best kind of dried figs, those picked by hand.

ELM-BARK, the bark of the slippery elm of the United States (*Ulmus fulva*), sold by herbalists as an emollient, diuretic, and tonic; that of the British elm (*U. campestris*), is stated to have analogous properties, but much less active.

ELUTHIATE, to cleanse by washing and straining.

ELVAN, a kind of granitic porphyry.

EMPTIES, a collective term for empty packages of all kinds, casks, bottles, sacks, &c. See **EMPTY PACKAGES** in Dictionary.

EMU, an Australian bird, the *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*, the eggs, feathers, and oil of which have a commercial value.

ENAM, land granted in free tenure in India.

ENG, a common forest-tree of Pegu, the *Dipterocarpus grandiflora* of Wallich.

ENGINE-DRIVER, the manager of an engine on a railway line. In 1857, there were 3600 of these in the kingdom, and as many assistants, who are often termed firemen.

ENGINE-TENDER, one who has the charge and management of a steam engine in a factory.

ENGINE-WASTE, the droppings or blowings from cotton factories, which is either white, grey, or coloured.

EQUERRY, an attendant on princes who has the care and maintenance of their horses; a stable for horses.

ESCHEATOR, an officer of some corporate towns.

ETTOLETRO, a measure, in Sardinia, for liquids, 22 gallons; for dry goods, 2½ bushels.

EVER-BOAT, a Dutch coaster.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS, species of *Gnaphalium*, which, from their durability, are much used for bouquets in winter.

EVERTER, an engineer.

EXECUTION, a process of law, for getting possession of any thing done by judgment.

EXEQUATUR, an official recognition of a consular or consular agent, authorizing him to act in a country.

EXON, in England the commander of the Royal body guard.

EXPERT, a person skilled in hand-writings; a fac-similit.

EXTRA, additional; superior; a term in the United States, for the flour made of the best quality of red winter or low white wheat, with the fine flour and middlings bolted out. Double extra, or as usually written XX, is the choicest flour that is made from the best white wheat.

EXTRA STATE, a grade of American flour, made of spring wheat bolted clear.

F

FAAM. See **FAHAM-TEA** in Dictionary.

FACIA, properly **FASCIA**, the jutting of bricks beyond the windows; the under part of the cornice over a shop-window.

FACIA-WRITER, one who paints letters on the fascia, over the window of a shop, &c.

FACTORY, a commercial station in Africa.

FADDAH, a small Egyptian coin, equivalent to about the fourth of a farthing.

FANCY, a term in the United States, for the grade of flour made of a mixture of red winter and spring wheat, bolted clean.

FANCY WOODS, a name under which most of the furniture woods are sold, such as mahogany, rosewood, satin, kingwood, &c.

FANEQADA. In Peru the fanegada is 41.472 square varas of 33 inches, or 9 acres English measurement.

FAN PALM. The Jamaica fan palm is *Sabal Blackburniana*; the Indian fan palm of China &c., *Chamærops excelsa*, and the dwarf fan palm of the South of Europe, *C. humilis*.

FARDEAU (French), a burden or load.

FARINHA, a common name in Brazil for cassava or mandioca flour, the general bread-stuff or food of the negroes and Indians.

FARRO, a name in Italy for Polish wheat, *Triticum Polonicum*, and for *T. durum*.

FASLI (Hindustani), a year; a term used in the revenue department in India.

FAYAL, a wine produced mostly in Pico, one of the Azores islands, but which takes its name from the place of shipment.

FEED-PIPE, a pipe which supplies the boiler of a steam engine &c. with water.

FELICES, small beans, black, white, or variegated, largely grown in Brazil for consumption and export.

FELSINA WATER, a perfumed cosmetic, largely exported from Bologna, in Italy.

FELTED CLOTH, a woollen fabric made by means of pressure and warm moisture, with milling, which dispenses with the spinning and weaving processes. It is

adapted
nets
ing
FENCIBLE
of at
FENT-
remi
FRZ, a
FIARS,
sever
coun
taine
jury.
FIAT, a
law,
on the
davit
FIFTH-
thirty
FIG-DUG
ground
birds.
FIGUERE
FILAR,
FILE-BL
pares
FILIGRE
thread
FILIK, a
wool.
FILS, a
the ele
FINISHE
FIREHEA
stove fi
FIRESTON
soft ca
vended
of hear
FISH-SKE
FITE, a
short s
foreing
FIXING,
ence to
referen
FLAG DO
harbour
FLAGGING
opening
FLAGS, a
quills.
FLASK, a
FLATTER
FLAX-WA
the pre
paper-m
chinery
FLEIDSCH
German
FLEURET
FLIMSY, a

GABAR,
five
DAHIZI
GAGNE-P
which a

adapted for paddings, carpets, and druggets, horse-cloths, table-covers, the covering of boilers, ships' bottoms, &c.

FENCING-MASTER, one who teaches the art of attack and defence with sword or foil.

FENT-DEALER, in Scotland, a retailer of remnants of cloth.

FEZ, a Turkish red woollen skull-cap.

FIARS, the average prices in Scotland of the several kinds of grain, the growth of his county in the preceding crop, as ascertained by the sheriff with the help of a jury.

FIAT, an order directing a certain process at law. In bankruptcy cases a fiat is issued, on the petitioning creditor making affidavit as to the correctness of his debt.

FIFTH-RATE, a vessel of war, carrying from thirty to fifty guns.

FID-DUST, a name among mealmen for fine ground oatmeal, sold for feeding cage birds.

FIGUERA, a kind of wine. [Turkey.

FILE-R, an embroidered slipper, worn in **FILE-BLANK FORGER**, a workman who prepares the crude metal for the file-cutter.

FILIGREE-WORKER, a workman in delicate threads of gold or silver wire, &c.

FILIK, a native name for Angora goats' wool.

FILS, a Moorish copper coin, worth about the eleventh part of a penny.

FINISHER, a workman at a paper mill.

FIREHEARTH, a kind of cooking range or stove for ships.

FIRESTONE, a local name in Surrey for the soft calcareous sandstone, so generally vended in the metropolises under the name of hearthstone.

FISH-SNIGGER, a Dutch fishing-boat.

FITA, a measure in Eastern Africa, the short span from the extended end of the forefinger to the thumb.

FIXING, in shipbrokers' parlance, in reference to a ship, finding it a freight; and, in reference to a freight, finding it a ship.

FLAG DUES, a charge on ships, in some harbours, for hoisting flags.

FLAGGING-IRONS, a tool used by coopers for opening the staves, &c.

FLAGS, a technical name for a variety of quills. [salad-ol.

FLASK, a straw-covered bottle for holding

FLATTER, a manufacturing tool.

FLAX-WASTE, the tow or refuse collected in the preparation of flax, which is used for paper-making, and for packing for machinery.

FLEIDSCHUCKEN, a small breed of sheep in Germany. [with.

FLEURET, an instrument to practise fencing

FLIMSY, a name among reporters for manifold copies of articles of news written on tissue paper.

FLITTERGOLD, the German name for oraldew.

FLOATING-ELEVATOR, an elevator placed on board a vessel, so that it may be moved from place to place, as occasion may require. See **ELEVATOR**.

FLOOSE, a petty money currency in Morocco, the eleventh part of a penny.

FOUND, The species of this fish, obtained in North America, are *Pleuronectes plana*, *P. pusilla*, and *P. limanda*.

FLUSHING, a kind of Yorkshire woollen cloth made in lengths of 48 to 55 yards.

FLUTINA, a musical instrument of the concertina description.

FOLDER, a woman employed in doubling the sheets for the book binder.

FOOTING, the base or support of a wall.

FOREPEAK, the place allotted to the crew in merchant ships.

FOUNDATION-MUSLIN, an open worked muslin, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

FOURPENNY, an abbreviated term for ale sold at fourpence per quart.

FOX-GLOVE, the *Digitalis purpurea*: the powdered leaves are used medicinally.

FOX-SHARK, the *Carcharius vulpes*.

FOY, a charge made by Newcastle shipbrokers, of from one to one and a half guinea, which originated in the broker having to find accommodation for man and horse, when shipmasters went from Shields to clear outwards, before travelling by steam came into use. The pay of a foyboat's crew, &c.

FOY-BEAT, a boat employed to assist in mooring and unmooring ships in the Northern ports of England.

FRANGOLLA (Spanish), coarse ground corn.

FREIGHT, goods and other commodities, carried by water from one port to another.

FREJOLE. See **FALJOLE** in Dictionary.

FRET-CUTTER, a workman who cuts out open patterns in wood with a fine saw.

FRETZ, a glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

FRIO, a name in Chili for silver ore not easily amalгамated.

FRUANG, a small Siamese money, the half of a salung, equal to about 4d.: in Cambodia it is worth 3d.

FULL FISH, a trade term applied to the second class of herrings when the roes and milt are largely developed. After spawning they are termed "spent fish."

FULWA, a solid oil or vegetable butter obtained in India from *Bassia butyracea*.

FUNDS, a term applied to possession of means; cash in hand.

G

GABAR, a kind of lighter or Polish built river craft, towed by steamers to Danzig.

GAGNE-PAIN (French), any tool, &c., by which a living is earned.

GAIAIC, a name in French Guiana for the wood of the *Dipteryx odorata*.

GAL, a miner's name for wolfram.

GALBA, a very durable Indian wood, the produce of *Calophyllum Calaba*.

GATE, a grant of land of 20 yards in length, in perpetuity for quarrying purposes, made by the Crown in the Forest of Dean to the miners, or those who have worked a year and a day under ground. [root.]

GATGA, a name in Sweden for galangal

GATIASSE, a kind of ship like a galleon.

GALIMETA Wood, the wood of *Bumelia salicifolia*, a South American tree.

GAMAN, **GEMENES**, a kind of madder powder.

GAMOOSAH (Arabic), a buffalo.

GAMOZZE, a kind of Italian cheese.

GANG, a walk for cattle; a personal load, as much as can be carried at once.

GANGMAN, in Scotland a pedestrian. See **GANGER** in Dictionary. [Thibet.]

GARHOON, a civil ruler or commissioner.

GANNET-STONE, **GANISTON**, a kind of granite obtained in Lundy island.

GARVIE, a name in Scotland for the sprat.

GATEKEEPER, an attendant on railway road gates, of whom there are upwards of 2000 in the kingdom; one who looks after dock, park, or other gates.

GAUCHO, a mounted herdsmen in Patagonia and Buenos Ayres.

GAWN-TREE, a stool or frame for bottling, or standing casks on in Scotland.

GEELBECK, a Dutch name (signifying yellow mouth) in the Cape colony for a large fish, the *Otolithus aquidens*, Cuv. and Val., which is dried for export.

GERMAN TEXT, a name for an ornamental printing-type.

GERMAN YEAST, dried and compressed yeast from spirit, largely imported from Holland.

GEOPHIGA, an adulterant for wine, which used to be shipped in large quantities from Lisbon and Oporto.

GEWERBESTEUER, a trade tax in Germany.

GHAZILIEH, a Turkish mixed fabric, half cotton and half silk, made in pieces about eight yards long.

GHEMMI (Turkish), a ship.

GHEKA, a name for soft wheat at Taganrog.

GHURRAH, a liquid measure of Tripoli, the sixth part of a jar, nearly half a gallon.

GIBUS, a spring or folding crush dress hat.

GILLING-THREAD, a strong linen thread yarn, made in Ireland for fishing nets.

GILT-EDGED, writing paper or books burnished with gold leaf; a technical term in the United States for first-class business paper or bills of exchange.

GINGERGRASS OIL, an essential oil obtained from the *Andropogon Martini*, or, according to some authorities, from *Anatherum nardus*.

GIRO (German), endorsing. There are Giro banks at Frankfurt, Hamburg, &c., which transact this species of business. A superior white-wine of Sardinia.

GLANDS (French), acorns.

GLEUCONOMETER, an instrument used in France to test the strength of the juice of the grape when first pressed.

GLOST-FIREMEN, **GLOST-PLACER**, workmen engaged in the potteries.

GNAPPE, a name for balachong.

GODAVI. See **DHAULI**.

GOGO, a name in the East for the *Entada Pursetia*.

GOINGANADOU, a tree of Cayenne, which furnishes a wax having all the useful properties of bees' wax.

GOKOKI, a collective name for bread-stuffs and several kinds of pulse eaten in Japan, meaning the five fruits of the field, as rice, barley, wheat, soy beans and dried beans.

GOMBO, the French name for the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, which yields a strong fibre. *Hibiscus gossypinus* is called "Gombo des bois."

GOOMI, a Russian name for millet.

GONAKIE, an African name for the *Acacia Adansonia*, which furnishes a good building wood in Senegal and elsewhere.

GOOMPANTY, a name in Madras for the wood of *Odina Wodier*, used for railway sleepers.

GOONSOORA, a species of *Hibiscus*, cultivated for its fibre in India.

GRABB, indigo broken very small, which is only bought by consumers, and not held by dealers.

GRAINER, an instrument for raising the grain on morocco leather; the workman who grinds leather; an instrument used in powder mills.

GRANONE (Italian), Indian corn.

GRAZA, a name in Chile, &c., for tallow and fat.

GREY-GOODS, a name in the cotton manufacturing districts for unbleached and undyed cottons.

GREY PRINTERS. See **PRINTERS**.

GREY TWILLS, cotton goods used for finishing whisks, or printing on, and made of various lengths.

GRIGNOLINO, an Italian wine.

GRIGNON, a French name for the *Bucida angustifolia*, or *buceras*, one of the most durable ship-building woods.

GRIGRI, a name in Trinidad for the wood of *Astrocaryum aculeatum*.

GRIPE, the fore part of a ship.

GRIFFE-SOU (French), any dealer with the poor who drives hard unjust bargains.

GROUNDAGE, a name for harbour dues.

GROUND-ANNUALS, a term in Scotland for ground-rents.

GRU-GRU, a name both for the *Astrocaryum vulgare* and the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, woods of Trinidad.

GRUYERE, a continental cheese flavoured with the *Melilotus officinalis* ground and powdered.

GUACO, the *Mikania Guaco*, considered in America an antidote to snake bites.

GUALLAGA, a name in San Domingo for the *Zamia media* plant, from the root of which starch is obtained and exported, the shipments in 1856 having been 494 barrels.

GUANDER, a Spanish name for the *Cajanus Indicus*, Lin.

GUARANTEE, a contract entered into, and stipulating that another party engages to see it completed.

GUARDS, protections to a book; the open flooring fore and aft of the paddles of a steam-boat.

GUAZA, the tops of the *Cannabinus Indicus*, which have narcotic properties.

GUINEA-PEPPER, a common name for capsicums of different kinds.

GUINGATO, a kind of Italian cheese.

GUTRIL of the very coarse powder.

CAUCA

GULA, a value island Dutch

GULDEN florin.

GULLY-T sewer.

GUN-FIN parts

GUNNING used for

HAARET nun

HADDOCK land in

HAIE, a Arabs

HAIR burn

HAIRCLO mixed

HAIR hair, an

HAKE, a Nova S

HAKE is the P

HAKODA, the East

HALIFAX

HALE BENCY

HAMBLET of mus

HAN, the reach o

HAN, the ropes, l

HANCHIN used in

HANDLER

HANDLE a finish

HANDW the mo

HANGARI

HANGARI tripang

HAP, a m about 4

HARD P shire fo

HARD Forest

HARDWO piled g

HARD and ce

HARD oak, as

HARINA

HARPER, a

HARPLIN

HASHEES toxicant

HASHEES sold in

HASHEES tobacco

one, which
useful pro-
bread-stuffs
in Japan,
eld, as rice,
ried beans.
the *Hibiscus*
strong fibre.
Gombo des

the *Acacia*
good build-
where.
or the wood
ay sleepers.
acus, culti-

all, which is
and not held

ng the grain
rkman who
ent used in

n.
r tallow and

otton manu-
ched and un-

for finishing
ade of various

the *Bucida*
of the most

the wood of

aler with the
bargains.

our dues.

Scotland for

ese flavoured
is ground and

considered in
ke bites.

Domingo for
m the root of

en 404 barrels,
or the *Cajanus*

ered into, and
rty engages to

ook; the open
e paddles of a

Astrocaryum
sclerocarpa,

Abinus Indicus,
tles.

name for cap-
cheese.

GUTRILA, a powder made with the flowers of the *Pyrethrum carneum* and *roseum*, very obnoxious to insects, and sold, when powdered, under the name of Persian or Caucasian insect powder.

GULLA, a dry measure and the standard of value among the Nihas, natives of an island in the Indian archipelago. It is six Dutch pounds weight.

GULDEN, another name for the Austrian florin, worth about 2s.; in Holland, 1s. 8d.

GULLY-HOLE, a grating or opening in a sewer.

GUN-FINISHER, a workman who puts the parts of a gun together and fits it for use.

GUNNING-PUNT, a low flat-bottomed boat, used for shooting wild-fowl from.

GUN-POLISHER, one who polishes and hardens the metal work connected with firearms.

GUN-STOCKER, a workman who fixes the stocks to the barrels of muskets, rifles, &c.

GURANCUX, a recovered dye-stuff from spent madder.

GURJUN-TREE, the *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, from which the fragrant wood-oil is obtained by cutting holes in them and applying fire.

GURPATTI, native refined date sugar in Bengai.

GWALLA, a cow-keeper or herd in the Himalayas.

GUT, the intestines of animals, which, when cleaned and spun, are made into bowing and musical strings, and also used as cases for sausages, polonies, &c.

H

HAARETUKER, a name for the fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, used as galls.

HADDOCK-BOAT, a boat employed in Scotland in catching flindon haddocks.

HAIK, a woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, but under the burboose.

HAIRCLOTH-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of mixed horse-hair fabrics, the web being hair, and the warp cotton, &c.

HAKE. The fish passing on the coasts of Nova Scotia and America under this name, is the *Phycis Americana*.

HAKODA, a commander of a native boat in the East.

HALIFAX CURRENCY. See CANADIAN CURRENCY in Dictionary.

HAMBLETON-HOOKERS, a choice large kind of mussel, taken out of the sea and fattened in the Wyre, Lancashire, within reach of the tide.

HAN, the *Cyperus longus*, used for making ropes, baskets, &c., in Guernsey.

HANCHINOL, the leaves of *Heimia salicifolia*, used in Mexico in venereal affections.

HANDLER, a workman in a pottery.

HANDLE-SETTERS, men or boys employed at a finishing mill in the woollen districts.

HANDWHIP-MOUNTER, a workman who fixes the mountings to whips.

HANGARD, a warehouse in Quebec.

HANGEMAN, a large and inferior kind of tripan, or edible sea slug.

HAP, a money of account in Siam, equal to about £480.

HARD PLANK, a local name in Gloucestershire for a kind of oolite stone, also called Forest marble rock.

HARDWOOD, a name in North America, applied generally to other woods than pine and cedar; a trade term in England for oak, ash, elm, beech, birch, &c.

HARINA (Spanish), flour.

HARPER, HARPIST, a player on the harp.

HARPLINGS, twisted gut strings for harps.

HASHEESH (Arabic), hemp, hay; also an intoxicating drug made of hemp, which is sold in the form of sweetmeats, paste, and tobacco.

HAULIER, an operative in a rope-walk.

HAUTLE, an animal bread, made in Mexico of the dried eggs of species of *Corixa*, Geoffrey, a water insect.

HAWSE, the broad parts of the bows of a ship.

HAWSE-PIPES, the cylindrical holes in the bows of a ship through which the cable runs out.

HAWSER, a rope cable used for towing.

HEADER, a person who guts codfish, and removes the head.

HEAD-MATTER, spermaceti in its natural crude state, as taken from the cavity in the large head of the sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*.

HEARTHSTONE, a soft calcareous sandstone, obtained at the Godstone quarries in Surrey, used for glass furnaces, backs of fireplaces and stoves, and for cleaning hearths.

HELEBORE ROOT, the rhizomes of species of *Veratrum* possessing narcotic and poisonous properties which are used medicinally. They contain the alkaloid Veratria. The rhizomes of *V. album* have been employed externally as an emetic and for destroying vermin; and internally as a purgative and anodyne in gout, &c. Those of *V. viride* are used in the United States for the same purpose.

HELLER, a petty money of account at Frankfurt, the twelfth of a penny.

HELPER, a second-rate workman in a ship-building yard.

HENBANE, the *Hyoscyamus niger*, cultivated for the medicinal properties of its leaves.

HE-OAK, a variety of beefwood of Tasmania, the *Casuarina stricta*.

HEPATIC ALOES, a variety of the Socotrine aloes.

HERD'S GRASS, a name in the New England States of America for Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*.

HEREDITAMENTS, the stationary and immovable things inherited, unless otherwise devised.

RHATLACOOM, RHATLACOOM, a Turkish confection, the basis of which is starch.

HIGH STEWARD, an official of a borough.

HIGH WINES, a proof kind of spirit in distillation, contradistinguished from Low wines.

HILARY TERM, one of the law terms, which commences on the 11th January, and terminates on the 31st.

HINAG, the bark of *Elaeagnus Himai*, used for dyeing in New Zealand.

HOG-FLEECE, the clip of wool from a sheep that has not been previously shorn.

HOME, a term applied to a thing when close in its place.

HONEYBUCKLE-WOOD, the *Banksia australis* of Tasmania.

HONLEY, a woollen fabric made chiefly of shoddy.

HOOPS, the commonest side plates of tortoiseshell, largely used in China.

HOOKAH-SHELLS, cocoon-jut shells, used for common bubble bubble pipes, exported from India to the Arabian and Persian Gulf.

HOPPER, a box with a bottom in the form of an inverted truncated pyramid, with a trap-door for closing the opening, used for weighing grain and similar articles in the United States. When full the trap is opened, and the contents allowed to run out. A kind of cake made of rice flour in Ceylon.

HOPPER-BOTTOMED, having a bottom like a hopper.

HOPPO, a Chinese official who measures ships.

HORNING. See LETTERS OF HORNING in Dictionary.

HORSE-GREASE, the melted fat obtained by boiling the carcases of horses. It is some-

times imported from South America under the name of mare's grease.

HOGST-LOAD, in Turkey the maximum load which a horse can carry is about 350 lbs.; a mule 300 lbs., and a m. 200 lbs.

HORTIC-SICUS, an herbicium.

HOST, the landlord of an inn.

HOSTAGE, a poundage charge on the freight of foreign vessels, formerly levied at the port of Hull.

HOTTENTOT-FISH, a small fish of South Africa, the *Sargus capensis*, which is not only a superior table fish, but is also salted and dried for export.

HOUSE FLAG, the distinguishing flag of a particular owner or firm, generally carried on the main mast of the ship.

HOVELL'S BOATS, boats employed at Margate in landing passengers from steamers.

HUKABACK, a hempen canvas, used for coarse towels and table-cloths.

HUF, a Prussian land measure of 30 morgen,

or 31,620 square yards.

HUKKA, a Persian weight of 480 drachms.

HULL, a local name for a shop in Sheffield.

HUON PINE, a beautiful furniture wood of Tasmania, the *Dacrydium Franklinii*.

HUREEK, a name in India for *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

HURRAH, HURTUKEE, a name in Bengal for myrobalans, the fruit of *Terminalia*

Chebula.

HURSINGHOR, a name in India for the flowers of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* used for dyeing yellow or orange.

HYRACEUM, a secretion of the Cape badger, at one time considered to have medicinal properties.

I

IYE, a name in India for the *Sonstivera cylindrica*, a plant useful for its fibre.

IGNATIUS BEANS, the horny seeds of *Ignatia amara*, which are poisonous; the seeds of *Fouillea cordifolia* are also so called in Brazil.

IMAMES, a Turkish name for mouthpieces for pipes.

IMMORTELE (French), a name for everlasting flowers, the *Gnaphalium orientale*; the wood of the *Erythrina glauca*.

IMPERIALS, a superior kind of French plums.

IMPROVER, a young person admitted to learn a business for a year or two, usually on payment of a premium.

INCENSE WOOD, the fragrant product of *Acia Guianensis*.

INDEMNITY, a guarantee from any liability, and having reference to many occurrences in the routine of trade.

INDIAN CORN. See MAIZE in Dictionary.

INDIAN SORREL, a species of mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*; a jelly prepared from the flower bracts, is an excellent substitute for red-currant jelly.

INDIAN TOBACCO. See LOBELIA, and TOBACCO, INDIAN.

INSECT POWDER. See GURILIA.

INSECT WAX, a clear transparent wax resembling spermaceti, imported from China, and believed to be produced by *Flata limbata*.

INSOLVENCY, an incapacity of paying debts contracted; the surrender of property for the benefit of all creditors, with protection from arrest.

IRIS-ROOT. See ORRIS-ROOT.

IRON-WOOD, of Norfolk Island, is the *Olea apetala*.

IS-SIOE, a silver Japanese coin of the value of 4d.

ISTLE, the fibre of an Agave, imported from Mexico for brush-making.

ITAKA WOOD, a timber of British Guiana the produce of *Mocharium Schomburgkii* remarkable for its black and brown streaks, on which account it is employed in cabinet-work.

ITCHEBOO, a coin of Japan struck in silver or gold, worth 1s. 6d.

JABON (S)

JABUT

dum.

JACKASSING

States to

usually p

JAFFNA M

sarmentu

torial pu

JAMB, in n

See JAMB

JAMPEZ, a

JANOOZ, a

stroemia

JAPANESE

JAPAN WA

obtained

succedan

JAR, a li

ghurafa

JARCIA (Sp

JAROOZ, t

magnific

which, t

water, ar

boat-bull

JARRAH, a

wood, li

Eucalypt

JAU, JO, na

JAVELIN, a

cart from

JENEQUE, r

from the

hammock

JEREER, a t

ing about

JERGA, a fa

Central

much use

clothing.

KABELJAT

for the

Val, one

town 32

lik 30d.

KABYLE, a

KAFIR-COR

for the c

gare

KAFIZ, a P

KAG-BEAT,

KAHROBA,

KAIMAKAN,

KAIMES, T

KAJANG, a

leaves of

and drie

Dictiona

KALAF, a

the sweet

Egyptia

East for

ties.

KALENGY.

J

JABON (Spanish), soap.

JABUTI, the edible fruit of *Psidium albidum*.

JACKASSING, a term applied in the United States to labour done by men, that is usually performed by horses or machinery.

JAFFNA MOSS, a dye lichen, *Alectoria sarmentosa*, collected in Ceylon for tinctorial purposes.

JAMB, in nautical language to squeeze tight. See **JAMBS**.

JAMPEZ, a Turkish silk stuff.

JANOOI, an East Indian wood, the *Lagerstroemia macrocarpa*.

JAPANESE CEDAR, the *Cryptomeria Japonica*.

JAPAN WAX, a solid white vegetable fat, obtained by boiling the seeds of *Rhus succedanea*.

JAR, a liquid measure in Tripoli of six ghutras and equal to 2½ gallons.

JARCIA (Spanish), cordage.

JAROOI, the *Lagerstroemia Reginae*, a magnificent Indian tree with red wood, which, though soft, is durable under water, and therefore in universal use for boat-building.

JARRAH, a very durable Western Australian wood, like mahogany, the produce of *Eucalyptus rostrata*.

JAU, **JO**, names in India for barley.

JAVELIN, a spear or lance, to be thrown or cast from the hand.

JENQUEX, a name in Mexico for the Agave, from the fibres of which cordage, sacks, hammocks, &c., are made.

JEKEEB, a tract of land in Persia, measuring about 200 feet square.

JERGA, a fabric made in great quantity in Central America, of native wool, and much used by the working people for clothing.

JEROPIGA. See **GEROPIGA**.

JERUNNEE, uncrystallizable syrup or molasses.

JETTAGE, a corporation due on foreign vessels.

JHAGHEERDAR, **JAGIRDAR**, in India the holder of lands granted for services.

JIGGER, a tool used by coopers for stripping the outside of staves.

JIGULITE, the native name for the indigo plant in Central America.

JITO, a Brazilian plant, supposed to be *Guarea purgans*, a powerful and dangerous purgative.

JONK, a land-measure in Java of 2000 square square Rhenish rods, about seven acres.

JONNA, a name for grain in Gunttoor, and other parts of India.

JORDAN ALMONDS, the best kind of sweet almond, of a long shape, imported from Malaga.

JOURNAL, a French superficial or land-measure of 3815 square yards.

JOWAR, **JOWARREE**. See **JOAR** in Dictionary.

JUNERA, a name in the Sonthal district of Bengal for the *Sorghum vulgare*. See **JOAR**.

JUNIPER, a name in Nova Scotia for the *Juniperus* or *Tamarac* (*Larix Americana*).

JURAT, an officer of a borough.

JURIBALI BARK, a Demerara product, supposed to belong to some cedrelaceous plant; it is described as being a potent bitter and astringent, and superior to Peruvian bark in fevers of a typhoid and malignant nature.

JURUMU, an excellent variety of squash, cultivated in Brazil.

JUTE WEAVER, an operative in a power-loom factory who weaves jute.

K

KABELJAUW, a name in the Cape colony, for the *Sciæna hololepidota*, Cuv. and Val.

KABUT, one of the staple fishes in the Cape-town market, which is dried and salted like cod, and exported to the Mauritius.

KABYLE, a clan or community.

KAFIR-CORN, a name in the colony of Natal, for the edible grain of the *Sorghum vulgare*.

KAFIZ, a Persian weight of 64 lbs.

KAG-BOAT, a Dutch boat.

KAHROBA, the Hindustani name for amber.

KAIMAKAN, a Turkish lieutenant-governor.

KAIMES, Turkish paper-money.

KAJANG, a mat made of the unexpanded leaves of the Nipah palm, sewn together and dried in the sun. See **CADJAN** in Dictionary.

KALAF, a medicated water prepared from the sweet-scented male catkins of *Salix Egyptæca*, which has a celebrity in the East for its cardiac and sudorific qualities.

KALENGY. See **KALLINGEE** in Dictionary.

KAMALA, a pubescent down covering the capsules of the *Rottlera tinctoria*, used for dyeing orange, and medicinally.

KAMMA, a name for birch oil in Russia.

KANAN, a Siamese dry measure equal to 1½ pint.

KANARI, the Java almond, the *Canarium commune*, a tree, the nuts of which yield an oil in the Banda Isles, which is used for burning and for food.

KANGAROO GRASS, a favourite pasture grass of Australia, the *Anthistria australis*.

KARASUMI, a name for pickled fish in Japan.

KARKUN, a native officer in charge of a range of forest in the Bombay Presidency.

KEENA NUTS, the fruit of *Calophyllum Calaba*.

KEESKEESAN, a superior kind of *Holothuria* caught in the Eastern seas, and dried for food in China.

KEFEKIL, a Turkish name for the meerschaum clay obtained in Anatolia, of which the well-known pipe bowls are made.

L

LABURNUM WOOD, a light olive green beautifully grained wood, the produce of some species of *Cytisus*.

LACRIMUS (German), litmus.

LACRYMA CHRISTI, a highly perfumed, luscious red Naples wine, produced at the foot of Mount Vesuvius.

LADY-DAY, one of the recognised quarters of the year, falling on the 25th of March.

LAGRIMAS, the richest and finest of the sweet wines of Malaga; the droppings from the grape.

LAITON (French), brass.

LAKH. See LAC in Dictionary.

LAKING-DAY, a mining term for a day of rest.

LA-KAO, a Chinese green dye, obtained from *Rhamnus catharticus*.

LALANG, a rank and worthless grass, the *Andropogon caricosum*, which infests places in the Eastern Islands.

LALO. See ALO.

LAMAY, a Burmese measure of capacity, about half a pint.

LAMMAS, a Scotch term, a quarter-day falling on August 1.

LANDING-STAGE, a floating pier or projection for the convenience of landing from boats, &c., which rises and falls with the tide.

LAND-LOCKED, a term applied to water apparently shut in or surrounded by land.

LANDLORD, an owner of house property, offices, warehouses, &c.; the lessee or tenant of an hotel or tavern.

LANGSAT, **LANSEH**, delicious fruits of the Indian archipelago, the produce of a species of *Lansium*; they have a watery pulp, with a cooling pleasant taste.

LAPACHO, a useful indestructible shipbuilding wood of Paraguay.

LAST, of mackerel, 10,000; of herrings, 13,200, or 100 long hundred; of coal in Hamburg, about 2 tons; of grain, 11 quarters; the Dantzic last is 18 mestonnen or about 3 tons.

LATRINE, a kind of privy.

LAVRADIO, a Lisbon red wine.

LAYSTALL, a shed in which cattle are lodged on the way to market. [631 yards.]

LE, a Chinese superficial measure, about

LEASE, a legal document granted by a lessor to a tenant hiring lands, tenements, &c., for a term of years.

LEAVING-SHOP, an unlicensed pawn shop, where goods are taken in on pledge.

LECTERN, a reading-stand used in churches to rest the books on during service.

LEECH, a deep tub with a spigot in the bottom, used in Canada in making potash, and capable of holding six or eight bushels of wood ashes.

LEER-PAN, a shallow iron tray, in which vessels are placed to be annealed in the furnace.

LEGACY, property bequeathed by will.

LELAH, a long brass swivel gun carrying half-pound shot, used by the Malays of Borneo in their war boats.

LENO, a sort of cotton gauze, used for window-blinds, thinner and clearer than buke muslin.

LERENA, a species of *Rajania*, a kind of potato growing in St. Domingo, which is stated to be extremely nutritive.

LESSOR, one who lets lands or tenements to another.

LEXIAS, raisins which have been dipped in a ley before being dried.

LIBAN, the Arabic name for oilbanum.

LIEN, a legal detention of property belonging to another, until some claim or demand is settled.

LIGATURE, a fluctuating money of Cochinchina, the half of a dollar, or about 2s.

LIGN-ALOES. See AGALLOCHUM WOOD in Dictionary.

LIME-SCREEN, a kind of harp or searce used by builders for screening lime.

LIMITATION, STATUTE OF. The right to recover debts extends to only six years.

LINE, a name for heckled flax.

LINE-SORTER, a young man in a flax factory who separates the heckled flax, according to its fibre, into various degrees of fineness.

LINEN WEAVER, an operative in a power-loom linen factory.

LINK BUTTONS, a pair of buttons connected by a link.

LINT, a term in the United States applied to picked cotton wool.

LISBON, a Portuguese white or red wine.

LISPUND, a weight in Sweden of twenty lbs.

LISTADS, coloured cotton or linen goods striped or checked.

LIST-SEWER, a woman employed in a woollen finishing mill.

LIVE-OAK, an important shipbuilding wood, obtained from the *Quercus virens*, in the southern states of America.

LIVERWORT, the common name for the *Peltidea canina* lichen.

LOACH, a grass mat for sleeping on.

LOATAN, a Spanish land-measure in the Philippines, the tenth part of a balltan. See BALLTAN and QUINCON.

LOBSTERENS, the fruit of *Cordia myxa*, used medicinally; the seeds are deemed an infallible remedy in ringworm. See VIDIMARAM, in Dictionary.

LO-KAO. See LA-KAO.

LOKEI, the Polish ell of 2 feet = 22.63 English inches.

LOXA, a name in Chile, &c., for sailcloth.

LONG-PEPPER, the fruit spikes of the *Chavica officinarum* and *C. Roxburghii*, used as spice. See AYA in Dictionary.

LONTAR PALM, the *Borassus flabelliformis*, from the sap of which sugar is made in the Indian archipelago.

LOODH, a name in Bengal for *Symplocos racemosa* or *laurina*, celebrated for its bark, which forms a mordant for red dyes.

LOOF, a gourd, the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, the interior netted fibres are used in Turkish baths as a flesh rubber. See TOWEL GOURD, in Dictionary.

LOFF, a German yarn-measure containing 1875 yards of thread; twenty lops make a bundle.

LOQUAT, the *Eriobotrya japonica*, a delicious fruit of the apple tribe.

LOTKA (Russian), a lighter.

LOWER CASE, the bottom one of a pair of cases of printing-type, which usually contains the small letters, stops, spaces, &c.

LUCE, a tree of the myrtle family, the leaves of which are used in Guiana for dyeing black.

LUCHE, a name in Chile for the *Ulea latissima*, which is sold in cakes, and eaten boiled, or fried in fat.

LUCRABAN-SEED, an undefined oil seed exported from Siam.

LUGAR, in India, a log of short length; an

undefined tanning bark imported from Singapore.

LULE, the Turkish name for a pipe-bowl of LULUP, a kind of vegetable touchwood or tinder exported in large quantities from Labuan.

LUMBANG, a name for the nuts of *Aleurites triloba* and *Moluccensis*, from which an oil is expressed. They are also called candle nuts.

LUNEL, a common French wine.

LURRY, LORRY, a coal-truck or open waggon used on railways.

LUSAR, LOOZAR (Burmese), a short log of wood.

LYING-TO, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to counteract each other.

M

MAAR, a name for salmon in Japan.

MACE, a name in India for the gall-nuts formed on the *Tamarix Indica*.

MABALLOS, coloured cotton goods used in the African trade.

MACUJA OIL, a concrete yellow oil, obtained from the fruit of the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* palm in Brazil.

MADAGASCAR NUTMEGS. See RAVENSBARNUTS.

MADERA (Spanish), wood.

MADRID, a gold coin of the value of ten dollars, minted at Madrid for the Emperor of Morocco.

MAFUMA, a vegetable wax, suitable for making candles, obtained in Mozambique to the amount of about 32,000 lbs. yearly, chiefly at Juhambar. The native name of the tree producing it is *Mutiana*.

MAGNUM-BONUM, a species of plum, the *Aubertiana* variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

MAHAL, a territorial subdivision in India.

MARLIP, a small aromatic seed, used by Turkish bakers to sprinkle over bread.

MAHOE, the *Sterculia Caribæa*; rope made from the bark, is that generally used by all small settlers in the West Indies.

MAI-DENG, a hard and heavy red wood of Siam, susceptible of a fine polish, and well-adapted for furniture.

MAI-TAKLOO, an extremely heavy timber tree of Siam, considered there incorruptible, and bearing a sacred character from being much used in the construction of their temples. It is believed to be the *Nauclera orientalis* of Loureiro.

MAI-TIKLEN, a valuable timber of Siam, obtained from the *Metrosideros vera*; a wood used in ship-building, as when submerged it is superior to teak.

MAIN-SPRING, the principal movement of a watch.

MAIZENA, a prepared Indian corn starch, for food.

MALACCA CANES, the stems of *Calamus scipionum*, which are much prized for walking-sticks.

MALAPOO, the dried flowers of *Cedrela toona*, used in India for dyeing yellow.

MALAY APPLE, the fruit of *Eugenia Malaccensis* of the Eastern archipelago.

MALCOOZAR, a person who pays land revenue to the government in India.

MALICORIUM, an old name for the woody rind of the pomegranate fruit used medicinally.

MALKIATIBI, a Turkish treasurer.

MALMUDIRI, a Turkish receiver-general.

MALT-COMMINGS. See COMMINGS in Dictionary.

MALT-VINEGAR, a vinegar made from malt. **MALT-WHISKY**, a distilled spirit made from malted barley instead of from potatoes, &c.

MALYASIA, a white wine of Sardinia. **MANAWA-RESIN**, a resin obtained from *Avicennia tomentosa* in New Zealand.

MANCIPLE, a steward; a purveyor to a school, &c.

MANDARIN ORANGE, a small China orange the *Citrus nobilis*.

MANDOBI, MUNDUBI, a Portuguese name for the ground nut in Brazil.

MANDREL, the spindle on which the pulley of a lathe is fastened. The cylinders on which metal tubes are formed; those used for various purposes between the lathe heads are so called.

MANGABA, a name for the Avocado pear in Brazil; also for the elastic gum of *Hancornia speciosa*.

MANGKUDU, the root of *Morinda umbellata*, which affords a red dye.

MANGOTE, a package of tobacco, about 64 lbs. **MANHEIM-GOLD**, a name for oreidew, from its being formerly made in that German city.

MANI (Spanish), the ground nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

MANILLA-NUT, another name for the ground nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

MANIBAN (Malay), a thick syrup obtained by boiling the saccharine sap of the *Nipa fruticans*.

MANTEIGA, a general name for animal fat in Brazil, as Manteiga Tartaruga; oil made from the eggs of the turtle.

MANZANILLA, a wine drunk in the Philippines.

MAOOSA, the fibre of a species of *Urtica* used in Ceylon.

MAPLE-SYR
TIODARY.

MARCAITTE.

MARCASSIN.

MARDAKUR.

MARJORAN.

MAREE (F).

MARENA.

MARE Th.

Austria in

banco in

the mark

MARMOTTE

the kern

is used in

MARQUEE,

about the

MARTINMA

on Nov

MARTUBAN

from Mu

MARTLAND

MASALJEE,

in India,

MASQUIN

MAT, a Bu

a bundle

MATH, a fo

second cr

MATHEE, a

fenugrec

MATINGALO

Natal pl

MATURITY,

or promi

payable.

MAT-SEED,

poppy see

birds.

MAW-SKIN

salted at

making.

MAXIMUM,

price pal

MAY-APPLE

the size

delicious

drake.

MAYNAS R

from Cu

MAZZOLLA

two qua

MEASURE

thorities

tend the

articles,

MEASURE

graduate

training

MECHIN,

melia,

MECHOAC

Salapa.

MEDMIDE

120 to

than 21

MEDINAE

shipped

and Am

buckrai

things.

MEIER (C

formar

imported from
[clay,
a pipe-bowl of
touchwood or
quantities from

nts of *Aleurites*
in which an oil
called candle

ne.
or open waggon

a short log of
when the sails
counteract each

Eugenia Malac-
pelago.
who pays land
at in India.
for the woody
fruit used medi-

sur.
ver-general.
mings in Dic-

made from malt,
spirit made from
from potatoes,

Sardinia,
ained from *Avi-*
Zealand.
purveyor to a

ll China orange
uguese name for

which the pulley
The cylinders on
med; those used
tween the lathe

Avocado pear in
the gum of *Han-*

brinda umbellata,
acco, about 64 lbs.
orsidew, from its
that German city.
and nut, *Arachis*

ne for the ground
k syrup obtained
e sap of the *Nipa*

e for animal fat in
taruga; oil made
le.

In the Philippines
les of *Urtica* used

MAPLE-SYRUP. See MAPLE-HONEY in Dic-
tionary.

MARCASTE, a name for bismuth.

MARCASSIN (French), a young wild boar.

MARDAKUSI, a name in Egypt for *Origanum*
marjorana.

MAREE (French), fresh sea-fish.

MARENA, a species of Russian madder.

MARE. The mark for gold and silver in
Austria is nine ounces troy. The mark
duco in Hamburg is of the value of 1s. 6d.;
the mark current, about 1s. 3d.

MARMOTTES OIL, a fixed oil obtained from
the kernel of *Prunus brigantia*, which
is used instead of olive or almond oil.

MARQUEE, a small money in Russia worth
about three farthings.

MARTINMAS, a Scottish quarter-day falling
on November 11th.

MARTUBANA, a kind of earthen jar exported
from Mus-cat.

MARYLAND, a mild kind of tobacco.

MASALJEE, one of a party of dawk-bearers
in India.

MASQUINONGE, an American lake fish.

MAT, a Burmese weight of 62½ grains troy;
a bundle of lavender weighing about 1 cwt.

MATH, a forage crop; aftermath, being the
second crop of grass.

MATHEE, a name in Bengal for *Trigonella*
fenugrecum.

MATINGALO JAM, a preserve made from the
Natal plum. See AMATUNGULU.

MATURITY, the time when bills of exchange
or promissory notes fall due, or are legally
payable.

MAW-SEED, a name under which French
poppy seed is sold by mealmen for cage-
birds.

MAW-SKINS, the stomachs of sucking calves
salted and dried for rennet in cheese
making.

MAXIMUM, the greatest quantity or highest
price paid or obtained for an article, &c.

MAY-APPLE, a wild fruit in Canada about
the size of an egg plum, which makes a
delicious preserve; it is also called Man-
drake.

MAYNAS RESIN, a resin said to be obtained
from *Calophyllum Calaba*.

MAZZOLLA, an oil-measure of Tuscany of
two quartucci.

MAZURER, a person appointed by the au-
thorities in the United States to superin-
tend the measurement of various bulk
articles, as lumber, coal, &c.

MEASURING-LINE MAKER, a manufacturer of
graduated or marked lines, &c., for ascer-
taining measurements.

MECHIN, a sheepskin leather made in Rou-
melia.

MECHOACAN ROOT, the root of *Butas*
Jalapa, imported from Mexico.

MEDJIDI, a gold coin of Turkey of about
120 to 130 piastres, and somewhat less
than £1 sterling.

MEDRINAQUE, a coarse fibre of sago palm
shipped from the Philippines to Europe
and America, and used chiefly in lieu of
buckram and crinoline for stiffening dress
linings, &c.

MEIER (German), a steward, bailiff, or
foreman.

MELADO, a name in Cuba for sugar in a
crude state, containing both saccharine
and molasses; it is also called *Concentrado*.
MELKHOUT, a hard, close, durable wood
obtained from *Sideroxylon inerme*, in the
Cape colony.

MELLOCO, the tubers of *Ullucus tuberosus*
of Peru, which are esculent and palatable.
MELON WOOD, a yellow Mexican wood,
which resembles Sanders wood, used for
furniture.

MENHADEN, a North American sea fish, *Alosa*
Menhaden, Mitchell, allied to the alewife
and shad, which is pickled, and also much
used for manure, and for making oil.

MERISEH, Nubian beer.

MERKAB (Arabic), a ship.

MESCHIATO, a grain crop of Malta.

MERSAPPLE, the fruit of *Karstenia quin-*
quenervia.

MESSINGER-AT-ARMS, an officer appointed
under the jurisdiction of the Court of
Session in Scotland, to serve summonses
and perform other incidental duties rela-
tive thereto; as also the apprehension and
detention of fugitives, &c.

METTEL, wheat and rye sown, cut, and ground
together.

MERKAL, a name for the ducat, a nominal
money in Morocco, representing ten
okheats or ounces, and worth about 2s. 2d.

METTWURST, a kind of pork sausage made
in Germany.

MEZOUNA, another name for the metkal.

MIDST, an oily pulp made from beans in
Japan, with which food is dressed instead
of butter.

MIGLIAJO, an oil-measure of Venetia con-
taining 40 miri of 25 lbs., and equal to 142
imperial gallons.

MILK-SUGAR, sugar made from goats' milk,
and generally sold in long candied sticks.

MILLE, a thousand of any thing; another
name for the French kilometre.

MILLER, a weight of ten quintals.

MILLING, the process of fulling cloth with
soap and water either in the fulling stocks,
or in the improved milling machine, where
it is squeezed between rollers.

MILLING-TOOL, an indenting tool.

MILLSTONE-BUILDER, a constructor of grind-
ing or crushing stones for mills.

MINDOUBI, a name in Brazil for the ground
nut, *Arachis hypogaea*. [Brazil.]

MINGO, a name for the green plantains in
MINIMUM, the smallest quantity or lowest
price of any thing.

MIRABELLES, candied plums.

MIRANGA, a name in Central Africa for two
large strings of beads; a medium of
currency.

MIRAGRAMME, a weight for silk in Sardinia.
MIRO, a measure and weight of Venetia,
equal to 25 lbs. English.

Miso, a substance used in Japan as butter,
obtained by boiling the soy bean (*Soya*
hispida), and mixing it with rice, salt, &c.

MOAT, a burr or seed adhering to wool.

MOATING MACHINE, an apparatus used in the
woollen districts to remove the moats or
burrs (i.e., the seeds or parts of grasses,
which adhere to the fleece).

MOCKER-NUT, the nut of *Carya tomentosa*.

MODERATOR LAMP. See CANCEL LAMP in Dictionary.

MOKA JONNA, a name for maize or Indian corn in Guntur.

MONESIA BARK, a medicinal bark imported from Brazil, the produce of *Chrysophyllum Buranheim*.

MONICA, a superior white wine of Sardinia.
MONKEY-PEPPER, the seeds of the pods of *Habzella Ethiopica*, used in tropical Africa as a condiment, and to flavour the medicinal and customary native soups.

MONKEY POT, the fruit capsule of species of *Lecythis*. See NAPUCAIA in Dictionary.

MONTARIA, a kind of canoe used on the river Amazon, about fifteen feet long.

MONTONE, a mining term in Mexico &c., for a quantity of ore, 2250 lbs.

MOONJ. See SIRKI.

MOORAKNEE (Arabic), a corruption for American long cloth.

MOORGAN (Arabic), red coral.

MORTCHIE WOOD, a light soft East Indian wood the produce of *Erythrina Indica*, much used for toys, sword-sheaths, and other light work.

M. O. P., a trade abbreviation for mother-of-pearl shells.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT, the fruit of the *Castanospermum Australe*, which are roasted and eaten by the aborigines, but are not at all better than acorns.

MORGALLE, an African hemp, the fibre of *Sansevieria Guineensis*.

MORTADELLA, Bologna sausages prepared with chopped pork seasoned with wine, garlic, and spices, which are equally good raw or cooked.

MOSTARDA, a preserve made in Italy of fruit boiled in the lees of wine.

MOUNTAIN SWEET, a name in Canada for which *Ceanothus Americanus*, the leaves of which furnish New Jersey tea.

MOUNTAIN TEA, the dried leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Mozo (Spanish), a mining labourer.

MUDIR, a deputy governor in some of the Turkish provinces.

MUST, a white sulphuretted wine, made in Languedoc, which never ferments, and is used to mix with other wines.

MURVIN, a Turkish under-secretary.

MUKKA, an Eastern name for Indian corn. See MOKA JONNA.

MULE, a machine for spinning wool, which contains from 800 to 1000 spindles per pair.
MULE-PIECE, a young person employed at the spinning-jenny.

MULE-TWIST, yarn made by the mule or spinning-jenny, of which there are best, seconds, and common seconds.

MULL, a powder formed by pounding the very small roots and husks or bark of large madder.

MULLEIN, the *Verbascum thapsis*, which is used medicinally.

MULL MUSLIN. See MULL in Dictionary.

MUNGO, shreds or rags of old woollen cloth, torn up into its original fibres for reworking up into cloth.

MUREXIDE, a dye-stuff obtained from the uric acid in the scales of serpents.

MURIATE OF TIN, a chloride of great value to the dyer and calico-printer.

MUSCAT, a sweet wine.

MUSCOVY GLASS, a name for mica.

MUSKALLONGE. See MASQUINONGE.

MUSSOOR, MUSOOR, a name in India for the lentil.

MUTIANA, the native name for the tree which produces vegetable wax in Mozambique. See MAPUNA.

MYALL, a very hard and heavy Australian wood, the *Acacia homalophylla*, of an agreeable odour, resembling that of violets.

MYRBANE, a purified benzole, made from benzole and nitric acid.

MYRTLE OF TASMANIA, is the *Fagus Cunninghamii*.

N

NAGEESA, an Indian wood, the *Mesua ferrea*, highly valued for its weight, strength, and durability.

NAGELSCHAMME, a name under which *Agaricus esculentus* of Wulf, *A. clavus* Linn., is brought to market in Austria in large baskets about April.

NAGKUSHUR, NAKESUR, the fragrant flowers of an Indian plant, the *Mesua ferrea*, used as a perfume.

NAHLEH (Arabic), the date palm.

NAKHUD, a Persian weight of four grains.

NANG, in Siam a name for skin. Thus, *nang-ret* is rhinoceros skin; *nang-kabeng*, ray skin, *nang-xang*, elephant skin; *nang-mou*, snake skin; all of which are dealt in, and have commercial uses.

NANGKA, a name in Borneo for the jack fruit.

NARASCALO, a Mexican wood, very hard, probably iron-wood.

NARCISSEUS-OIL, an essential oil, obtained by

distillation from some of the fragrant species of Narcissus.

NASCO, a superior white wine of Sardinia.

NATA, the Bengalee name for the seeds of *Guilandina Bonduc*, used as a febrifuge by native practitioners. See NICKER SEEDS, and KUTKARANGA in Dictionary.

NATJI, a name in Natal for a small variety of *Citrus nobilis*.

NAVIRE (French), a ship.

NAZIR, an officer in a moonsiff's or judge's court in India.

NEACOLUH, an iron bar with one end twisted, used for money on the African coast, and of the value of about one shilling.

NEAD-END, the show end of woollen and other cloths, &c.

NEBIOLO, an Italian wine.

NEE-SHOK, a gold coin of Japan, worth ninepence.

NEVO, an African measure in use in Liberia, equivalent to two pecks.

New, the

Siam, ab

New Jers

America

which ar

is also ca

New ZEAL

partum o

Nibonga, th

users.

NICKER SE

for the

Guilandina

cially in

personal

KARANGA

NIRPA BAR

from San

NIGER-SEED

black seed

an oil is e

NIGHT-SOIL

used as m

NILAM, the

Eastern p

stuffing m

NIMPHOOL,

sugar, m

O BOLUS, a

a scrup

ODIALA, the

eaten in C

OFFAL, a te

of fish, fr

small an

those who

OFFPUTTER

gons from

in loading

ODIUM, a d

of a fung

OKHEAT, a

for the d

which th

the small

OLD ENGLE

type.

OMLAH, a r

ONCE, ONCE

worth 10

ONGLONS, a

verling of

ONSETTOR,

OLACHAN

fish in V

as a subs

OLUNDOD,

radiatus

OOMUGGI, g

Japan, in

small cor

OWWA, a s

banks of

ourer.

some of the

wine, made in
nents, and is

retary.

Indian corn.

g wool, which

n employed at

y the mule or

da.

pounding the

ks or bark of

apsia, which is

Dictionary.

a woollen cloth,

res for rework-

ined from the

of great value to

.

mica.

ONGLE.

in India for the

or the tree which

in Mozambique.

heavy Australian

tophylla, of an

ubling that of

ole, made from

Fagus Cunning-

the fragrant spe-

ne of Sardinia.

for the seeds of

as a febrifuge by

the NICKER SEEDS,

ionary.

or a small variety

nsiff's or Judge's

one end twisted,

rien coast, and

shilling.

of woollen and

apan, worth nine-

in use in Liberia,

Naw, the smallest measure of length in
Siam, about three-quarters of an inch.

NEW JERSEY TEA, the leaves of *Ceanothus
Americana*, a shrub of North America,
which are used as a substitute for tea. It
is also called Mountain sweet.

NEW ZEALAND TEA, the *Leptospermum scopar-
ium* of Australasia.

Ninono, the Malay name for the *Caryota
urens*.

NICKER SEEDS, a name in the West Indies
for the Bonduc nut, or hard seeds of
Gutlandina Bonduc, which are used medi-
cinally in the East as a febrifuge, and for
personal decoration. See NATA, and KUT-
KARANGA in Dictionary.

NIEPA BARK, an Indian febrifuge obtained
from *Samadera Indica*.

NIGER-SEED, also called Ram-til; the small
black seed of *Gutotia oleifera*, from which
an oil is expressed.

NIGHT-SOIL, human ordure, collected and
used as manure.

NILAM, the dried aromatic leaves of an
Eastern plant, esteemed by the Arabs for
stuffing mattresses and pillows.

NIMPHOOL, a species of khaur or raw date
sugar, made in Bengal.

NIPA, a Malay name for the saccharine
juice or sap obtained from the *Nipa fruti-
cans*, a dwarf palm.

NOS-SUCH, a small variety of fancy biscuit.

NOMMON, a Japanese palanquin, a superior
kind of hand-litter differing from the
cango.

NORMANDY PIPPINS, apples which have been
dried in the sun and pressed in Normandy
or America, and are stored for winter use,
when they may be stewed or used in pies.
See PIPPIN.

NORSEKIA, pieces of line used for tying nets
to head ropes.

NORTHING, the difference of latitude made
by a ship when sailing northwards.

NUGGO, a weight for cotton, in some parts of
India, of 8 maunds, each 28 lbs.

NURSING, obstructing an opposition omni-
bus, by running others immediately before
and after it.

NUSKOHLEN (German), small coal.

NUSU, a name among the Arabs for half a
dollar.

NUTMEG OIL. See NUTMEG BUTTER in Dic-
tionary.

NYAU, a name in Thibet for the *Ovis Am-
mon*, a gigantic wild sheep.

O

OBOLUS, an old Roman weight of about half
a scruple.

ODIALA, the young roots of the *Palmyra*
eaten in Ceylon.

OFFAL, a term at Billingsgate for odd lots
of fish, fresh and wholesome, but mostly
small and broken, which is bought by
those who sell fried fish.

OFFPUTTER, a workman who tilts the wa-
gons from a stailth over a ship's hatchway
in loading coals.

OIDIUM, a disease in vines from the attack
of a fungus.

OKHEAT, another name (signifying ounce)
for the derhem, a money of Morocco, of
which there are two kinds, the large and
the small, worth 3½d. and 2½d.

OLD ENGLISH, a kind of ornamental printing
type. ^[scinalis]

OMLAI, a name in Bengal for *Emblica offi-
cinalis*.

ONCE, ONCETTA, a Sicilian gold coin of 1818,
worth 10s. 3d.

ONGLONS, a French name for the horny co-
vering of the feet of the tortoise. See HOORS.

ONSETTOR, a workman in a coal mine.

OOLACHAN OIL, an oil obtained from a small
fish in Vancouver's Island, recommended
as a substitute for codliver-oil.

OCLUNDOO, a name for the seed of *Phaseolus
radiatus* in India; also called Mash.

OOMUGGI, great corn; the name for barley in
Japan, in contra-distinction to koomuggi,
small corn or wheat.

OOWA, a species of barley grown on the
banks of the Sutlej.

ORANGE-PEAS, the small immature fruit of
the Caragoa orange used ground for fla-
vouring wines, and also for issue peas.

ORCHAT DE CHUFAS, an orgeat or refreshing
drink made in Madrid and Central Spain,
with the tubercus root of the *Cyperus
esulentus*.

ORDEAL-BARK, the bark of *Erythrophloeum
Guineense*, used as a test of guilt at Sierra
Leone. See SASSY BARK.

ORDEAL ROOT, the root of a species of
Strychnos, used in Western Africa by the
natives.

ORIGEAAT, an oil of marjoram, obtained from
the *Origate majorana*? in Turkey.

ORNAMENTAL, a name for a variety of deco-
rated printing types.

ORP, a Swedish weight = 16 troy grains.

OSTEOCOLKA, OSTROCELLO, an inferior kind
of glue obtained by boiling bones.

OSWEGO-TEA, a name for the leaves of *Mo-
narda didyma*, used for a tea infusion in
North America.

OUATE (French), wadding; the silky down
covering the seed of plants.

OVER, a term in the United States to desig-
nate the quantity a vessel may deliver
beyond that specified in the bill of lad-
ing.

OVERMAN, BACK-OVERMAN, an overlooker
appointed to each shift of workmen in a
coal pit.

OWU, a native name for cowry shells, and
money in general at Lagos, and other parts
of Western Africa.

P

PACHT (German), a tenure, lease, or contract; hence pacht-bauer is a tenant-farmer.

PACOVA, a name for the banana in Brazil.

PACUL, a wild variety of the plantain (*Musa*), from which some of the so-called Manila hemp, is obtained.

PACKER, an officer in the United States appointed to superintend the packing of beef, pork, fish, &c.

PADDING, stuffing; the impregnation of cloth with a moriant.

PAD-GROOM, a mounted servant who follows an equestrian.

PADOUE, a kind of rosewood resembling Andaman wood, obtained in Burnah from *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*.

PADUA. See SERGE.

PAIGLE-TEA, an infusion of the dried blossoms of the common cowslip, which is drunk in some counties of England. The blossoms communicate an aromatic fragrance to home-made wines, resembling that of the Muscadel wines of the south of France.

PAJARETE, a Spanish wine drank in Chile and Manila.

PAKOE-KIDANG, the stipes of a fern used as a styptic in Java.

PALANCA, a tough and powerful Mexican wood, used for houses, as its name implies.

PALAWAH, a beautiful red heavy wood of Burnah.

PALETUVIER, a French name for several woods of Guiana. The white paletuvier is *Avicennia nitida*; the red, *Rhizophora Mangle*; the mountain, a *Clusia*; and the soldier paletuvier, *Laguncularia racemosa*.

PALIMPSEST, a parchment from which one writing has been erased, and on which another has been written.

PALISADE, an inclosure of stakes or posts.

PALM, the eighth part of a fathom in Brazil.

PALO SANTO, a name for lignum-vitæ in Paraguay.

PALTEERS, tax-agents of the Pasha of Egypt at Boullac, who sort, mix, and adulterate senna leaves.

PANABAD, PANABAT, a Persian silver coin worth five pence halfpenny; the twentieth part of a tuman.

PANCA, a small schooner and coasting vessel of the Philippine islands.

PANELA, coarse raw sugar made in Guatemala.

PANIZA, a common name in Spain for the grain of *Milium Sorghum*, and of *Cenchrus spicatus*.

PANNIKIN, a small tin mug.

PANOCOCO, a French name for the *Ormosia coccinea*, also for *Suaertia tomentosa*, the bark of which is a powerful sudorific, and the wood very hard and intensely bitter.

PANG, the Malay name for the edible turtle.

PAPER, an American term for a note or draft that is given in payment of an indebtedness, or for the purpose of raising money,

and hence divided into "business paper," which is given as payment for an actual indebtedness; and "accommodation paper," given for the purpose of raising money and not for an indebtedness, which is made payable to the order of a person who consents to act as endorser, either as an accommodation to a friend, or for having a per-centage for so doing.

PAPER-BOX TURNER, a manufacturer of thin wooden boxes, covered with paper, at Birmingham.

PAPOOSE-ROOT, the root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, official in the United States.

PARANO, a chopping-knife used by the Dyaks, and other natives of the Eastern archipelago.

PARCEL-VAN, a carriage set apart in a railway train for small packages.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAIN, a train, which is obliged by law to convey passengers in third-class carriages, at the fare of 1d. per mile.

PARMESAN: this cheese is made of skim milk; it owes its flavour to the rich pasturage of the Lombard province; the best is made in Lodi, Milan, and Pavia.

PASHIUM, PUSIUM, POSHUM, the wool used in making Kashmir shawls of the kind called Tusha in Tibet; it is a downy substance found next the skin, and below the thick hair of the Tibetan goat, and is of three colours, white, drab, and dark lavender.

PASTRY WHITES, a superfine kind of flour used by bakers, also called "firsts."

PATHA, a weight in parts of India of 1 seer and 25 chittacks: 20 pathas are about 52 lbs.

PATIMAR, a sort of native vessel on the Malabar coast.

PAULL, PALL, a catch or arm of metal on a windlass, falling into a notch to stop its rotation, &c.

PAVLION, among jewellers the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PAVOA, a new East Indian starch, obtained from an undescribed plant growing wild in Cuttack.

PAYEE, the party to whom a bill or note is payable.

PEARL ASH, the common name for carbonate of potash.

PEDANG, a Dyak sword.

PEG MILL, a small mill built of wood, consisting of a shaft placed in the ground, round which the body of the mill can move.

PEIRAMETER, an instrument for measuring the amount of resistance, to which carriages on roads of different construction are liable.

PEIXE-BOI, the local name in the interior of Brazil for a species of *Manatus*.

PEKAN, a North American name for the Fisher—which see.

PEKMI
PELLA,
PELLA,
PELLO
PELLO
cloth
PELT,
an un
PEN-BI
grind
PEN-CL
make
PEN - M
quills
PEPINE
PEPINO
PEPINO
PEPINO
PEPPER
garde
PEPPER
tree of
tough
PEPPER
Eucali
PEPANA
of Mor
the Or
PEPORA
zinc;
PERIGUI
of 2 oz.
PERRIN,
steepin
PERSECO
of the k
with sp
PERSIAN
PERSIMM
and Vin
PERSONE
lippine
native a
at the d
PEAWANN
pass of
PESO, a
Republic
PETMES,
Asia,
PFUND,
towns,
PIAL, a
suang,
PICHAI,
lena, =
PICHOLIN
FICOTEE,
caryoph
PICRA, an
ella, em
PIECER, a
frames a
PIER-DUES
PIGNATEL
PIGMON D
seed of
tiglitum
PIPING, pl
in bulk.
PINATHA.
Laurus,
wood w

PEKKES. See PETMES.

PELA, the insect tree wax of China.

PELLICAN, an ambles or chemical glass vessel.

PELLONES, dressed sheep skins for saddle-cloths, exported from Guayaquil.

PELT, a metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe; an unhealed skin.

PEN-BLADE GRINDER, a trade in Sheffield for grinding the blades of penknives.

PEN-CUTTER, one whose occupation is to make pens.

PEN-MAKER, an instrument for shaping quills into pens by a lever pressure.

PENNER, a workman on sewed muslins.

PEPINO (Spanish), the *Cucumis sativus*, Linnaeus.

PEPPER-GRASS, a name for the well-known garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*.

PEPPERIDGE, the *Nyssa multiflora*, a large tree of Western Canada, furnishing very tough timber.

PEPPERMINT, a species of gum-tree, the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, in Tasmania.

PERAMAN, a resin obtained from a species of *Moronebaca*, by the Piava Indians on the Orinoco.

PERFORATOR, a machine for piercing holes in zinc; a filigree worker.

PERIGUIN, a money of account in Ashantee, of 2 oz. 8 ackies, = £10 currency.

PERKIN, a kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pumice in water.

PERRECOOT (French), a kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with spirit.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. See GUTHILLA.

PERSIMMON, a fruit, the *Diospyros Kaki* and *Virginiana*.

PERSOMERO, a broker employed in the Philippine Islands, to buy produce from the native and mestizo growers and dealers, at the different "pueblos" or villages.

PERWANNAH, a kind of East Indian let-pass or permit to travel.

PESO, a nominal money of the Dominican Republic, worth about 1d.

PETMES, the inspissated juice of grapes in Asia. See BESHMET.

PFUND, the pound weight in the Hanse towns, in Bremen, equal to 1.10 lb. avoirdupois; in Lubek, 1.07 lb.

PIAL, a Siamese money, the fourth part of a fang, and worth about one penny.

PICHAU, a long measure in Greece, for woolsens, = 26.81 inches; for silks, 25.15 inches.

PICHOINE (French), a small olive.

PICOFFE, a variety of carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

PICRA, an official mixture of aloes and canella, employed as a cathartic. [wine.]

PIECE, a French term for 220 to 235 litres of

PICKER, a factory operative who attends on frames and spindles.

PIER-DUES. See PIERAGE in Dictionary.

PIGNATELLI, a kind of Italian stick liquorice.

PIGNON D'INDE (French), a name for the seed of *Jatropha Curcas*; that of *Croton tiglium* is called petit pignon.

PIING, placing staves, lathwood, deals, &c., in bulk.

PIYATHA, a kind of jack wood, or probably a *Laurus*, obtained in Burmah. It is a light wood with a yellow hue, which darkens

on exposure. It is used by the Burmese for musical instruments, and by English brushmakers for the backs of brushes.

PINDAIBA, a name in Brazil for the highly aromatic fruit of *Xylopia sericea*, with the flavour of pepper, for which it may be advantageously substituted.

PINDER, an officer of a borough.

PINK-BOAT, a Dutch vessel.

PINTADO, a name for the wild Guinea fowl.

PIPPIN, a dried pressed apple.

PIQUA OIL, a concrete brownish oil obtained in Brazil from the pulp of the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliensis*.

PIRACOROU, a large fish (the *Vastrie gigas*) common in the interior waters of South America, from Guiana to Brazil, the flesh of which is much esteemed, and can be dried like the tunny.

PIRAM, a paste made of farinha or mandioc flour in Brazil.

PITAU, a New Zealand canoe, longer than the titi, constructed and coloured in the same manner. It has in addition a figure head, and tall stern post, both elaborately carved.

PITAYA BARK, the bark of *Cinchona pitaya*.

PITCH PINE, the *Pinus resinosa* (Alton) of North America; the name is also given to *P. rigida*.

PLAIN-TILE, a kind of tile 10½ inches long by 6½ inches wide.

PLAIN-TILE LATHS, strips of wood 1½ inch wide and ½ inch thick, and from 3 to 5 feet in length.

PLANKAGE, a landing charge made in some ports, for the use of planks in loading or unloading cargo.

PLANTAIN-WALK, in the tropics a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of species of *Musa*, the plantain and banana.

PLASLIT, a fresh-water fish largely exported when dried from Siam.

PLASTER-MILL, a mill for crushing gypsum in the North American colonies for manure, &c.

PLASTRON, the under shield of the tortoise.

PLATED-HATS, men's hats, the bodies of which are made in Cheshire and Lancashire, and the finishing done in London.

PLATE-ROLLER, a workman who rolls iron into plates.

PLATILLAS, a linen fabric, 30 to 35 yards long, by 27 to 31 inches wide.

PLATING, putting a watering of silk on a substratum or foundation of cotton.

PLATSONG, a sea fish, which, dried and salted, forms an article of trade from Siam.

PILOVER. The golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*, is much esteemed as a bird for the table.

PILOVER EGGS, a name under which the eggs of the lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*) are sold.

PLUMBER BLOCK, PLUMBER BOX, a metal box or case containing the plows on which the journals of shafts, &c., revolve.

PLUNDER, in the United States, a name for the furniture, baggage, &c., of a new settler, or traveller.

PODDER, a miner's name for copper ore.

POHUTU KAWA, a useful New Zealand timber tree, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*; the bark is used for tanning.

POLAND STARCH, a technical name in the trade for blue starch.

POLK-PLATES. See **PURLINS** in Dictionary.

POLPOTIN, the fourth part of a Russian rouble.

POLTIN, the half of a Russian rouble.

POMAROSA (Spanish), a name in Central America for the *Jambosa vulgaris*, Dec.

POME, a name in North America for baked cakes of Indian meal, about the size of an apple.

POMMAGE, **PUMMIS**, names in Nova Scotia for the marc or refuse from the cider press used as manure.

POMPLET, an esteemed fish of the Indian seas. See **TAMARIND FISH**.

POMPON (French), an ornament for soldiers' hats, used instead of a plume.

PONE, a kind of food made in America of corn meal, and sometimes with eggs and milk added. See **POME**.

PONET-PUTTER, an operative in a colliery.

PONTRACT CAKE, **POMFRET CAKE**, a small liquorice kzenze made at Pontetract, and having the arms of the town impressed on it. [a punto.]

PONTIL, a glassblower's iron rod; also called

POONGUM OIL, a fixed oil, obtained in India from the seeds of *Pongamia glabra*, used medicinally and for lamps.

POGNET, a brittle yellow resin mixed with more or less sand or earth obtained in Burmah.

POOP, a high partial deck, close aft in a ship.

POORAH, a land measure in Assam of nearly 14 acres.

POOTUNGE-OIL, an oil obtained in India from the fruit of *Calophyllum spurium*, and used medicinally and for lamps.

POOVADY, cakes of turmeric powder made in Hyderabad.

POPPER, a short prop supporting the dog-shoars in a building ship.

POPPED CORN, Indian corn or maize, parched by the fire, either in a metallic vessel or in wood ashes, and used for food. It forms an important item of provision among travellers and native Indians, on the western plains of America; the grain in that state being very light, affords a large amount of nutriment for the weight.

POPPY SHELLS, a trade name for the capsules of the poppy plant, usually called poppy heads.

PORTELAND ARROW-ROOT, a starch formerly made from *Arum maculatum* in the island of Portland, whence the name.

PORTREEVE, an officer of a borough.

POST, a stratum in a quarry which interrupts the regular strata. It is generally of small extent in one of its dimensions.

POT, to preserve viands, &c., seasoned in cases; to enclose or cover in pots of earth; to put new made sugar into casks, so as to drain off the molasses.

POTATO BEER, a beverage made in Bavaria.

POTATO CAKE, boiled potatoes kneaded with flour and a little salt, rolled thin, cut into squares and baked quickly.

POTATO CHEESE, mashed potatoes slightly salted, mixed with cheese curd.

POULTRY CARVER, a small kind of knife for dissecting and serving poultry at table.

PRAIRIE-HEN, the *Tetrao cupedo*, Linn.

PRAM, a kind of river vessel in Russia about 60 or 80 feet long and 35 broad, in which timber is floated down to the ports.

PRAYER BEADS, a name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used for rosaries.

PREDIAL, an agricultural labourer or plantation servant in the colonies.

PRESSER, a workman in a pottery.

PRESS-SETTER, an operative in a woollen factory.

PRESSURE INDICATOR, a register gauge in a gas work.

PRIME MESS, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well as the sides. Mess pork contains only the sides; Prime, the lowest quality, contains the whole hog cut up indiscriminately.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, a garden flower, the *Amorantus hyphandriacus*.

PRINCE'S WOOD, a turnery wood, the *Cordia gerascanthus*, imported from Jamaica.

PRINTERS, a name among manufacturers for grey cotton goods used for printing purposes, made in several widths.

PRIORATO, a wine drank in Manila.

PROCELLO, a tool like a kind of iron forceps used by glassblowers.

PROFILE, an outline or contour; a side face or half face.

PROVISO, a conditional clause in any legal document, on the observance of which the validity thereof depends.

PUCHIRIM, a South American name for the Sassafras seed.

PUDDLER, one who prepares or tempers clay; a workman engaged in puddling or rolling iron into bars. [sledge.]

PULKKA, a Laplander's travelling sled or

PULVERIZER, to reduce to fine powder, by beating or grinding, &c.

PUMICE, the marc after apples have been pressed for cider.

PUMPER NICKEL, a name for rye-bread in Germany.

PUN, in Siam, prepared lime coloured pink with turmeric, used with the betel-nut.

PUNGA-PUNGA, a native bread or food made from the pollen of the raupo, *Typha angustifolia*.

PUNKAH, a wooden frame covered with cloth and hung from the ceiling, in India: being pulled backwards and forwards it agitates the air. [blowers.]

PUNTO, a solid iron rod used by glass-

PURQUEIRA-OIL, a name in Portugal for oil obtained from the seed of the carrapateño (*Jatropha curcas*). It is also known in commerce as seed oil.

PURSE, a liquor made by steeping the gross or refuse matter of pressed apples.

PURSLANE, a salad plant and potherb, the *Portulaca oleracea*.

PUTCH-LEAF, a name in the Straits settlements for patchouly.

PUTLOG, a projecting log let into a wall to support scaffolding in building operations.

PYEE, a Burmese measure of capacity of 2 quarts.

PYMOU, a Burmese banker who is also a worker in silver and an assayer of metals.

QUAMA, an
lenta,
QUANDU
stralla
acumin
fruit is
QUARTER
pois, of
QUARTER
posts,
QUARTER
borough
trial of
QUATAGE
side a
QUEENS,
QUEENH
pound
QUICKSET
manuf

RABAB, a
Indie
RABANNES
course
Rafia, a
ing foot
RACK, to
sedimen
RADDLE,
Rother
in the
marking
RADIN, a
world, a
RAG-WOO
as shod
RAHATLO
RAJAH, a
RAJ-JEER
frumen
RAKI, an
Turkey
RAMBEE,
twa, in
RAN THA
used by
RA-ADIR
tral Am
RATOUN,
tion of
sprout.
RATTENIN
the dest
by jealo
RATTLESN
Diction
REAL-VEL
100 ben
RED ASH,
America
RED BEE
America

Q

QUAMASH, the North American name for an edible bulb, the *Camassia esculenta*, nearly allied to the European squill.
QUANDUNG, the edible fruit (called in Australia native peach) of the *Santalum acuminatum*, Dec. The kernel of the fruit is edible and oily.
QUARTER, the fourth part of a cwt. avoirdupois, or 28 lbs.; to billet soldiers, &c.
QUARTERING, in building, a series of upright posts.
QUARTER SESSIONS, a court of justice held in boroughs before the Recorder, for the trial of offenders.
QUAYAGE, a charge for using a berth alongside a quay; wharfage.
QUEENS, a kind of cigar.
QUINCHEN, a division of the Prussian pound = to about a drachm.
QUICKSET, a contrivance used in floorcloth manufacture, consisting of a screw and

nut, provided with a large hook at the top, and a small pointed hook at the bottom.
QUILTING, a cotton fabric resembling diaper, used for waistcoat pieces.
QUINA, a name in Brazil for the *Solanum pseudoquina*, a powerful bitter and febrifuge.
QUINION, a Spanish land measure in the Philippines, of 7350 square yards.
QUINQUINA, a species of the genus *Exostema*, remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of the true cinchona, but without any trace of quinine.
QUINQUINO, a native name for the balsam of Peru plant.
QUINSY-BERRY, a name for the common black currant, *Ribes nigrum*.
QUINTO, a silver coin of Chile, the fifth of a dollar.
QUITO ORANGES, a name in Peru for the edible berries of *Solanum Quitoense*.

R

RAAB, a kind of jaggery, or dark, coarse Indian sugar.
RABANNES, matting made in Madagascar of coarse grass, or of the fibre of the *Sagrus Ruffia*, imported into Mauritius for covering floors or wrapping goods, &c.
RACK, to draw off liquor from the lees or sediment.
RADDLE, an oxide of iron, obtained near Rotherham, much used in polishing lenses. In the western counties it is used for marking sheep.
RADIN, a noble next in rank, in the Malay world, after a rajah.
RAG-WOOL, torn-up fragments of cloth, &c., as shoddy and mungo.
RAHATLOOKOOM, a Turkish confectionery.
RAJAH, a native prince in India.
RAJ-JEERA, a name in India for *Amarantus frumentaceus*, the seed of which is edible.
BAKI, an ardent spirit made from wine in Turkey.
RAMBEH, the edible fruit of *Picardia sativa*, in Malacca.
RAN THREAD, a kind of fine twine or string used by grocers.
RA²ADURA, a name for sugar-candy in Central America.
RATOON. This word appears to be a corruption of the French "rejeton," a shoot or sprout.
RATTENING, in Sheffield, a trade outrage: the destruction of workmen's tools, &c. by jealous operatives.
RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. See *SENEKA-ROOT* in Dictionary.
REAL-YELLOW, a Spanish money of account, 100 being £1.
RED ASH, the *Frazinus pubescens* of North America.
RED BEECH, the *Fagus ferruginea* of North America.

RED CEDAR, a durable ship-building wood of North America, the *Juniperus Virginiana*.
RED OAK, the *Quercus rubra*, a North American wood which makes good casks.
RED PINE, the *Pinus resinosa* of North America.
REGISTER-GRATE, a fire-grate with a door-lift. See *REGISTER* in Dictionary.
REGISTRY, the roll or register of British owned ships, at the office of the Registrar-General of Shipping.
REIS (Arabic), the captain of a merchant vessel; a Portuguese money of account. See *MILREIS* and *CONTO* in Dictionary.
RELBUN, a name for the roots of *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, which are largely collected in Chili for dyeing woollen cloths crimson.
REMBOWAH, a kind of arrow-root made in Akyab.
REPEATER. See *REVOLVER*.
REPORT, the announcement of the arrival, &c. of a ship.
REPRISALS. See *LETTER OF MARQUE*.
REST, the cross piece between lathe heads for supporting the tools.
RETORIO, a name in Central America for indigo of the second year's growth.
RETTI-WEIGHTS, a name in Hindostan for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as jeweller's weights. See *ADENANTHERA* in Dictionary, and *RUAY*.
REVOLVER, a firearm with several loading chambers, that can be discharged in succession through the same barrel by one lock.
RHODIUM OIL, an essential oil of a bitter balsamic flavour, obtained by distillation from species of *Rhodorhiza*.
RIBBING MACHINE, an agricultural implement.

RICE-BIRD, RICE-BUNTING, a species of *Emberiza*, much esteemed in America and the West Indies.

RICOTTA, a delicious preparation of goats' milk; a kind of salted cream cheese made in Italy.

RIFLE-BALL, a peculiar cast or moulded ball or bullet for a rifled gun.

RIFLING, a broker's term, for the waste from sorting bristles.

RIG, the peculiar mode in which a vessel is masted, or furnished with sails.

RIGHT WHALE, the common whale (*Balæna*), which yields whalebone, as distinguished from the spermæci whale. See **WHALEBONE** in Dictionary.

RIM ASH, the *Celtis occidentalis*, the tough wood of which is used for hoops of barrels in Canada.

RINKEL-BOAT, a Dutch boat.

RIPPING-BED, a machine for cutting slabs of marble into narrow strips, or into small pieces. There are also grinding-beds, moulding-beds, &c.

RISK, the amount insured.

RITAH, an Indian medicinal oil, obtained from the soap nut.

RIVER-DUTY, RIVER-WATCH, dues payable by shipping in certain rivers.

RIVER-PILOT, a pilot licensed by the Trinity House, to navigate vessels from London Bridge to Gravesend, and *vice versa*.

RIVET-MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal fastenings.

R. N. R., an abbreviation for Royal Naval Reserve.

ROACH-ALUM, ROCHE ALUM, ROCK ALUM, the finest or purified alum, prepared by a process called roaching.

ROADSTER, a horse suited for travelling.

ROBLE, a ship-building wood obtained from the *Catalpa longissima* (Slime), also called San Domingo oak, of which a considerable quantity is shipped thence to Genoa: some is very handsome.

ROCK ELM, a large tree of Western Canada, the *Ulmus racemosa*, the wood of which is exceedingly durable.

ROCOU (French), annatto, *Bixa orellana*.

ROGUE'S YARN, yarn of a different twist and colour from the rest, inserted in cordage, used in the Royal Navy, to identify it if stolen.

ROHUN-BARK, a medicinal bark obtained in India from *Sogmida febrifuga*.

ROLL. The package of Bahia tobacco called a roll, weighs 16 arrobas of 32 lbs.

ROLLEY, a small low four-wheeled vehicle, on which coal coxes are transported in mines.

ROLLEYWAY-MAN, a workman employed in coal mines.

ROLLING, the lateral oscillating of a vessel.

ROLLING-TACKLE, ropes and blocks used to secure the heavy lower yards of a ship in a heavy sea.

RONDOLETTE, an inferior description of organzine, or tram silk, made in Sardinia.

ROND-VISCH (Dutch), cured cod-fish not flattened or dried, as contradistinguished from klip-visch.

ROPE-YARN, a thread or twist of hemp or other fibre, of strands of which a rope is made.

ROSARY-PEA, a name for the small ornamental seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, which are strung for rosaries by Roman catholics.

ROSE-APPLE, the edible fruit of a myriaceous plant, *Jambos vulgaris*.

ROSEWOOD. Lindley states that the fragrant rosewood of Bois de Palisandre of the cabinet-makers, has been ascertained to belong to two or three species of Brazilian *Triptolomea*.

ROSSOLI, an Italian liqueur, taking its name from "ros solis" (sun-dew), used in its manufacture.

ROSTRUM, a platform from which a speaker addresses an audience; a pair of surgical scissors for dilating wounds.

ROTI, the Indian name for bread.

ROUM, a blue dye-stuff of Assam, obtained from a species of *Ruellia*.

ROUND, a rundle, the step of a ladder; a round of beef is a cut off the thigh through and across the bone.

ROU-ROU, a Mexican furniture wood resembling rosewood.

ROUSUMAT, a source of revenue in Turkey from letting or farming out certain rights, taxes, rents, &c.

ROUSRA-GRASS, the *Andropogon Martini* of Roxburgh, which furnishes by distillation the ginger grass and Namur oils of the perfumer.

ROYALTY, a due paid to the Crown for working minerals, or to patentees for permission to work their invention.

RUAY, seeds used as weights in Burmah, the small ruay being that of *Abrus precatorius*, and the large ruay the seed of *Adenonthera pavonina*.

RUBBER, a slice of cocoa-nut husk used on wooden floors, steps, &c.

RUBSEN-CARE, an oil-cake made on the continent from the seeds of *Brassica præcox*.

RUCK-SOLL (German), a drawback or return RUG WEAVER, a carpet weaver; a maker of worsted and mixed rugs.

RUSSEL-CORDS, a kind of Yorkshire woollen goods.

RUSTIC, a variety of ornamental printing-type, in imitation of stems and branches of trees.

RUTHE, the Prussian perch of twelve feet.

RYE GRASS, the *Lolium perenne*, one of the most valuable grasses to the farmer, as it forms an important constituent of all pastures.

RYHAN, the Egyptian name for the garden basil, *Ocimum basilicum*.

S ADDAF

SADU

of the B

SAH, a B

one gal

SAHTAN,

FOAT SK

SAIGH (A

SAIK, a B

SAJEE-MA

dia for

SAKI, a ki

usually

SALAMPO

blue, m

SALAY, a

one pin

SALEM-P

small d

which a

ance, 7

ceous m

diet for

SALSA, an

NALTERN.

SAMES, M

coral be

SANA, a k

SANDAL-O

of the S

SAND-EEL

dyes to

fisherm

lanunc,

SANDAK,

SAPALLO

linn.

SAPUCAIA

species

grandif

lanunc,

SARAF (A

SARBELLE

SASA, an

her seed

SASJEN,

See SAG

SASSAFRA

Guiana

which i

constru

SASSAFRA

from the

in Tasm

infusion

SASSAFRA

SATINE, u

una, the

SATIN-JE

clousy s

SATIN-ST

Belfast,

SAULE BA

bark, u

sulicine

SAWMAY,

ceum.

S

SADDAF (Arabic), mother of pearl.

SADDLE-TREE MAKER, a manufacturer of the middle frame works for saddles.

SAH, a Burmese measure of capacity, about one gallon.

SAHTIAN, a yellow dyed leather made from goat skins in Roumelia.

SAIGH (Arabic), a jeweller.

SAIK, a Burmese dry measure of one pint.

SAJEE-MATIE, **SUJEE-MUTHU**, names in India for alkali or crude soda.

SAKI, a kind of beer made from rice in Japan, usually drank hot.

SALAMPORES, dyed long-cloths, generally blue, made in pieces of about 18 yards.

SALAY, a Burmese measure of capacity, about one pint.

SALIP-MISREE, a name in India for the small dried tubers of terrestrial orchids, which are hard and have a horny appearance. They contain bassorine and amyloaceous matter, and form a highly nutritious diet for invalids.

SALSA, an abbreviation for *sarsaparilla*.

SALTERN, a salina, or salt pond.

SAMES-EME, a name in central Africa for coral beads.

SANA, a kind of Peruvian tobacco.

SANDAL-OIL, an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Santalum album*.

SAND-EEL, a small delicate fish, the *Ammodytes tobianus*, much used as bait by fishermen, so is another species, the sand lance, *A. lancea*.

SANDJAK, a Turkish district.

SAPALLO (Spanish), the *Cucurbita melopepo*, Linn.

SAPUCAIA-NUTS, the edible seeds of some species of *Lecythis*, probably *L. Zabucco*, *grandiflora* and *ollaria*. In the Indian language, *sapucaia* is a fowl.

SARAF (Arabic), a banker; a money changer.

SARDELLES (German), anchovies.

SASA, an Indian name for the oil of cucumber seed.

SASJEEN, a long measure of Russia = 2½ yards.

See MAGINE in Dictionary.

SASSAFRAS. This name is applied in French Guiana to the wood of *Licaria Guianensis*, which is of an excellent quality for naval constructions.

SASSAFRAS-BARK, an aromatic bark obtained from the wood of *Atherosperma moschata* in Tasmania. It is used for making a tea infusion in the colony.

SASSAFRAS, **SWAMP**. *See* **BEAVER-WOOD**.

SATINE, a good cabinet wood of French Guiana, the produce of *Ferolia Guianensis*.

SATIN-JEAN, a cotton fabric with a smooth glossy surface, used for stays, shoes, &c.

SATIN-STITCHER, a sewer of muslins in Belfast.

SAULE BARK, the French name for willow bark, used medicinally, and for making salicine.

SAWMAY, a name in India for *Panicum milla-cuum*. *See* **SAUMAY** in Dictionary.

SAW-SET, a piece of metal with straight notches on the edge, by which the teeth of saws are set outwards on each side.

SAXOLINE-OIL, an oil obtained from Boghead mineral.

SAYA, an outer petticoat worn by the native or mestiza girls in the Philippines.

SAYAYER (French), the *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

SCAFI, a boat employed in the sponge fishery in the Ottoman archipelago.

SCALE-BEAM MAKER, a manufacturer of balances or weighing machines.

SCHAFZIGER, **SCHABZEIGER**, a kind of Swiss cheese, flavoured with the flowers of the *Melilotus*.

SCHENK-BEER, Bavarian not or small beer intended for immediate use, in contradistinction to lager or store beer; the one being drunk in summer, and the other in winter.

SCHOK-BOAT, a Dutch boat.

SCONE, a triangular shaped biscuit.

SCOURING BRICK. *See* **BATH BRICK** in Dictionary.

SCRAP-DEALER, a piece-broker; one who vents old iron, &c.

SCRAPER, a glazier's tool; a strip of steel with or without a handle, used to smooth wood work; a tool frequently made of a three square file, used by machinists to produce plain surfaces.

SCREENINGS, a name in the United States for the interior wheat that is removed by the screens and fans, and is usually sold at one-third the price of best wheat. It is used for feeding poultry or grinding into horse-feed.

SCRIBBLER-FILLER, a workman in a woollen factory.

SCRIBBLING-MACHINE, a series of cylinders clothed with cards or wire brushes, working upon each other, the effect of which is still further to disentangle the wool, and draw out the fibres.

SCROLLS, ornaments in decorative architecture; a bookbinder's gilding tool in that form.

SCRUBBING-BRUSH, a hard brush for cleaning floors.

SCULPEL, an engraver's tool, like a narrow chisel, with either round or square under sides.

SCUTCH, a technical name for the refuse of tannins, oyster shells, and other cheap substances, used to adulterate bone dust.

SEA-BISCUIT. *See* **SHIP-BISCUIT** in Dictionary.

SEAM, the joining by sewing of two pieces of cloth; a vein or stratum of metal, coal, &c.

SEARCHER, an instrument used in New England to ascertain the quality of butter contained in firkins.

SEASON-TICKET, a railway pass for a term; a periodical admission to a place of public amusement, &c.

SEA-STICKS, a technical name for herrings

when they are shipped off soon after being caught and cured, so as to be first in market for early consumption, and thus obtain a high price.

SEA-WORTHY, a term applied to a ship when in sound condition, provided with the necessary boats, spars, stores, &c., and sufficient hands to work and navigate her.

SEBESTANS. See **VIDIMARAM** in Dictionary.

SEBESTEN PLUM, the dried pulpy fruit of two species of *Cordia*, employed as pectoral medicines in India.

SEERHAND, a kind of muslin between nan-sook and mull, and particularly adapted for dresses, retaining its clearness after washing.

SEET, a name in Burmah for the wood of several species of *Acacia*.

SEGMENT, a part cut off or divided; a portion of a circle.

SELF, a name in Egypt for *Beta vulgaris*.

SEMPRESS, a needlewoman.

SENEGAL GUM, an African gum obtained from *Acacia Senegalensis*.

SEPAWN, **SEPON**, maize meal boiled in water, used as food in the North American States.

SERAI, a place for travellers to put up at in the East; a sort of secondary or curd cheese in thick cakes made in Switzerland, eaten fresh, or salted for later use.

SERCUES, a name in Norway for a jack-screw.

SERINGA, the Portuguese name for the India-rubber tree.

SERINGA OIL, an oil obtained in Brazil from the fruit of the borracha, *Siphonia elastica*.

SERNAMBY, smoked India rubber.

SERYER, a girl or boy employed in supplying wool to the machines in a woollen factory.

SERVICE-BOOK, a prayer-book or missal.

SESINA, beef smoked and dried in the sun in Chile.

SETON, some fibre passed through the skin of an animal by a large needle, to make and continue an opening.

SETTEE, a Mediterranean vessel with a long prow.

SETTLEMENT, a trade term in China for sales or dealings in silk, tea, &c.

SEUBEL, an Algerian name for the flower of the spikenard, *Andropogon nardus*, Linn.; used to flavour ko-heul a cosmetic, and to perfume hair-oils.

SEVE, a French term for the aroma in wine.

SEY, a name in Norway for the coal fish, *Gadus pollachius*. See **POLLACK** in Dictionary.

SFAX, a kind of African wool.

SHABRACK (Hungarian), the cloth furniture or housing of a troop-horse or charger.

SHAG, a name in Scotland for the refuse of barley.

SHAG MANUFACTURER, a maker of coarse napped cloth.

SHAKE-DOWN, a temporary bed made on the floor.

SHALARI, a fabric made of goats' wool and embroidered, worn in Turkey.

SHALOO, a name in India for *Andropogon saccharatum*.

SHALLON, the berries and cakes of bread of *Gaultheria shallon*, much eaten in N.W. America.

SHAMoola, a name in the Deccan for *Panicum frumentaceum*.

SHANDRY, a kind of carriage.

SHANKBONE, the long bone of the leg of animals, which are used for various purposes.

SHARK. See **BASKING SHARK** in Dictionary. The blue shark is the *Carcharias glaucus*; the fox shark *C. vulpes*, and the dreaded white shark *C. vulgaris*.

SHAVE, in North America the amount of discount paid on a draft or note, above the legal rate, and arranged in such a manner as to evade the laws against usury.

SHAVE-HOOK, a steel tool used by plumbers to scrape the lead round a joint previous to soldering.

SHEARER, a workman who cuts or trims plates or sheets of iron.

SHEER-HULK, an old ship fitted with a triangular apparatus for fixing or taking out the masts of a ship.

SHEET-COPPER, copper in broad thin plates, for sheathing bottoms of vessels, and other purposes.

SHEET ROLLER, a workman who rolls sheet-iron.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY, the *Carya alba*, the heaviest of all Canadian woods.

SHELL-DEALER, a vender of shells.

SHELLED, separated from the husk or ear, as shelled maize.

SHELL-POLISHER, a workman who removes the outer coating of shells with strong acids.

SHEETIE, a Shetland pony.

SHE-OAK, an Australian tree, the *Casuarina quadrivalvis*.

SHIRE, the long span measure of Eastern Africa, from the thumb to the little finger.

SHID, wood cut into lengths of four feet for fuel.

SHIFTER, a workman in a coal mine.

SHIMBOL, a Turkish grain measure. See **SHUMBULL**.

SHINGLING, condensing bloom iron by a heavy hammer.

SHIN-LOGS, a name in India for crooked pieces of timber.

SHIP-BLOCK MAKER, a turner of wooden blocks for ships.

SHIP-MASTER, one who looks after a ship in dock.

SHIPPING, a port-due which is charged in some harbours.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, an agreement which is binding, between the captain of a vessel and the seamen he engages, specifying the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, and which has to be signed by the sailors before they go on board the vessel.

SHIP-SHIP, a kind of embroidered slipper, worn in Turkey.

SHIP-SIGNAL-LANTERN MAKER, a manufacturer of coloured lanterns to hang from parts of ships.

SHIP-TANK MAKER, a manufacturer of iron water-receivers for ships' holds.

SHIRT-DR

new ma

SHIVE-TU

sheaves

SHOAL, a

of fish.

SHOAT, a

SHODDING,

from the

shelf or

It is als

SHOOT, a

thread

SHOAT.

SHOP-CAS

counter

SHOP-FRO

makes

&c., for

SHORT, in

designa

less tha

of ladin

that the

of the c

coin.

SHORT-CAL

which

with th

SHORT D

time to

SHOT GAU

the dia

SHOTTEN

inferior

known

SHOW-CA

for prot

from du

SHOWER

ter is sl

catch.

SHRIEVA

SHROUD

clothes

SHRUB, a

of rum

SANTA

SHUCKAF

= to c

SHUMBU

shumb

SHUNTING

on to a

SHUTTLE

feather

dore.

SHUTTLE

and we

SICKLE-S

SIENNA, a

marble

SIGN-MAN

relin.

SILESIA, a

SILK-GUT

SILK-MA

in chi

SIL-VON

a-shug

macer

SILVER-

silver.

of bread of
aten in N.W.

can for Pani-

the leg of in-
various pur-

n Dictionary.
arius glaucus;
the dreaded

the amount of
ote, above the
uch a manner
usury.

ed by plumbers
joint previous
cuts or trims

ed with a tri-
or taking out

ad thin plates,
sels, and other

ho rolls sheet-

arya alba, the
ods.

hells,
a husk or ear,

who removes
a with strong

the *Casuarina*

re of Eastern
to the little

of four feet for

al mine.

measure. See

om iron by a

at for crooked

er of wooden

after a ship in

is charged in

ement which is
ain of a vessel

ges, specifying
ath of time for

d which has to

ore they go on

ldered slipper,

a, a manufac-

acturer of iron

oids,

SHIRT-DRESSER, a laundress who prepares new made shirts for sale.

SHIVE-TURNER, one who prepares the sheaves for blocks.

SHOAL, a sandbank or shallow; a multitude of fish.

SHOAT, a young pig under three months old.

SHODING, in mining, sinking a series of pits from the surface to a short distance in the shelf or rock to discover the veins or lodes. It is also termed "costeaning."

SHOOT, another name for the weft or cross thread of a fabric; a young pig. See **SHOAT**.

SHOP-CASE MAKER, a maker of glass counter and other cases.

SHOP-FRONT BUILDER, a carpenter who makes the glazed window frame-works &c., for shop fronts.

SHORT, in North America a term used to designate the quantity a boat may deliver less than the amount specified in the bill of lading. With bankers, short implies that the customer will take the proceeds of the cheque presented in large notes or coin.

SHORT-CAKE, a soft and friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.

SHORT DATED, bills or notes having little time to run before due.

SHOT GAUGE, an instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot.

SHOTTEN-FISH, a name for the third or inferior grade of cured herrings; also known as spent fish.

SHOW-CASE, a glazed box or case in shops, for protecting valuable or delicate goods from dust, theft, &c.

SHOWER BATH, a contrivance by which water is showered on the person by pulling a catch.

SHERIFFALTY, the office of a sheriff.

SHROUD MANUFACTURER, a maker of grave clothes for a corpse.

SHERUB, a low dwarf tree; a liqueur made of rum, syrup, and orange-peel, &c. See **SANTA** in Dictionary.

SHUKKAR, an African cloth measure which = to 6 feet.

SHUMBULL, a Turkish dry measure: 3½ shumbulls = to 1 quarter.

SHUNTING, moving a train into a siding, or on to another line of rails.

SHUTTLE-COCK, a plaything fitted with feathers, sent into the air with a battle-dore.

SHUTTLE MAKER, a manufacturer of shuttles and weaving utensils.

SICKLE-SMITH, a manufacturer of sickles.

SIRENA, a brown pigment; a brown mottled marble.

SIGN-MANUAL, the signature of the sovereign.

SILESIA, dyed calicoes.

SILK-GUT. See **SILKWORM-GUT**.

SILK-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of machines for winding or reeling silk.

SILK-WORM-GUT, a strong animal fibre for fishing lines, made from silk cocoons macerated in vinegar.

SILVER-BEATER, a workman who foliates silver.

SILVER-FISH, a name in Cape Town for the *Dentex argyrozona*, which forms an article of export.

SILVER-GRAIN, a carpenter's term for the medullary rays of wood; the straight lines which radiate from the central pith through the wood to the bark.

SILVER-WATTLE, an Australian tree, the *Acacia dealbata*; the flowers are used by perfumers.

SIMAROUBA BARK, the bitter bark of the quassia, *Simarouba officinalis*.

SIMBOLEE-OIL, a yellow, clear, transparent oil, obtained in India from the seeds of the *Bergera Koenigii*.

SIMPLER, a collector of wild herbs, used medicinally and sold by herbalists, but not deemed of sufficient importance to cultivate.

SIMSIM, a name for sesame seed, in Mozambique, about 320,000 lbs. are annually shipped from thence.

SINAMAX, a name in the Philippines for pina cloth, either made alone from pine apple leaf fibre, or mixed with Chinese silk.

SINPOOR, a name for vermilion in Bengal.

SIRIH, SIRI, a Malay name, for the dried prepared leaf of the betel pepper, *Chavica betel*, used in the East as a masticatory with the betel nut.

SIRI BOX, a box for holding betel leaf, *Chavica betel*.

SIRKI, a name for an Indian grass, the *Sacharum moonja*, the outer cuticle of which is largely used for rope-making.

SISAL-HEEP, a name given in North America to fibre obtained from the leaves of *Agave Sisalana*.

SIXPENNY, a strong ale sold at sixpence per quart.

SIZE, the length of shoes, the fit or specific number of gloves; extent of superficies or thickness, as the size of a tree or ship; an instrument for ascertaining the size of pearls.

SIZE-STICK, a shoemaker's measure for the foot.

SKIP, an open basket in which cotton yarn is packed.

SKULL-CAP, the *Scutellaria laterifolia*, the entire plant of which is used medicinally in North America.

SKUNK, the *Mephitis Americana*, the skin of which is now largely imported from North America for fur.

SLAUGHTERER, a butcher.

SLEEVE, the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; in weaving, to separate threads, or to divide a collection of threads.

SLEDDING, the act of transporting on a sled, or carriage moved on runners, over snow or ice, and much adopted in North America for conveying heavy burdens in winter.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS, **SLEEVE-LINKS**, fastenings of various materials for wrist bands, &c.

SLENDONG, an article of dress worn in the eastern islands. See **SLENDANGS** in Dictionary.

SLEWARD, a man employed in a silk throwing mill.

SLEY, a weaver's reed.

SLING, a drink composed of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened.

SLIP, a long narrow piece; a twig, separated from the main stock, for planting; in America, applied to a pew or seat in churches, and to an opening between wharves or in a dock; a clay cream or cement for attaching pieces to crockery ware.

SLOAT. See **SLAT** in Dictionary.

SLOP-SELLER, a vender of cheap ready-made clothing for seamen.

SLUBBER, a wool spinner.

SMALL ARMS, on ship board, weapons of offence and defence, muskets, pistols, &c., contradistinguished from great guns.

SMALL BEER, weak beer.

SMALL COAL, **SMALLS**, the coal which passes through the screens about the size of a small hazel nut.

SMALL CRAFT, vessels below the size of ships and brigs, intended for foreign trade.

SMITT, fine clay or ochre made up into balls, for marking sheep.

SMOKE-SAIL, a small sail hoisted before the funnel of a vessel's galley, to prevent the smoke being blown aft by the wind.

SMOOTH-BARK HICKORY, the *Carya glabra* of North America.

SMUT MILL, a machine for cleaning grain from smut.

SNEAD, the handle of a scythe, generally made of ash wood.

SNEEZE WOOD, a sapindaceous tree of South Africa, the *Pterozon utile*, yielding a kind of satin wood of great beauty, usefulness, and durability.

SNOOK: the South African snook is the *Thyriscus alius*, which is much prized locally, and salted and dried for export.

SNOWDS, **SNOWDING**, thin cords made of hemp, generally about six feet long, suspended to the deep sea fishing-lines at various distances, to which fish hooks are attached.

SOAP-FRAME MAKER, a manufacturer of the shapes in which soap is run or cast.

SOAP-STUFF, melted fat, kitchen grease, &c.

SOBBES, the second quality of Spanish indigo, made in Central America.

SOCKET CHISEL, a strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising.

SOCOTRINE ALOES, a kind of aloes brought from Socotra, in the Indian ocean.

SODA MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in alkali and crystallized soda ash.

SODA WASTE, a compound of lime and sulphure of calcium, obtained as a by-product in the process of making carbonate of soda from common salt.

SODA-WATER-ENGINE MAKER, a manufacturer of the apparatus used for making aerated water.

SODOY-APPLE, the fruit of *Solanum Sodomum* imported from the North of Africa as galls.

SOFA-BED, a bed within a frame in the seat of a sofa, which can be used at night.

SOFTMAN, a workman employed in a steam flour mill.

SOLAZEL, a fine kind of liquorice juice from Italy in sticks.

SOLE, a plate of iron attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground; in Scotland a potato basket.

SOLE-SKIN DEALER, a vender of the dried fish skins used by brewers, and for clarifying coffee.

SONCHY, another name for caper tea.

SOOK, a street or market appropriated to a particular trade in Turkish towns.

SOOTPOOL, the fruit of the *Sandoricum Indicum* of the Malay isles, which is of a pleasant acid, and made into syrups, jellies, and preserves.

SORREL, **INDIAN**. See **INDIAN SORREL**.

SOUBAH DAR, a viceroy or governor of a province in India.

SOUBAT, in Jersey, a small bundle of neatly cut straw, about 3 or 4 pounds in weight.

SOUM, in Scotland, the quantity of pasture required for one cow, or five sheep; the swimming bladder of the cod dried for food.

SOWANA, flummary; paste used by weavers, for stiffening their yarn.

SOWLE BREAD, an esculent substance, prepared in South Wales from seaweed.

SOWMER (Scotch), a sumpter horse, one that carries a sowme or load.

SPODE-TREE MAKER, a workman who forms the handles of spades.

SPIRIGK, **SPARGE** (Scotch), to plaster.

SPALDING, **SPELDING**, in Scotland, a small fish, split and dried in the sun.

SPALE, a lath, a shaving of wood.

SPANISH STRIPES, a woollen fabric made in England, for the Eastern Islands' markets.

SPENT-FISH, a trade term for the third class of cured herrings, when the fish have spawned. They are also called Shotten fish.

SPICE-WOOD, the *Benzoin odoriferum* of North America.

SPIGELIA-ROOT, an anthelmintic. See **PINK-ROOT** in Dictionary.

SPIRLING, a name for the smelt.

SPLASHER. See **SPLASH-BOARD** in Dictionary.

SPLASH-FLUKE, a name in Scotland for the plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*).

SPLIT, a weaver's term for one thread in plain work.

SPLIT-RING, a ring which opens to hold keys, or to string a guard on.

SPLITTER, in the Newfoundland cod-fishery, one who opens and guts the fish; a workman who splits sheep skins. See **SPLITS** in Dictionary.

SPLITTING-MILL, a mill for cutting staves, shingles, &c.

SPLIT-WOOD, deal ends under 20 inches, shipped from Norway.

SPONGE, in gunnery, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.

SPOOT, a name in Africa for a track or clue to game or cattle.

SPRING-BACK, the cover of a book which is not attached to the back, but yields in opening.

SPRING KNIFE-CUTLER, a trade carried on in Sheffield.

SPRUCE, in the United States this name is applied to *Pinus nigra*, *alba*, and *rubra*, which are used in families to give flavour to beer, either in the form of decoction or extract.

SQUARE-MAN, **SQUARE-WRIGHT**, names in parts of Scotland for carpenters and joiners.

SQUARE-MAN acres.

SQUATTER, acclies on

STANT-HOL sthor.

STANTMAN, throwing

STANGON, a support,

STAMPING, pestles in

for crush

STANCE (Sc

STAPLE, th

or flak

ary.

STAB, a m

used in p

in the m

STAR-FISH, obtained

for land.

STATS, in

going ab

ship with

STREAM JAC

with ste

&c., to p

STEEL-TRA

for scut

STEINFLAC

of flak

STEINKOHL

STEREOME

ing the s

STERN CHA

part of s

STILLION, a

STINGO, ol

STINKWOOD

South A

unpleasa

STOCK, the

with a c

breast o

which t

freamin

supply o

See **STO**

tionary.

STOCKER,

locks.

STOPING, i

a space

worked

STORE-OAN

STOUT, str

STOWER, a

foundry

cattle.

STOW, to a

STRAINER,

for layi

STRAINE

STRAMONH

of poison

in chips,

STRIKER, a

the man

the supe

a measu

SQUARE-MILE, a land measure of 640 English acres.

SQUATTER, in the United States, one who settles on new land without right or title.

STAFTHOLDER (Dutch), a lieutenant or governor.

STAFFMAN, a workman employed in silk-throwing.

STAGING, a structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.

STAMPING MILL, an engine consisting of pestles moved by water or steam power for crushing ore.

STANCE (Scotch). See **BUILDING-STANCE**.

STAPLE, the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. See **STAPLE ARTICLES** in Dictionary.

STAR, a radiated mark, an asterisk, thus *, used in printing as a reference to a note in the margin, &c., or to fill a blank.

STAR-FISH, species of *Asteria*, which, when obtained in quantity, are used as manure for land.

STARS, in seamanship, the operation of going about, or changing the course of a ship with a shifting of the sails.

STEAM JACKET, STEAM CASING, a space filled with steam surrounding any vessel, pipe, &c., to preserve heat.

STEEL-TRAP, a kind of gin or spring-trap, for securing intruders on private grounds.

STEINPLACHS (German), the finest quality of flax.

STEINKOHLN, (German), pit-coal.

STEREOMETER, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

STEEN CHASER, a cannon placed in the after part or stern of a ship.

STILLION, a stand for casks.

STINGO, old strong beer.

STINKWOOD, a useful ornamental wood of South Africa, which has, however, a most unpleasant odour for a long time.

STOCK, the part of a tool for boring wood with a crank, whose endrests against the breast of the workman; the wood in which the barrel of a musket or other firearm rests; a fund, capital; the domestic animals belonging to a farm; a supply or store of any articles of trade.

See **STOCKS** and **STOCK-IN-TRADE** in Dictionary.

STOCKER, a man engaged in making stock-locks.

STOPING, in mining, filling in with rubbish a space from which the ore has been worked out.

STORE-CANDLES, dips.

STOUT, strong porter.

STOVER, a woman employed in an iron foundry; in the United States fodder for cattle.

STOW, to arrange, to lay up; to pack cargo.

STRAINER, a cullender or sieve; a tool for laying down carpets. See **CARPET STRAINER**.

STRAMONIUM, a medicinal plant (the *Datura*) of poisonous properties, used for smoking in chips, or in cigars, &c.

STRIKER, a helper or inferior shipwright, the man whose business it is to strike off the superfluous quantity from the top of a measure; a seaman's name for a harpoon.

STRING BOARD, a board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden staircase, which receives the end of the steps.

STRING PIECE, a piece of timber in bridges.

STRIPPINGS, the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

STROMMING, a small kind of herring taken in the northern seas of Europe.

STROUT, in building, a support beam on which masonry rests.

STUBTAIL, STUMPTAIL, names in North America for flour made out of damaged wheat and good wheat ground together.

STUIVER, a Dutch money worth one penny.

SUBSCRIBER, one who enters his name for one or more copies of a book, periodical, or serial; or as a member, &c.

SUCCEDANEUM, a substitute.

SUCKLERS, calves sold with their mothers.

SUDBERG, an Indian name for *Rosa centifolia*.

SUGER, a name in India for impure carbonate of soda.

SUMAC, of North America, the *Rhus typhina*; the bark is used for dyeing and tanning.

SUMMERHEAD, a Chinese umbrella.

SUMPITAN, a tube usually 8 or 10 feet long, through which the Dyaks of Borneo throw poisoned arrows.

SUNGHOORA, in India a preparation of potash and catch.

SUNGOMANGI, a name in central Africa for pigeon egg beads.

SUPERFINE, a term formerly used in the United States to designate the best grade of flour, but now nearly obsolete in this sense.

SUPPORNE, a thick sort of porridge, made from Indian corn meal, forming the national dish in Canada and America, as oatmeal porridge did in Scotland.

SUPPOSITORY, a pill or bolus introduced into the rectum.

SURRENDER, in bankruptcy, to appear at a fixed day in the bankruptcy court, to undergo an examination respecting assets and liabilities.

SURINGER, the flower buds of *Calyssaccon longifolium*, collected in India for dyeing silk yellow.

SURMULET, the *Mullus barbatus*.

SURVEYING CHAIN, a measuring chain 66 feet long, with iron rings and links.

SWALLO, an Eastern name for tripang or beche-de-mer.

SWAMP-OAK, the *Quercus prinus*, var. *discolor* of Canada.

SWANDOWN, a kind of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

SWATS, pieces of wood about four feet long and one inch thick, employed for thatching houses and premises, being chiefly used with tar line for binding together the eaves and different parts of the roof.

SWEDISH TURNIP, the *Brassica campestris*, var. *Suecica*.

SWEET FERN, SWEET GALE, names in Canada for the *Comptonia asplenifolia*, the leaves of which are used to make a diet drink.

SWEET PEA, a garden flower, the *Lathyrus odoratus*.

SWEET-SOP, a tropical fruit, the *Anona squamosa*, allied to the custard apple.

SWEET WILLIAM, a garden flower, the *Dianthus barbatus*.

SWEET-WOOD, a timber obtained in Jamaica from *Oreodaphne exaltata*.

SWING-TREE, the draught bar of a plough.

SWING-WHEEL, the wheel of a timepiece which drives the pendulum; the crown wheel.

SWORD-BEAK, a name for species of *Entada*,

owing to the large pod; also for the *Cenavalia gladiator*.

SWORD-FISH, the *Xiphias gladius*, a fish which is eaten fresh in many localities, and pickled and shipped from Massachusetts.

SYNDICAT, an additional impost of 3 per cent. on the Customs' duties payable in Holland.

T

TABAHH (Arabic), a cook.

TABLA, a name in Peru for cinchona bark peeled from the trunk of the tree, which is of a higher value than that from the branches.

TABLING, letting one timber into another in shipbuilding; a broad hem made on the skirts of sails.

TABLATE, to reduce to tables or synopses.

TAGHAR, the ton in Bussorah = 2,800 lbs.

TAGWERK, the acre of Bavaria, of 40,000 square Bavarian feet, or 38,806 square English feet.

TAKAH, an African cloth measure of 2 tobe or doli = 24 feet.

TAKE, among fishermen, the quantity of fish captured at one haul of the net, &c.

TAL, a name in Bengal for the palmyra palm.

TALIPOT. See **TARA**.

TALICOONAH, a medicinal oil made in Sierra Leone from the seeds of *Carapa Talicoonah*; it is also known as kundah oil.

TALLY, the account kept by a meter or registrar, usually in this form $\times$, the fifth, or cross mark $\times$, being called the tally.

TAMARAC, another name in North America for the hackmatack or American larch, *Larix Americana*, in great demand for shipbuilding.

TAMARISK GALLS, small wrinkled galls formed on *Tamarix Puras*, &c. which enter into commerce for the tannin they contain.

TAMBANG, a sharp built sampan boat used at Singapore.

TAMPUL, the edible fruit of *Hedycarpus Malayanus*; a product of the East.

TANERAHIA BARK, the bark of *Phyllocladus trichomanes*, which is used for tanning in New Zealand.

TAN-FAT, a technical name for the bark liquor in tan pits.

TANG, a Siamese dry measure, = 15 quarts.

TANGHADI, a name for *Cassia auriculata*, the bark of which is used in tanning in India.

TANNIC ACID, the principle of astringency in vegetable substances which converts raw hides into leather. See **TANNIN** in Dictionary.

TAP, a term applied by machinists, to the tool by which female screws are cut; it has a square or oblong head for fixing in the wrench, but the body may be of any number of sides from 3 to 8.

TAPIZ, a kind of scarf or shawl of silk and cotton wrapped tightly round the loins, and worn by the native females in the Philippines.

TARANTELO, salted tunny fish.

TARBOOSH, a red woollen scull cap, with a blue silk tassel, worn by the Egyptians, Turks and Arabs.

TAUTOG, a North American fish, the *Labrus tautoga*, valued for food; also called black fish.

TAWAI-BARK, the bark of *Weinmannia racemosa*, used for tanning in New Zealand.

TCHERISH, a shoemaker's paste, made from a bulbous root, used in Turkey: it is exported from the port of Samsoun to the value of £2,000 to £3,000 a year.

T. CLOTHS, domestics; a grey stout cotton fabric made in lengths of 24 yards, of various widths.

TEA-OIL, an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Camellia sasangua* in China.

TEASING, combing the wool with a teaser or devil, still further to open and clean it after willying.

TECKA PALANKEEN, a fired palankeen.

TEESOO, a yellow dye obtained in India from the flowers of *Butea frondosa*.

TEFF, an African corn plant, the *Poa Abyssinica*.

TELINGA POTATO, the root of *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, esteemed a very wholesome food in Travancore. See **CHANA**.

TENDERS, proposals sent in for performing a service advertised for.

TENTER, **TENTERER**, in manufacturing districts, one who has the charge or direction of a machine as an engine-tenter, drawing-frame tenter, bobbing and fly tenter, &c.

TEPOY, a name in the Sooloo Islands and some parts of the Eastern archipelago for mother-of-pearl shell.

TERRAPIN, a name for the land tortoise in the Southern States of America.

TERRINE (French), an earthen pan.

TERSADO, a swordlike hedge knife used in Brazil.

TEWAI, a larger kind of New Zealand canoe than the kopapa, and pointed at each end.

THEYA a name in Burmah for the *Shorea robusta*.

THITTEE, a beautiful red dye-wood from Burmah.

THREEE, the varnish tree of Burmah, *Melastomaceae usitatissima*.

THREN, a name in Konigsberg for spent herrings, contradistinguished to crown or full brand, which are the best quality.

THLOS, a name for spent herrings in the Prussian ports.

THRAVE, a term in Derbyshire for twenty-four sheaves.

THREAD-MANUFACTURER, a maker of fine line or yarn for sewing.

THREE-H in 1860.

THREO, the

THROE, into sh

THROSTLE room of

THROWER for the

THRUSTIN curd ha

THUS-GUM from th

THUYA, a

Calibris

T. H. W. Trinity

TIANGUE, Philipp

TICKLEES, to extri

TIGER, a p

TIKORA, a

TILER, a u

TILL-OIL, attenda

TILLOT, a

TIMBER Y planks a

for sale.

TIMBERS, t

TIN, the A

TINDAL, a

TIP, a bo

from a g

TITA, a Ne

the tew

TOL, a cl

12 feet.

TOCUSO, a

TOCUFO, a

TOKEN LA

TOKOO, a

10d.

TOLLA, a

coasts o

the mar

TOLL CE

Custom

TOLOSA V

Tasman

Tom Cor

Americ

Tom Cor

handke

trade, 2

of 15 h

TOMMY S

Ton, a D

Englis

TOONA, a

in Indi

TOOTIAH

TOPANA

tubers

for the Cens-

adius, a fish
any localities,
on Massachu-

post of 3 per
es payable in

h. cap, with a
the Egyptians,

fish, the *Labrus*
also called black

innannia race-
New Zealand.

nt, made from
rley: it is ex-
msoon to the
year.

ry stout cotton
of 24 yards, of

m the seeds of
China.

With a tanser or
n and clean it

anaken. Used
in India from
osa.

the *Poa Abyss-*

Amorphophal-
d a very whole-

See CHANA.
for performing

manufacturing dis-
arge or direction

tenter, drawing-
d fly tenter, &c.

bloo islands and
a archipelago for

land tortoise in
merica.

ten pen. Used in
knife used in

ew Zealand canoe
ted at each end,

a for the *Shorea*

dye-wood from

of Burmah, *Me-*

berg for spent
shed to crown or

best quality.
herrings in the

shire for twenty-

a maker of fine

THREE-HALFPENNY PIECE, a silver coin struck
in 1860, to the number of 150,898, for cir-
culation in Ceylon, where it represents
the Indian anna.

THREE, an instrument for splitting wood
into shingles.

THROSTLE-SPINNER, an operative in the card-
room of a cotton factory.

THROWER, a workman in a pottery.

THRAUSTINGS, a name in the cheese districts
for the white whey extracted after the
curd has been salted.

THUS-GUM, solidified turpentine, as picked
from the tree, from which the spirit has
evaporated.

THUYA, an ornamental wood, the
Calitris quadrivalvis.

T. H. W. M., a nautical
Trinity High Water Mark

TIAGUE, the name for a
Philippines.

TICKLEES, an instrument used by plumbers
to extract bungs from casks.

TIGER, a pneumatic box or pan used in sugar-
refining.

TIKOR, a kind of arrowroot made in India
from the tubers of *Curcuma leuorrhiza*.

TLER, a man whose occupation is to cover
buildings with tiles; a doorkeeper or
attendant at a lodge of freemasons.

TILL-OIL, an Indian name for Gingelle oil.

TILLOT, a bale or bundle.

TIMBER YARD, a place where timber or
planks are stored or piled for seasoning, or
for sale.

TIMBERS, the upright pieces of a ship's frame.

TIN, the Arabic name for a fig.

TINDAL, a thousand bushels of sprats.

TIP, a bookbinder's tool; rubbish thrown
from a quarry.

TITA, a New Zealand canoe, not so large as
the tewa, but having topsides, and col-
oured with red ochre.

TOBE, a cloth measure in Eastern Africa of
12 feet.

TOCUSSO, an Abyssinian corn plant or millet,
the *Elevine Tocusso*.

TOCUTO, a cotton fabric used in Spanish
America.

TOKEN LAD, a boy employed in a coal mine.

TOKOO, a money of Asiantee, worth about
10d.

TOLLA, a kind of cod caught on the Pacific
coasts of South America, and salted for
the markets of the interior.

TOLL CENTNER, a weight of the German
Customs Union, = 110½ lbs. See CENTNER.

TOLOSA WOOD, the *Pittosporum bicolor* of
Tasmania.

TOM COD, the *Morrhua pruinosa* of the
American seas.

TOM COFFEE, a kind of coloured cotton
handkerchief piece used in the African
trade, 29 inches wide, and made in lengths
of 15 handkerchiefs.

TOMMY SHOP, a rag and waste dealer's.

TON, a Danish land measure: 4 tons = 5½
English acres.

TOOMA, a species of *Mimosa* used for tanning
in India.

TOOTIAH, a name for blue vitriol in Bengal.

TOPANA, a name in Greece for the edible
tubers of *Bunium feruaceum*.

TOPOJIS, militia artillerymen in Turkey.

TOPO, a land measure in Peru of 500 varas,
or about 1½ acre.

TORMENTIL, the *Potentilla Tormentilla*, the
root of which is used in medicine as a
powerful astringent and tonic. In the
Orkneys it is employed for tanning, and in
Lapland for dyeing red.

TORONJIL, a Spanish name for the *Citrus
decumana*, Linn.

TOWN-TRAVELLER. See TRAVELLER in Dic-
tionary.

TRADE CENTNER. See CENTNER in Dic-
tionary.

TRADE MARK, a distinguishing mark used
by a manufacturer on his goods or labels
the legal right in which is recognized by
law.

TRANSFERRING, moving grain from one ves-
sel to another by means of an elevator,
and at the same time weighing it. The
charge throughout the United States is
50 cents per 100 bushels; the boat receiving
paying one half the expense, and the one
delivering the other moiety.

TRANSPLANT, to remove and plant shrubs,
trees, &c., in another place.

TRAP, a slang term for a vehicle.

TRAPONG-FRY, a name in Jamaica for a spe-
cies of anchovy.

TREHALA, a saccharine insect product,
formed by the *Larvius subrugosus*, used
as food in Turkey.

TRENCHING, a shoemaker's name for cutting
up skins for the uppers and leg parts of
shoes or boots.

TRESADO. See TERSADO.

TRIBLET, a mandrel for making tubes on.

TRIGO (SPANISH), wheat.

TRINOMALEE WOOD, a Ceylon wood, ob-
tained from *Berrya ammonilla*, much em-
ployed for the massula or surf boats of
Madras, on account of its lightness and
strength.

TRINITY PILOT, a pilot licensed from the
Trinity House.

TRIP-HAMMER, a large hammer used in
forges. See TILT-HAMMER in Dictionary.

TROENE, a name in Egypt for privet-berries
used for colouring wine.

TRONA, a sesquicarbonate of soda, found in
Africa and other quarters.

TROTTER-OIL, an oil obtained in boiling
sheep's feet, considered useful in rheuma-
tism, &c.

TRUSS, in seamanship, a rope confining a
lower yard.

TRUSSELL. See TRENTLE in Dictionary.

TRYST, a cattle-fair in Scotland.

TSHEREDA, a herd of horned cattle in Rus-
sia, varying in number from 100 to 800.

TUBE-MAKER, a manufacturer of hollow rods
or pipes.

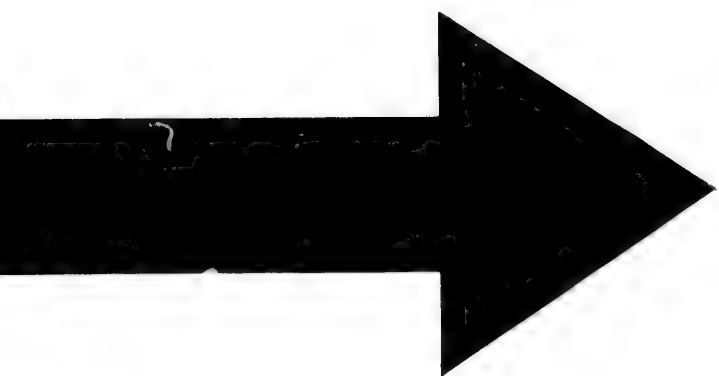
TOMAX, TOMAX, a Persian money worth
9s. 2½d.

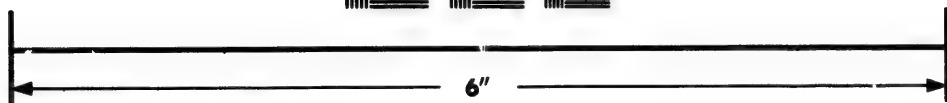
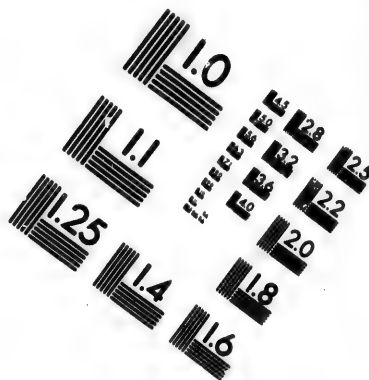
TUMBEKY. See TOMBEKI in Dictionary.

TUMIKA-OIL, a concrete fixed oil obtained
from the seeds of the wild mangosteen,
Embryopteris glutinifera.

TUNE, a useful timber tree, found in the
Straits, Siam and Cambodia, and from
which the wood oil, used for caulking and
varnishing vessels is obtained.







Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.6 6.3 7.1 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.2 12.5 14.0 16.0 18.0 20.0 22.5 25.0 28.0 31.5 36.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 56.0 63.0 71.0 80.0 90.0 100.0

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

TUN-LIQUOR, a name for the mother liquor of the roach alum.

TUPCAL (Hindustani), a packet of letters; the post.

TURF BOAT, a boat employed for conveying peat sods in Ireland.

TURKEY STONE, another name for the oil-stone used for hones, &c.

TURKISH BATH, a bath where the person is subjected to several degrees of temperature, and the body well rubbed.

TURNSOLE, a dye obtained from *Crotophora*

finctoria, a native of the South of Europe; a stiff paste, in squares of a blue colour; the concentrated dye of lichens, thickened with chalk, &c.

TURPENTOLS, a light purified paraffine spirit.

TURWAR, a tanning bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

TWINE-SPINNER, a workman in a flax mill.

TYPE-PUNCH CUTTER, a mechanic who makes dies for casting printing-type.

TYRE, the iron rim fixed on the outer circumference of a wheel.

U

UGGUR-OIL, an oil distilled in Silhet, from the fragrant wood of *Aquilaria agallocha*.

UNBOUND, wanting a durable cover; a book in sheets, or merely in a paper cover.

UNCLUT, applied to new books, the folded sheets of which have not been separated for reading.

UNDERWAY, in nautical parlance a vessel loosed from her anchor or moorings, and making progress.

UNEMPLOYED, disengaged, having no occupation.

UNFINISHED, not completed, imperfect, as an unfinished house, engraving, &c.

UNFURNISHED, a house or apartment empty, not supplied with furniture.

UNGLAZED, destitute of glass.

UNGUENT, an ointment.

UNICORN-ROOT, the root of *Helonias dioica*, used in North America as an antheimetic.

UNION-CLOTHS, woollen fabrics with cotton warps.

UNLOCATED LANDS, in the United States new or wild lands that have not been surveyed or appropriated.

UNPOLISHED, wood or cabinet furniture in the rough state, not varnished.

UNPUBLISHED, a manuscript or book that has not been printed, or else only issued for private circulation.

UNREATED, in custom house definition, gums, seeds, and other articles not specially defined or classed.

UNRAVEL, to disentangle, to unfold.

UNRULED, blank paper not lined or ruled.

UNSLACKED, not saturated with water, as unslackd lime.

UNSTAMPED papers, not impressed with the official stamp or die.

UNTERHEFE, Bavarian yeast.

UPHOLDER, an undertaker, one who provides funerals.

UPPER-CASE, the top one of a pair of compositor's cases, generally containing the capitals, small capitals, and figures.

UPSET-PRICE, the lowest fixed price at which an article is to be sold at auction; a starting price.

URBAN, belonging to a city.

URBURE, a name for chienna (*Oler aristatum*).

UYA URSI, the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*, which are used in many places medicinally; in Russia, and by the Indians of North America, for tanning.

V

VALENCIAS, raisins prepared by dipping the bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood ashes, oil, and lime, and then dried in the sun. They are used for pastry, whilst the Muscatels, dried on the vine, are eaten uncooked for dessert.

VALL, a Turkish governor-general.

VALANCE, a tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

VALUE, the *bona fide* worth of any thing.

VALUER, an appraiser; one who rates or estimates the worth of any thing.

VEHICLE, the simpler articles in which apothecaries mix up more powerful drugs, &c.

VEINER, a sewer of mullin in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

VELLOMARDOO, an Indian wood, the *Terminalia alata*.

VELVET CORK, the best kind of cork bark, which is of a reddish colour, not less than 1½ inch in thickness, supple and not woody or porous.

VELVET-WIRE DRAWER, a manufacturer of the metal wire used in velvet making.

VENATICA, one of the shipbuilding woods recognised at Lloyds. See **VINATICO**.

VENDA (Spanish), a store or sale room.

VENEERING, overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a choice or ornamental kind.

VENETIAN CHALK, a white compact talc or stearite, used for marking on cloth, &c.

VENT-HOLE, an air hole. See **VENTA**.

VERGI, a house or family tax in Turkey.

VERNACCIA, a white wine of Sardinia.

VESTRY CLERK, an officer chosen by a vestry, who keeps the books and parish accounts.

VESUVIAN, a kind of cigar light.

VIDANGE, a manure tank in Flanders.

VIDONIA, a superior wine resembling Madeira.

VIEDRO, a Polish liquid measure, = 3½ English gallons.

VINAGRILLA, a name in Chile for cakes of

pounded
which a
acid dri
VINATICO,
Madeira
VIN-DE-F
boiled w
which i
makers
VINE-BLA
VINO SANT
VINAGE,

WAGGON
about
WALK, a S
WALK-TA
some of
beams, w
carved
with a p
WAKE, th
water.
WALL, a
feet 10 i
about 40
WAMP, a
China at
the grap
WARP, in
the win
WARPAGE
pling in
WARPING
WARREN,
Panico
WASHINGTON
any ear
paying
WASH-TU
waste, i
WASK, a v
WASTEMAN
WATANAB
WATCH, th
WATERMA
Rivers, i
guished
the high
WATER-PT
use wat
WATER-PT
which t
best sec
WATTLE,
species
TAMIAN
A death
WAX-END
and cov
in sewi
WHI CAR
WAT, in u
WAYWISE
rice-w
volatio
WEATHER
ward:
wind bl

South of Europe;
of a blue colour,
thickened
d paraffine spirit,
obtained in India
n in a flax mill.
hanic who makes
type.
the outer circum-

pounded and dried herbs, species of *Oxalis*,
which are infused in water to make an
acid drink.
VINATICO, a coarse mahogany obtained in
Madeira from *Persea Indica*.
VIN-DE-FINER, the juice of elder-berries
botted with cream of tartar and filtrated,
which is used on the Continent by wine
makers to give a rose tint to white wine.
VINE-BLACK. See BLACKS in Dictionary.
VINO SANTO, a full-bodied Italian wine.
VINTAGE, the produce of the vine for the

season; the wine produced by the crop of
grapes.
VIOLET-WOOD, a turnery wood of Guiana,
the produce of *Andira violacea*.
VLOCK, a Polish land measure, equal to
41.48 acres.
VODKA, a Russian name for brandy.
VODOVICK, a decked boat in Russia.
VOG, a Norwegian weight of 40 lbs.
VOLAILLES-ET-GIBIERS (French); poultry
and game.
VOMIGIER (French); the *Ignatia amara*

W

or book that has
only issued for
definition, gums,
not specially de-
o unfold.
lined or ruled.
with water, as
expressed with the
st.
one who provides
f a pair of com-
containing the
nd figures.
ed price at which
auktion; a start-
nna (*Cicer arie-*
ctostaphylos *Uva*
any places medly
the Indians of
ng.
manufacturer of
ivet making.
pbuliding woods
e VINATICO.
r sale room.
h inferior wood
ce or ornamental
compact talc or
x on cloth, &c.
e VENTE.
x in Turkey.
of Sardinia.
hosen by a ves-
oks and garish
light.
Flandera,
resembling Ma-
asure, = 3½ Eng-
hile for cakes of

WAGGON TRIMMER, a person employed
about a colliery.
WAH, a Siamese long measure of 78 inches.
WAKA-TAU, the war canoe of New Zealand;
some of these are 60 feet long by 4 feet
beam, with a high stern post; this and the
carved prow are both richly decorated
with a profusion of feathers.
WAKE, the track which a ship leaves in the
water.
WALL, a measure in Welsh flannel of 12
feet 10 inches; a piece of flannel consists of
about 40 walls.
WAMPUR, the fruit of *Cookia punctata* of
China and Malacca, which has a flavour of
the grape.
WARP, in rope-making, to run the yarn off
the winches into hanks to be tarred.
WARPAGE, a charge per ton made on ship-
ping in some harbours. [yarna]
WARPING-MILL, a machine for making warp
WARRE, a name in India for the grain of
Panicum miliaceum.
WASHING-STUFF, a gold-digger's term for
any earthy deposit containing gold in
paying quantity.
WASH-TUB, a cask cut in two; a tub for
waste, in which clothes are washed.
WASK, a weight in Persia of 7 lbs.
WASTEMAN, a workman in a coal mine.
WATANAI, a name in India for pease.
WATCH, the portion of a ship's crew on duty.
WATERMAN, a person who piles for hire on
rivers, lakes, and canals, contradistin-
guished from seamen who are engaged on
the high seas.
WATER-PRIVILEGE, in America, the right to
use water for mills, &c.
WATER-TWIST, a kind of cotton-twist, of
which there are common, seconds, and
best seconds.
WATTLE, a name in Australia for various
species of *Acacia*; the black wattle of
Tasmania is *A. mollissima*, the silver wattle
A. dealbata.
WAX-END, a thread pointed with a bristle,
and covered with shoemaker's wax, used
in sewing shoes; a short piece left from a
wax candle.
WAY, in nautical parlance, progress.
WAYWISER, an instrument applied to a car-
riage-wheel to register the number of re-
volutions made and distance traversed.
WEATHER, in navigation to pass to wind-
ward: the side of the ship on which the
wind blows is the weather side.

WEB, a piece or roll of linen, &c.
WEBBING, a strong web put under chair and
sofa bottoms, &c., and across saddle trees.
WEBBET, a name in Zanzibar and parts of
Eastern Africa, for the *Eleusine coracana*.
WENTUSK, another name for the marmot
Arctomys amplexus, a few hundred skins of
which are annually imported for furriers'
use.
WEIGHER, a grain meter in America. In
some of the States he is sworn by the
authorities, and is a legal officer; in others
he is chosen by buyer and seller, and this
is now almost the universal custom.
WEIGH-LOCK, an apparatus used on the
American canals for determining the
weight of a boat and cargo, in order to
determine the amount of toll to be
charged.
WEISS-BEER, a pale or white beer, the
champagne of the north, the patriotic
beverage of Prussia proper. There is also
a white bitter beer of Erlangen.
WELDER, one who forges or beats hot iron.
WEXMOUTH PINE, another name for the
white pine. [tionary.
WHALE BEARDS. See WHALEBONE in Dic-
tionary.
WHAMPER. See WAMPUR.
WHEELER, a worker on sewed muslin.
WHEELMAN, a person employed in calico
printing.
WHEEL-RACE, the place in which a water
wheel is fixed.
WHEEL-ROPE, a rope which connects the
rudder with the tiller of a ship; chains
are now generally used for the purpose.
WHITE ASH, the *Fraxinus Americana*.
WHITE BEECH, the *Fagus sylvatica*, which
furnishes a useful timber in Canada.
WHITE BIRCH, the *Betula alba*, which
furnishes a tough wood, used in turnery,
and for furniture in Canada.
WHITE CAP, a name in London for the
St. George's agaric, which is called in
France, "boale de neige."
WHITE CEDAR, the *Thuja occidentalis*, one
of the most durable of Canadian woods.
WHITE CURRANT, a variety of the *Ribes
rubra* or common red currant.
WHITE ELM, the *Ulmus Americana*, a
majestic North American tree; the wood
is much used by wheelwrights.
WHITE FISH, a small fish, the *Clupea Men-
haden*, caught in immense quantities, and
used for manuring land in some parts of
North America.

WHITE GUM, an Australian tree the *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

WHITE HEART CHERRY, an esteemed variety (cordifolia) of the *Prunus avium*.

WHITE MAPLE, the *Acer dasycarpum* of Canada.

WHITE OAK, the *Quercus alba*, a good ship-building wood of North America, of great strength and durability.

WHITE PEPPER. See **PEPPER**.

WHITE PINE, the *Pinus Strobus*, the prince of the American forests, used in immense quantities for building purposes.

WHITE POPPY, the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

WHITE THORN, the *Crataegus punctata*, the hard wood of which is used in Canada for engraving on, &c.

WHITE WILLOW, the *Salix alba*.

WHITE WOOD, a name for the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*; in some localities of Canada called, erroneously, the yellow poplar.

WHITE ZINC, the protoxide of zinc.

WIDOW'S CAP MANUFACTURER, a maker of muslin caps with crimped or goffered fronts for widows.

WILDBORES, black Yorkshire woollen goods made in lengths of 28 yards.

WILD LAND, in America forest land not settled or cultivated.

WILLOW-SQUARE MANUFACTURER, a maker of chip for ladies' bonnets.

WILLYER, one who works at a willying machine.

WINDWARD, the side of a vessel directly exposed to the wind.

WINTER CHERRY, a name for the berries of *Physalis Alkekengi*, which are eaten as a desert fruit in Arabia, and even in Germany and Spain.

WINTER CITRON, a sort of pear.

WINTER GREEN, the *Gaulth. procumbens*. The leaves have been used as a tea substitute, and an oil distilled from them which is used in pharmacy.

WITHY, a large species of willow.

WITNESS, a person subpoenaed to attend and give evidence in a court of law.

WOLFE-BUSH, a South African shrub, the *Hyoscyamus globose*, whose poisonous seeds are used to destroy hyenas.

WOMIWOL, a name for the medicinal root of *Pareira medica*, in Ceylon; a yellow dyestuff obtained in India from the dried leaves and roots of *Menispermum fenestratum*.

WOOD APPLE, a name for the *Feronia elephantum*: the tree yields a soluble gum.

WOODMELL, a coarse heavy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war.

WOOD NAPHTHA, a spirit used for methylating alcohol, to be employed in the arts and manufactures. See **METHYLATED SPIRIT**.

WOODSHOCK, a name for the fisher or pekan of North America, the *Mustela Canadensis* of Linnaeus.

WOOL DRIER, a workman who dries wool after washing, first in an extractor or centrifugal machine, and next by exposing it to the heat of steam.

WOOL-DYER, one who prepares wool for working up into fabrics.

WOOL-PRINTER, an operative who prints patterns on felted cloth and woollen fabrics, by block printing.

WOOL-SCOURER, one who washes wool with a lye and hot water, to remove the grease and dirt; also an operative who scours cloth with fullers' earth, to remove the oil and size, or the soap after fulling.

WORKING DRAWING, **WORKING PLAN**, a drawing on a large scale for the guidance and information of workmen and contractors.

WRISTLET, an elastic band worn by ladies round the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WROUGHT NAILS, hammered nails made from rods of iron. See **CUT NAILS**.

WUCKOONAR, a name for the fibre of *Crotonaria juncea*, in Travancore.

WYNN, a kind of timber truck or carriage.

X

XARQUE. See **CHARQUE**.

XX, a mark for double strong ale.

XEBEC, a galley; a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean.

XYLOGRAPHY, wood engraving.

Y

YALLAH-OIL, a name for the mohwa oil obtained from *Bassia latifolia*.

YAN-SOUR, the name in Egypt for anise.

YAPON, the *Ilex Cassine*, growing in the Southern States of America, used as a tea and a medicine.

YARD-CLERE, one who has the overlooking of the yard of a brewery, builder, &c.

YARROW, the *Achillea millefolium*, reputed to be tonic and vulnerary. It is sometimes added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and is used by smokers in place of tobacco.

YELLOW BIRCH, the *Betula excelsa*, a lofty North American tree.

YELLOW OAK, the *Quercus castanea*.

YELLOW PINE, the *Pinus mitis*, which yields a fine-grained, durable, and moderately resinous wood, much used for ship and house building: the wood of the *Pinus resinosa* of North America is also called Yellow Pine.

YELLOW PORLAW. See **WHITE WOOD**.

YELLOW SANDERS, a wood of Jamaica, the produce of *Bucida capitata*.

YELLOW WOOD, a South African tree, a spe-

cies of yellow
Oxleya
YEMANEH
lina ar
wood.
YERRA-M
for the
YOJAN, a
YOKE, an

Z ACCATE
black
which h
sition of
ZACHUN,
Balanit
ZAKKOUN
from the
ZAPTR, T
ZEDJRIE,
ZEHNRE,
zers.
ZEMBEEL
ZEPHYR
worsted
wool.
ZEYSOUN,
flower-h

cles of yew, *Podocarpus elongatus*. The yellow wood of New South Wales is *Ozleya xanthoxyla*.
YEMANEH, a name in Burmah for the *Gmelina arborea*, a large tree with white light wood, useful for planking and furniture.
YERBA-MATE, the name in South America for the Paraguay tea.
YOJAN, an eastern itinerant measure of five YOK, an Austrian land measure, — $\frac{1}{4}$ Eng-

lish acre; also an Hungarian land measure, — 1.06 acre.

YOLK, a local name in the Forest of Dean for masses of rotten stone intervening in the grey stone.

YOOSER (Arabic), black coral.

YORK SHILLING, a name in Western Canada for the English sixpence.

YOT, a Siamese land measure, equal to 97 statute miles.

Y

ZACCATELLA, a commercial name for the black female cochineal insect of Mexico, which has died naturally after the deposition of her eggs.

ZACHUN, a fat oil pressed from the seeds of *Balanites Egyptiaca*.

ZAKROUM-OIL, an oil obtained in Palestine from the *Eleagnus angustifolia*.

ZAPTIE, Turkish police.

ZEDJRIE, a Turkish tax on taverns.

ZEHNER, an Austrian money of ten kreutzers.

ZEMBEEL (Arabic), a basket.

ZEPHYR YARN, a name for dyed yarn or worsted, usually called in England, Berlin wool.

ZEYSOUM, a name under which the dry flower-heads of *Santolina fragrantissima*

are sold in the shops of Cairo, as a substitute for chamomile.

ZINZEYD, a name in Persia for the fruit of *Eleagnus orientalis*, which is used as an article of dessert, being almost as large as a jujube.

ZLOT, a name for the Polish florin of 6d.

Zol, a weight used in parts of the Eastern archipelago, of 12 gulas. See **GULA**.

ZORIL, a variety of the American skunk.

ZUCKER-WURZEL, the German name for the skirret root.

ZUMPUN, a district officer in the Suttel valley, subordinate to a garkoon.

ZUPFSEIDE (German), unraveled silk.

ZURLO, SURLO, a Syrian weight of 138½ lbs.

ZURRUT, a name among some of the Arab tribes for durra, *Sorghum vulgare*.

THE END.

